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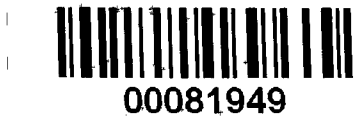

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TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON,

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

My Lord,

It may surprise, but will not, I persuade myself, displease your Lordship that I dedicate this Book to you. Were I to have followed the current usage of authors, I should have previously asked your Lordship's gracious permission for this purpose; but while your condescension would have operated as a favourable introduction of my Work to the Public, and have gratified my vanity, I feared I should detract from the object I have in view, that of shewing, spontaneously and freely, the high respect which I, in common with the community at large, entertain for your Lordship as one of the most enlightened, eloquent, and

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zealous ministers that ever directed the Foreign Affairs of Great Britain.

My Lord, my humble name may never have reached your Lordship's ear; and my only apology for the liberty I take is, that mine is an Official Book, and therefore not inaptly dedicated to a personage, throughout whose vast department there prevails a system of such efficiency and precision, that even the minutest matters relating to the most distant region, can be at once determined by the records of his Office.

I am, My Lord,

With profound respect,

Your Lordship's most humble Servant,

JOSEPH HAYDN

Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn,
London, Oct. 1851.

PREFACE.

In 1786, Beatson produced his *Political Index to the Histories of Great Britain and Ireland*, a Work that presented for the first time, in a *collective* form, rolls of all the high personages in the State from the institution of their respective offices in England. The novelty of his plan, and manifest usefulness of his Work (which was stamped with the commendation of Adam Smith), assured his *Index* an immediate and almost universal popularity; and he was encouraged by a consequent rapid sale to publish in succession three large editions[1], each of many thousand copies, of which the last edition appeared in 1806, nearly half a century ago.

It is a curious fact in the history of his Book, that the *third* edition of Beatson (the only one we now find in our great Public Institutions, and in the library of the private gentleman), is, though certainly the most enlarged, yet the most incorrect of the whole. It would seem to have wanted the superintending eye of Beatson himself[2], for we cannot otherwise account for the innumerable errors it contains, and the rather slovenly manner in which it is

[1] The 1st edition of Beatson's *Political Index* was published in *one* volume, octavo; the 2d edition in *two* volumes; and the 3d in *three*, all of similar size.

[2] Dr. Robert Beatson (LL.D.) F.R.S. lived until 1818: he died Jan. 24, in that year, aged 76. Besides the *Political Index*, Dr. Beatson was the author of *A Chronological Register of both Houses of Parliament, Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain*, and various other works, chiefly of a scientific character.

compiled. But, notwithstanding this great disadvantage, BEATSON'S *Political Index* is, even to this day, a favourite, though wanting the character of a standard, Work. No other Work has hitherto been attempted to supply its place, or in continuation of it; and latterly it has become so scarce, as to have entirely disappeared from the shelves of the modern bookseller.

In the Work we now place before the Public, we owe little more than the *plan* to BEATSON. The BOOK OF DIGNITIES includes many lists (among them, the Administrations of England, and the Judges of the Ecclesiastical Courts) not to be found in the *Political Index*, and we have rejected other lists that had neither antiquarian research nor usefulness to entitle them to a place in the present volume. For the earlier dates we have consulted our most esteemed antiquaries, drawing our information directly from the authors themselves, instead of relying upon the transcripts made from them by a writer who errs so frequently. Were we to enumerate those authors here, we should crowd a page with the most illustrious names in our literature; but as we quote, with scrupulous fidelity, our authority in every case throughout the Work, we deem such an array unnecessary.

It is right to observe, that we have had a pre-eminent advantage over BEATSON. We have been honoured by the chief members of the Government with their especial permission to search the records of their respective departments, and where records did not exist, either on account of the comparative newness of the office, or some particular contingency, they have graciously directed that the information essential to the completion of our Work should be supplied to us from the minutes of their Boards, or from some equally authentic

source. To acknowledge, in this place, the condescension of the highest personages in the State, might seem ostentatious and impertinent, yet we may be allowed to mention, that the roll of the Privy Councillors has been compiled from the registers of the Council, and is now published, for the first time, by permission of the Marquess of LANSDOWNE, the Lord President. Several of our lists are the contributions of the most distinguished individuals. Our lists of the Judges of England are (from the Restoration to the present year) the compilations of the late Lord LANGDALE.

Of the numerous writers that have sprung up within the past half-century, we have, of course, availed ourselves. We have not gone, for instance, to DUGDALE for our list of the Lord Chancellors. The indefatigable antiquary, Mr. HARDY, of the Tower, has recently produced, after much laborious research, a roll of the Lord Chancellors, the most accurate that has ever appeared, and of this roll, ours is nearly a transcription.

We conclude with the expression of our humble hope, that the BOOK OF DIGNITIES will be found of some usefulness to the Official Gentleman, the Historian, and the Scholar. If we shall have achieved this chief object of our labours, we shall be satisfied to mingle undistinguished in the crowd of useful writers, desiring no higher fame, or greater reward.

London, October 1851.

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TABLE OF THE KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND

FROM THE CONQUEST.

(Compiled according to the dates in the "*Notitia Historica*" of Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas.)

No.	Sovereigns.	Born.	Began to Reign.	Reigned. Y.	M.	D.	Year of Age.	Buried.
	NORMAN LINE.							
1.	William I.	1025	Oct. 14, 1066	20	10	26	61st	Caen, in Normandy.
2.	William II.	1057	Sept. 9, 1087	12	10	23	43d	Winchester.
3.	Henry I.	1070	Aug. 1, 1100	35	4	1	66th	Reading.
4.	Stephen	1105	Dec. 2, 1135	18	10	23	49th	Feversham.
	PLANTAGENET LINE.							
5.	Henry II.	1133	Oct. 25, 1154	34	8	12	56th	Fontevrault.
6.	Richard I.	1157	July 7, 1189	9	9	0	42d	Fontevrault.
7.	John	1166	April 6, 1199	17	6	13	50th	Worcester.
8.	Henry III.	1206	Oct. 19, 1216	56	0	28	66th	Westminster.
9.	Edward I.	1239	Nov. 16, 1272	34	7	21	68th	Westminster.
10.	Edward II.	1284	July 7, 1307	19	6	18	43d	Gloucester.
11.	Edward III.	1312	Jan. 25, 1327	50	4	28	66th	Westminster.
12.	Richard II.	1367	June 21, 1377	22	3	8	33d	Westminster.
	LINE OF LANCASTER.							
13.	Henry IV.	1367	Sept. 29, 1399	13	5	20	46th	Canterbury.
14.	Henry V.	1388	March 20, 1413	9	5	11	34th	Westminster.
15.	Henry VI.	1421	Aug. 31, 1422	38	6	4	50th	Chertsey. Windsor.
	HOUSE OF YORK.							
16.	Edward IV.	1441	March 4, 1461[1]	22	1	5	42d	Windsor.
17.	Edward V.	1470	April 9, 1483	0	2	13	13th	Tower. Westminster.
18.	Richard III.	1443	June 22, 1483	2	2	0	42d	Leicester.

[1] Part of the year 1470 is called the 49th of Henry VI., that monarch having been restored to the throne by the earl of Warwick, and a parliament summoned in Henry's name on the 15th of October, 1470, to meet at Westminster on the 26th of November following. King Henry, dethroned in 1461, died a few days after the decisive battle of Tewkesbury, which was fought on the 4th of May, 1471.

No.	Sovereigns.	Born.	Began to Reign.	Reigned.	Year of Age.	Buried.
	HOUSE OF TUDOR.					
19.	HENRY VII.[1] - -	1455	Aug. 22, 1485	23 7 30	54th	Westminster.
20.	HENRY VIII. - -	1491	April 21, 1509	37 9 7	56th	Windsor.
21.	EDWARD VI. - -	1537	Jan. 28, 1547	6 5 8	16th	Westminster.
22.	MARY I. and - -	1516	July 6, 1553	5 4 11	43d	Westminster.
—	PHILIP (jointly) -	1527	July 25, 1554	4 3 23	71st	Escurial, Spain.
23.	ELIZABETH - -	1533	Nov. 17, 1558	44 4 7	70th	Westminster.
	HOUSE OF STUART.					
24.	JAMES I. - -	1566	March 24, 1603	22 0 3	59th	Westminster.
25.	CHARLES I. - -	1600	March 27, 1625	23 10 3	49th	Windsor.
26.	CHARLES II. - -	1630	Jan. 30, 1649	36 0 7	54th	Westminster.
—	Restoration - -	—	May 29, 1660	24 8 8	—	——
27.	JAMES II. - -	1633	Feb. 6, 1685	4 0 7	68th	Benedictines, Paris.
28.	WILLIAM III. and -	1650	Feb. 13, 1689	13 0 23	52d	Westminster.
—	MARY II. (jointly) -	1662		5 10 15	33d	Westminster.
29.	ANNE - - -	1665	March 8, 1702	12 4 24	50th	Westminster.
	LINE OF HANOVER.					
30.	GEORGE I. - -	1660	Aug. 1, 1714	12 10 10	68th	Hanover.
31.	GEORGE II. - -	1683	June 11, 1727	33 4 14	77th	Westminster.
32.	GEORGE III.[2] -	1738	Oct. 25, 1760	59 3 4	82d	Windsor.
33.	GEORGE IV. - -	1762	Jan. 29, 1820	10 4 28	68th	Windsor.
34.	WILLIAM IV. - -	1765	June 26, 1830	6 11 24	72d	Windsor.
35.	VICTORIA - -	1819	June 20, 1837	Our PRESENT QUEEN, whom God preserve!		

[1] Nearly all other Tables state that Henry VII. died on the 22nd of April, 1509; but the inscription on that monarch's tomb, as given in *Sandford's Genealogical History*, proves the above to be the correct date: "*Moritur deinde XXI die Aprilis, anno ætatis LIII. Regnavit annos XXIII, menses VIII, minus uno die.*"

[2] In consequence of the mental illness of his majesty George III., his son George, prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), was declared Regent of the kingdom, on the 5th of February, 1811; and the regency continued until the death of the king, Jan. 29, 1820, thus embracing a period of eight years, eleven months, and twenty-four days. George IV. therefore governed, as regent and king, nineteen years, four months, and twenty-two days.

*** It may, perhaps, be necessary to observe, that two queens, viz., Matilda or Maud (styled in history the "Empress"), and the lady Jane Grey, are not included in the preceding Table of Sovereigns. The one, though the rightful heir, and crowned, was excluded from the succession by the usurpation of Stephen; the other, though unambitious of her elevation to the throne, forfeited her life, a few days after she had been proclaimed queen, upon the scaffold. Neither of these princesses has a place in the Regal Tables of our accepted historians. — EDITOR.

ADDENDA.

Add, at end of ADMINISTRATIONS, page 98:

1851. *Feb.* 24. Lord John Russell announced to the Commons, and the Marquess of Lansdowne to the Lords, that ministers had resigned, in consequence of their defeat on Mr. Locke King's motion respecting the Franchise, the majority against them being 48 (100 to 52); and on March 3, the same personages informed parliament, that it having been found impossible to form a Coalition Ministry, of which Sir James Graham and the Earl of Aberdeen were invited to be members, her Majesty, by the advice of the Duke of Wellington, was pleased to call upon her late Ministers to resume office. It appeared that Lord Stanley had been previously charged by the Queen to form a new Cabinet, but had not succeeded. Lord John Russell and his colleagues accordingly resumed their functions, and form (October 1851) the present Administration.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS, page 146:

Immediately upon Sir Robert Monsey Rolfe being sworn of the Council as a Vice-Chancellor, Nov. 13, 1850, he was created Lord Cranworth.

NEW JUDGES. *October* 8, 1851. Letters-patent were this day directed to be passed the Great Seal, appointing,

Sir James Lewis Knight Bruce, and Robert Monsey, Lord Cranworth } Judges of the Court of Appeal in Chancery.

CORRIGENDA.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE, page 6., Richard III. *For* born 1453, *read* born 1443.

Under same head, page 31. Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies. *For* 1826 (misprinted) *read* 1825; succeeded January 24.

THE

BOOK OF DIGNITIES,

&c. &c.

PART I.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE, &c.,

Comprising the Lines of Princes of the following Kingdoms and States,

England	Holland — The Netherlands —	Hungary
Wales	Belgium	Bohemia
Scotland	Nassau	Poland
Ireland	Denmark	Russia
Germany — Austria	Sweden	Roman Empire
France	Prussia — Brandenburg	Western Empire
Spain	Saxony	Italy
Portugal — Brazil	Saxe-Coburg, Gotha, &c.	Eastern Empire
Sicily — Naples — Two Sicilies	Bavaria, and Counts Palatine	Turkish Empire
Sardinia — Savoy	Wurtemberg	Persia
Tuscany	Hanover — Brunswick	Greece
Lucca	Mecklenburg	United States of America
Parma, Piacenza, &c.	Hesse-Cassel, Darmstadt, &c.	Popes of Rome;
Modena	Baden	

With the Princes of the Merged or Extinct Kingdoms and Principalities of

Jerusalem	Franconia	Hainault
Bretagne or Brittany	Burgundy	Luxemburg
Normandy	Lorraine	Anjou
Suabia	Flanders	

Appended, to render this Work a Book of Reference (in relation to history), as well for Ancient, as Modern Princes.

PRINCES OF EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

Called by the Romans, *Britannia;* by the Greeks, *Bretannia;* and by Ptolemy (peculiarly remarkable for adhering strictly, in the names of places, to the pronunciation of the respective countries), *Brettania.* "Anciently *Albion*, signifying a high mountainous country; but *Brettan* (Celtic), or *Britannia*, a name much of the same import, became the prevalent appellation."—*Pliny.*

The Britons were divided into many small nations or tribes, and being a military people, it was impossible for their princes or chieftains to establish any despotic authority over them. Their governments, though monarchical, were free, as were those of all the Celtic nations, and they seem to have enjoyed more liberty than the nations of Gaul, from whom they were descended. Each state was agitated with jealousies against the neighbouring states, and while the arts of peace were yet unknown, war was the chief occupation among the people.—*Tacitus. Hume.*

The inhabitants had long remained in this rude but independent state, when Cæsar,

having overrun all Gaul by his victories, cast his eyes on Britain, where, in the 1st century, after much resistance, was planted the Roman power by succeeding emperors. This power existed until the middle of the 5th century, when the Romans, distracted by wars at home, retired. The Saxons, who were at first invited, were the next invaders and the permanent conquerors of Britain. They founded the several kingdoms of the Heptarchy, in which, however, an exact rule of succession was either unknown, or not strictly observed, so that the reigning prince was jealous of all the princes of the blood, whom he still considered his rivals, and whose death could alone give entire security to his throne. From this cause, together with the love of monastic life, the royal families became extinguished in all the kingdoms, Wessex only excepted, in which Egbert ruled. This prince was the sole descendant of the first Saxon conquerors, and under him were at length united all the governments of the Heptarchy, his territories being nearly of the same extent with what is now properly called *England.* — *Hume.*

Kings of the Heptarchy.

Kent.

[*Co-extensive with the shire of Kent.*]

455. Hengist.
488. Æsc, Esca, or Escus, son of Hengist; in honour of whom the kings of Kent were for some time called Æscings.
512. Octa, son of Æsc.
542. Hermenric, or Ermenric, son of Octa.
560. St. Ethelbert: first Christian king.
616. Eadbald, son of Ethelbert.
640. Ercenbert, or Ercombert, son of Eadbald.
664. Ecbert, or Egbert, son of Ercenbert.
673. Lother, or Lothair, brother of Ecbert.
685. Edric: slain in 687.
[The kingdom was now subject for a time to various leaders.]
694. Wihtred, or Wightred.
725. Eadbert } sons of Wihtred, succeeding each other.
748. Ethelbert II. }
760. Alric }
794. Edbert, or Ethelbert Pryn: deposed.
796. Cuthred, or Guthred.
805. Baldred; who in 823 lost his life and kingdom to Egbert, king of Wessex.

South Saxons.

[*Sussex and Surrey.*]

490. Ella, a warlike prince, succeeded by
514. Cissa, his son, whose reign was long and peaceful, exceeding 70 years.
[The South Saxons here fell into an almost total dependence on the kingdom of Wessex, and we scarcely know the names of the princes who were possessed of this titular sovereignty. — *Hume.*]
648. Edilwald, Edilwach, or Adelwalch.
688. Authun and Berthun, brothers; they reigned jointly; both were vanquished by Ina, king of Wessex, and the kingdom was finally conquered in 725.

West Saxons.

[*Berks, Southampton, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and part of Cornwall.*]

519. Cerdicus.
534. Cynric, or Kenric, son of Cerdic.
559. Ceawlin, son of Cynric: banished by his subjects, and died in 593.
591. Ceolric, nephew of Ceawlin.
597. Ceolwulf.
611. } Cynegils, and in
614. } Cwichelm, his son, reign jointly.
643. Cenwal, Cenwalh, or Cenwald.
672. Sexburga, his queen, sister to Penda, king of Mercia; of great abilities: probably deposed.
674. Escwine; in conjunction with Centwine; on the death of Escwine.
676. Centwine rules alone.
685. Ceadwal, or Cædwalla: this prince went in lowly state to Rome, to expiate his deeds of blood, and died there.
688. Ina, or Inas, a brave and wise ruler: he also journeyed to Rome, where he passed his time in obscurity, leaving behind him an excellent code of laws.
728. Ethelheard, or Ethelard, related to Ina.
740. Cuthred, brother to Ethelheard.
754. Sigebryht, or Sigebert; having murdered a nobleman, he fled, but was recognised and slain.
755. Cynewulf, or Kenwulf, a noble youth of the line of Cerdic: murdered by a banished subject.
784. Bertric, or Beorhtric: poisoned by drinking of a cup his queen had prepared for another.
800. Egbert, afterwards sole monarch of England.

East Saxons.

[*Essex, Middlesex, and part of Herts.*]

527. Erchenwin, or Erchwine.
587. Sledda; his son.
597. St. Sebert, or Sabert; son of the preceding: first Christian king.
614. Saxred, or Sexted, or Serred, jointly with Sigebert and Seward: all slain.
623. Sigebert II., surnamed the Little; son of Seward.
655. Sigebert III., surnamed the Good; brother of Sebert: put to death.
661. Swithelm, son of Sexbald.
663. Sigher, or Sigeric, jointly with Sebbi, or Sebba, who became a monk.
693. Sigenard, or Sigehard, and Suenfrid.
700. Offa; left his queen and kingdom, and became a monk at Rome.
709. Suebricht, or Selred.
738. Swithred, or Swithed; a long reign.
792. Sigeric: died in a pilgrimage to Rome.
799. Sigered.
823. The kingdom seized upon by Egbert, king of Wessex.

Northumbria.

[*Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland.*]

*** Northumbria was at first divided into two separate governments, *Bernicia* and *Deira*; the former stretching from the river Tweed to the Tyne, and the latter from the Tyne to the Humber.

547. Ida, a valiant Saxon.
560. Adda, his eldest son; king of Bernicia.
— Ella, king of Deira; afterwards sole king of Northumbria.
567. Glappa, Clappa, or Elappea; Bernicia.
572. Heodwulf; Bernicia.
573. Freodwulf; Bernicia.
580. Theodric; Bernicia.
588. Ethelric; Bernicia.
593. Ethelfrith, surnamed the Fierce.
617. Edwin, son of Ella, king of Deira in 590. The greatest prince of the Heptarchy in that age.—*Hume.* Slain in battle with Penda, king of Mercia.
634. The kingdom again divided; Eanfrid rules in Bernicia, and Osric in Deira: both put to death.
635. Oswald; slain in battle.
644. Osweo, or Oswy; a reign of great renown.
670. Ecfrid, or Egfrid, king of Northumbria.
685. Alcfrid, or Ealdferth.
705. Osred, son of Ealdferth.
716. Cenred; sprung from Ida.
718. Osric, son of Alcfrid.
729. Ceolwulf; died a monk.
738. Eadbert, or Egbert; retired to a monastery.
757. Oswulf, or Osulf; slain in a sedition.
759. Edilwald, or Mollo; slain by Alred, who was impatient for the throne.
765. Alred, Ailred, or Alured; deposed.
774. Ethelred, son of Mollo; expelled.
778. Elwald, or Celwold; deposed and slain.
789. Osred, son of Alred; fled.
790. Ethelred restored; afterwards slain.
795. Erdulf, or Ardulf; deposed.
808. Alfwold II.; succeeded by Erdulf, and perhaps others; but the kingdom after so many fatal revolutions lost all attachment to its government and princes, and was prepared for its subjection to the yoke of Egbert.—*Hume.*

East Angles.

[*Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Isle of Ely.*]

575. Uffa; a noble German.
582. Titilus, or Titulus; son of Uffa.
599. Redwald; son of Titilus: the greatest prince of the East Angles.
624. Erpwald, or Eorpwald.
629. Sigebert, half-brother to Erpwald.
632. Egfrid, or Egric, cousin to Sigebert.
635. Anna, or Annas; a just ruler: killed.
654. Ethelric, or Ethelhere; slain in battle.
655. Ethelwald, his brother.
664. Aldulf, or Aldwulf.
713. Selred, or Ethelred.
746. Alphwuld.
749. Beorn and Ethelred, jointly.
758. Beorn, alone.
761. Ethelred.
790. Ethelbert, or Ethelbyrht; treacherously put to death in Mercia in 792, when Offa, king of Mercia, overran the country, which was finally subdued by Egbert.

Mercia.

[*Counties of Gloucester, Hereford, Chester, Stafford, Worcester, Oxford, Salop, Warwick, Derby, Leicester, Bucks, Northampton, Notts, Lincoln, Bedford, Rutland, Huntingdon, and part of Herts.*]

586. Crida, or Cridda; a noble chieftain.
593. [Interregnum.]
597. Wibba, a valiant prince, his son.
615. Ceorl, or Cheorl; nephew of Wibba.
626. Penda, a fierce, cruel, and revengeful warrior; killed in battle.
655. Peada, son of Penda; murdered.
656. Wulfhere, brother of Peada; to make way for whom Peada was slain: he slew his two sons with his own hand.
675. Ethelred; became a monk.
704. Cenred, Cendred, or Kendred; became a monk at Rome.
709. Ceolred, or Celred, or Chelred, son of Ethelred.
716. Ethelbald; slain in a mutiny by one of his own chieftains, his successor, after a defeat in battle.
755. Beornred, or Bernred: himself slain.
755. Offa: he formed the great dyke on the borders of Wales known by his name.
794. Egfrid, or Egferth, son of Offa: he had ruled jointly with his father for some years: died suddenly.
794. Cenulf, or Kenulph; slain.
819. Kenelm, or Cenelm, a minor; reigned five months: killed by his sister Quendreda, from the ambitious hope of assuming the government.—*Hume.*
819. Ceolwulf, uncle to Kenelm; driven from the throne.
821. Beornulf, or Burnwulf; killed by his own subjects.
823. Ludecan; a valiant ruler: slain.
825. Withlafe, or Wiglaf.
838. Berthulf, or Bertulf.
852. Burhred, or Burdred.
[This last kingdom merged, like the other kingdoms of the Heptarchy, into that of England.]

The Saxons, although they were divided into seven different kingdoms, yet were for the most part subject to one king alone, who was entitled *Rex gentis Anglorum*, or King of the English nation; those which were stronger than the rest giving the law to them in their several turns, till, in the end, they all became incorporated in the empire of the West Saxons, under Egbert. The following were kings or octarchs during the Heptarchy[1]:—

[1] The term "Octarchy" is sometimes applied, by writers, to the Saxon kingdoms, inasmuch as Northumbria, the seventh kingdom, was at different periods divided into two kingdoms, Bernicia and Deira, ruled by separate kings. Other writers apply the term to the successive kings whose authority was acknowledged by the other princes of the Heptarchy; these, they call *Octarchs*.

KINGS, OR OCTARCHS, OF THE ENGLISH SAXONS.

457. Hengist, first king of Kent.
490. Ella, 1st king of the South Saxons.
519. Cerdic, 1st king of the West Saxons.
534. Kenric, 2nd king of the West Saxons.
560. Ceawlin, 3rd king of the West Saxons.
593. Ethelbert, 5th king of Kent.
616. Redwald, 3rd king of the East Angles.
630. Edwin, 4th king of Northumbria.
635. Oswald, 5th king of Northumbria.
644. Osweo, 8th king of Bernicia.
670. Wulfhere, 6th king of Mercia.
675. Ethelred, 7th king of Mercia.
704. Cenred, 8th king of Mercia.
709. Celred, 9th king of Mercia.
716. Ethelbald, 10th king of Mercia.
758. Offa, 11th king of Mercia.
796. Egferth, 12th king of Mercia.
796. Kenulph, 13th king of Mercia.
820. Egbert, 17th king of the West Saxons; and first and absolute monarch of the whole Heptarchy, who vanquished all or most of the Saxon kings, and added their dominions to his own.

KINGS OF ENGLAND BEFORE THE CONQUEST.

827. Egbert, first sole monarch of England; so reigned about ten years.
837. Ethelwolf, his eldest son; remarkable for his great bigotry.
857. Ethelbald, son of Ethelwolf; a profligate prince: died unlamented.
860. Ethelbert, 2nd son of Ethelwolf; succeeded by his next brother,
866. Ethelred: mortally wounded by the Danes in battle; died April 27, 871.
871. Alfred, surnamed the Great, 4th son of Ethelwolf; a brave, wise, and virtuous prince: died Oct. 26, 901.
901. Edward the Elder, son of Alfred; a brave and prudent ruler: the *Saxon Chron.* fix his death in 925.
925. Athelstan, natural son of Edward, whose legitimate sons were too young to govern: died Oct. 17, 941.
941. Edmund, son of Edward: killed at a festival by Leolf, an outlaw, May 26, 947.
947. Edred, brother to Edmund: in this reign, Dunstan, a turbulent and ambitious priest, had unbounded sway.
955. Edwy, son of Edmund: in this reign also, as in the last, Dunstan ruled the unfortunate king, who, however, afterwards banished him.
959. Edgar, succeeded his brother Edwy; recalled Dunstan, whose influence he restored: died July 1, 975.
975. Edward the Martyr, son of Edgar: stabbed at Corfe Castle, at the instance of his step-mother Elfrida, March 18, 978.
978. Ethelred II., half-brother of Edward. This prince retired to Normandy during the Danish usurpation, when Sweyn was proclaimed king, 1013. Sweyn died in a few months afterwards, and was succeeded by his son, Canute the Great. While the latter was absent in Denmark, the exiled king returned. Ethelred closed an inglorious reign, April 24, 1016.
1016. Edmund II., surnamed Ironside; son of Ethelred. The English and Danish nobility, tired of war, obliged Edmund and Canute to divide the kingdom between them. Canute ruled the northern portion, while the southern was held by Edmund, who, however, did not long survive the treaty: he was murdered at Oxford by two of his chamberlains, accomplices of duke Edric, Nov. 30, 1016.

THE DANISH RACE.

1016. Canute, styled the Great, and the Dane; established himself as king of England in 1017: died Nov. 12, 1035.
1035. Harold I., surnamed Harefoot, from his agility in running; a cruel prince: died, unmarried, April 14, 1039.
1039. Hardicanute, or Canute the Hardy, so named from his bodily powers; brother of the last king: died of repletion at a nuptial feast, June 8, 1041.

THE SAXONS REPOSSESSED.

1041. Edward the Confessor, son of Ethelred II. by Emma, his 2nd queen; a tranquil and prosperous reign: died Jan. 5, 1066, naming William of Normandy his heir.
1066. Harold II., son of Godwin, earl of Kent; a powerful and popular nobleman; reigned only nine months: killed at the battle of Hastings.

[William of Normandy invaded England in Sept. 1066, with a powerful fleet and army, and on Oct. 14 following, gave battle, at Hastings, to Harold, over whom he obtained a complete victory; and Harold being slain, William was proclaimed king by his triumphant army on the spot.]

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND AFTER THE CONQUEST.

THE NORMAN LINE.

1066. WILLIAM the Conqueror; natural son of Robert, duke of Normandy, by Harlotta, a tanner's daughter, at Falaise; born in 1025; married Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, count of Flanders: died at Rouen, Sept. 9, 1087. Succeeded by his second son.
1087. WILLIAM Rufus, or the Red, from the colour of his hair; born 1057: mortally wounded while hunting in the New Forest, by an arrow shot at a stag by sir Walter Tyrrell, and died, unmarried, Aug. 2, 1100.
1100. HENRY I., surnamed Beauclerk, youngest son of William I.; born 1070; married, 1st, Matilda, daughter of Malcolm Canmore, king of Scotland; 2d, Adelais, or Adeliza, daughter of Godfrey, duke of Louvaine: died of a surfeit, Dec. 1, 1135.
1135. STEPHEN, son of the earl of Blois (by

Adela, daughter of the Conqueror), and nephew of Henry I.; born 1105. The empress Maud, daughter of Henry, and rightful heir to the throne, contended for it with Stephen, but ultimately concluded a peace with him, by which she secured the succession to her son. *See next reign.* Stephen married Matilda, daughter of Eustace, count of Boulogne: died Oct. 25, 1154.

THE PLANTAGENET LINE.[1]

1154. HENRY II., son of the empress Maud and Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, her second husband; born 1133. Henry married Eleanor, daughter of the duke of Guienne and divorced queen of Louis VII. of France: died of a broken heart, July 6, 1189. The Fair Rosamond was mistress of this prince.

1189. RICHARD I. *Cœur de Lion*, son of Henry II.; born in 1157: he joined the crusades to Palestine, where his consummate bravery obtained him the affix to his name. Married Berengera, daughter of Sancho VI., king of Navarre[2]: died of a wound from an arrow at the siege of Chaluz, April 6, 1199.

1199. JOHN, surnamed Lackland, brother of Richard, born Dec. 24, 1166; married, 1st, Avisa, daughter of William, earl of Gloucester, whom he divorced upon the ground of consanguinity; and 2d, Isabel, daughter of Aymer, count of Angoulême, the affianced wife of the count de la Marche: died Oct. 19, 1216.

1216. HENRY III., son of John, born Oct. 1, 1206; succeeded at 10 years of age; married Eleanor, daughter of Raymond, count de Provence: died Nov. 16, 1272.

1272. EDWARD I., surnamed Longshanks, son of Henry, born June 17, 1239; married 1st, Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III., king of Castile; and, 2d, Margaret, daughter of Philip III., the Hardy, king of France: died July 7, 1307.

1307. EDWARD II., son of Edward I.; born at Carnarvon, April 25, 1284; married Isabella, daughter of Philip IV., the Fair, king of France: dethroned Jan. 25, 1327; and barbarously murdered at Berkeley Castle Sept. 21 following, a victim to the crimes and ambition of his infamous queen and her favourite Mortimer.

1327. EDWARD III., of Windsor, son of the last king, born Nov. 13, 1312; married Philippa, daughter of William, count of Holland and Hainhault: died at Sheen, now Richmond, June 21, 1377.

1377. RICHARD II., son of Edward the Black Prince and grandson of Edward III., born Jan. 6, 1367; married, 1st, Anne, sister of the emperor Winceslaus; and, 2d, Isabel, daughter of Charles VI. of France: dethroned Sept. 29, 1399, and murdered at Pomfret Castle, Feb. 13 following.

THE LINE OF LANCASTER.

1399. HENRY IV.,[3] surnamed Bolingbroke, son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who was fourth son of Edward III.; born in 1367; married 1st, Mary de Bohun, daughter and coheiress of the earl of Hereford; and, 2d, Joan of Navarre, widow of John de Montfort, duke of Bretagne: died March 20, 1413.

1413. HENRY V., of Monmouth, son of the last king; born in 1388; married Catharine, youngest daughter of Charles VI., king of France: died Aug. 31, 1422.

1422. HENRY VI., his son, born Dec. 6, 1421; succeeded to the throne when not nine months old; married the celebrated Margaret of Anjou, daughter of René or Regnier, duke of Anjou, titular king of Sicily and Jerusalem: dethroned March 4, 1461; and died in the Tower, (supposed to have been murdered there by Richard, duke of Gloucester), June 20, 1471.

THE HOUSE OF YORK.

1461. EDWARD IV.,[4] son of Richard, duke of York; born April 29, 1441: married Elizabeth Widvile (or Woodville) daughter of sir Richard Widvile, afterwards earl Rivers, widow of sir John Grey, of Groby: died April 9, 1483. Edward, prince of Wales, son of Henry VI., was murdered in this reign.

1483. EDWARD V., eldest son of the last king; born Nov. 4, 1470; succeeded in his 13th year; reigned but 2 months and 13 days, having been deposed June 22,

[1] Plantagenet seems to have been at first no more than one of those soubriquets or nicknames at this time so common. The first so-called was Fulke Martel, earl of Anjou, in the tenth century. That noble having contrived the death of his nephew, the earl of Brittany, in order to succeed to the earldom, his confessor sent him, in atonement for the murder, to Jerusalem, attended by only two servants, one of whom was to lead him by a halter to the Holy Sepulchre, the other to strip and whip him there, like a common malefactor. *Broom*, in French *genêt*, in Latin *genista*, being the only tough, pliant shrub in Palestine, the noble criminal was smartly scourged with it, and from this instrument of his chastisement, he was called *Planta-genista*, or Plantagenet. — *Skinner. Mezeray.*

[2] He was first contracted in marriage, in his infancy, to a daughter of Raymond, count of Barcelona, but when he was grown up, he was affianced to Alice, or Adela, daughter of Louis VII., king of France; neither of whom he married. Afterwards, in his journey to the Holy Land, he married Berengera, or Berengaria, daughter of the king of Navarre, a virtuous and beautiful princess, who adventured with him many dangers, both by sea and land, in that famous expedition. — *T. C. Banks.*

[3] Henry IV. took advantage of the absence of Richard, who was then in Ireland, and landed with an armed force in Yorkshire; and being joined by several of the nobility and gentry and by the army, he seized Richard on his return, assembled the parliament, which had been summoned by writs in Richard's name, exhibited articles of mal-administration against his sovereign, compelled him to resign, and then, with the army at the door, asserted his claim to the crown as next heir, which in point of hereditary right belonged to Edmund Mortimer, earl of March: thus he was doubly an usurper.

[4] Edward IV. was the eldest surviving son of Richard, duke of York, son of Richard, earl of Cambridge, and Anne his wife, who was daughter of Roger, earl of March, the son of Edmund Mortimer and Philippa his wife, who was daughter of Lionel, duke of Clarence, the third son of Edward III. — *Banks.*

1483. He was shortly afterwards murdered, with his brother Richard, in the Tower, by their uncle Gloucester, who had usurped the throne.

1483. RICHARD III., duke of Gloucester; eighth and youngest son of Richard, duke of York, and brother of Edward IV.; born 1453; married Anne, daughter of the great earl of Warwick, and widow of Edward, prince of Wales, above-mentioned, whom he, and the duke of Clarence and lord Hastings had murdered. Slain at the battle of Bosworth-field, Aug. 22, 1485.

THE FAMILIES OF YORK AND LANCASTER UNITED IN THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.

1485. HENRY VII., earl of Richmond, grandson of Owen Tudor and Catharine, widow of Henry V.; born July 26, 1455; claimed his title to the crown in right of his mother, descended from John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III.; married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV., by which marriage the houses of Lancaster and York were united. Overcame Richard III.[1] at the battle of Bosworth, and was crowned king upon the spot: died April 22, 1509.

1509. HENRY VIII., son of Henry VII.; born June 28, 1491. He married, 1st, Catharine of Arragon (widow of his elder brother, Arthur), whom he repudiated and afterwards formally divorced. 2d, Anna Boleyn (daughter of sir Thomas Boleyn, and maid of honour to queen Catharine), whom he beheaded. 3d, Jane Seymour (daughter of sir John Seymour and maid of honour to Anna Boleyn), who died in childbirth of a son, afterwards Edward VI. 4th, Anne of Cleves (sister of William, duke of Cleves), whom he divorced. 5th, Catharine Howard (niece of the duke of Norfolk), whom he beheaded. 6th, Catharine Parr (daughter of sir Thomas Parr and widow of Edward Nevill, lord Latimer, her 2nd husband), who survived him. He died Jan. 28, 1547.

1547. EDWARD VI., his son, by Jane Seymour, his 3rd queen; born Oct. 12, 1537. This prince ascended the throne in his tenth year; reigned 6 years, 5 months, and 9 days; and died unmarried.

1553. MARY, eldest daughter of Henry VIII. by his 1st queen, Catharine of Arragon; born Feb. 11, 1516. Married Philip II. of Spain, who was joined with her in the government, July 25, 1554. Mary died Nov. 17, 1558. Philip died in 1598, forty years afterwards, of a loathsome disease, being devoured by vermin, which swarmed from innumerable sores in all parts of his body.

[In the beginning of this reign, lady Jane Grey, daughter of the duke of Suffolk, and wife of lord Guildford Dudley, was proclaimed queen; young Edward, when dying, having been persuaded to alter the succession in her favour. In 10 days afterwards she returned to private life; but was tried Nov. 13, 1553, and beheaded Feb. 12, 1554, then but seventeen years of age.]

1558. ELIZABETH, second daughter of Henry VIII. by his 2nd queen, Anna Boleyn, born Sept. 7, 1533. This princess died, unmarried, March 24, 1603; and in her ended the Tudors.

HOUSE OF STUART.

1603. JAMES I. of England, and VI. of Scotland, son of Mary, queen of Scots, by Henry Stuart, lord Darnley; and grandson of James IV. of Scotland, by Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England; born June 19, 1566. Married Anne, of Denmark, daughter of Frederick II.: died March 27, 1625.

1625. CHARLES I., his eldest surviving son; born Nov. 19, 1600; married Henrietta-Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France, and sister of Louis XIII. This unfortunate monarch, after a reign of contention with his subjects, was brought to trial on a charge of making war against the parliament, sentenced to be beheaded, Jan. 27, 1649, and executed on the 30th.

1649. [COMMONWEALTH. Oliver Cromwell, whose power and influence had previously been paramount, was declared protector of England, Dec. 12, 1653: died Sept. 3, 1658; and was succeeded by his son, Richard Cromwell, who was made protector, Sept. 4: he resigned the office, April 22, 1659.]

1649. CHARLES II., son of Charles I., born May 29, 1630. This king's reign commenced, in effect, with his restoration to the throne, May 29, 1660; but it is reckoned by historians from the day of his father's death, Jan. 30, 1649. He married the infanta Catharine of Portugal, daughter of John IV. and sister of Alphonsus VI.; but died without legitimate issue, Feb. 6, 1685.

1685. JAMES II., his brother, born Oct. 13, 1633: he married, when duke of York, lady Anne Hyde, daughter of Edward, earl of Clarendon, who died before he ascended the throne; married, 2d, Mary Beatrice Eleanor d'Este, princess of Modena, daughter of Alphonso d'Este, duke. After an unquiet reign, James abdicated by flight, finally quitting England Dec. 23, 1688; and died in exile Sept. 6, 1701.

1689. WILLIAM III., prince of Orange, and MARY II., his queen. The former was the posthumous son of William of Nassau and Orange by the princess Mary, eldest

[1] It was not, as some of our historians relate, by the hand of Richmond that Richard fell; but by the hands of the multitude at large, among whom he had rushed upon finding himself betrayed, or rather deserted, by lord Stanley. He died, after prodigies of valour, all covered with wounds; and his body, bloody and naked when found upon the field, was thrown across a horse, and conveyed to Leicester, where it was interred without funereal ceremony. Mr. Peck, the antiquary, in a letter dated Godeby, March 21, 1736, addressed to William Cowper, esq., clerk of parliament, writes: "King Richard III.'s stone coffin, at Leicester, has been dug up [some period before] and made a trough at one of the inns, for the watering of horses."

daughter of Charles I., and was born Nov. 14, 1650; the latter was the elder daughter of James II. by lady Anne Hyde, and was born April 30, 1662. Proclaimed Feb. 13, 1689; this event consummating the Revolution of 1688. Mary died Dec. 28, 1694; and William, of a fall from his horse, March 8, 1702.

1702. ANNE, second daughter of James II. by lady Anne Hyde, born Feb. 6, 1665; married, July 28, 1683, prince George of Denmark, who died Oct. 28, 1708. The queen died Aug. 1, 1714.

HOUSE OF HANOVER.

1714. GEORGE I. (Lewis), the nearest Protestant heir to the crown; son of Ernest Augustus, elector of Hanover and duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, by the princess Sophia, youngest daughter of Frederick V., elector palatine and king of Bohemia, and the princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. Born, May 28, 1660; married Sophia-Dorothea, daughter of George-William, duke of Zell: died June 11, 1727.

1727. GEORGE II. (Augustus), born Oct. 30, 1683; married Wilhelmina-Caroline, daughter of John-Frederick, margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach: died, Oct. 25, 1760.

1760. GEORGE III. (William-Frederick), son of Frederick-Lewis, prince of Wales, and grandson of George II.; born June 4, 1738; married Charlotte-Sophia, daughter of Charles-Lewis-Frederick, duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, Sept. 8, 1761. His son, George, prince of Wales, declared regent of the kingdom, Feb. 5, 1811; and so continued until Jan. 29, 1820, when the king died in the 82d year of his age and the 60th of his reign, being the longest reign in the English annals.

1820. GEORGE IV. (Augustus-Frederick), eldest son of George III.; born Aug. 12, 1762; married his cousin Caroline-Amelia-Elizabeth, daughter of Charles-William-Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, by Augusta, eldest sister of George III., April 8, 1795. Became prince regent, Feb. 5, 1811; and succeeded to the throne, Jan. 29, 1820. His consort Caroline died Aug. 7, 1821: the king died June 26, 1830.

1830. WILLIAM IV. (Henry), duke of Clarence, third son of George III.; born Aug. 21, 1765; married Amelia-Adelaide-Louisa-Theresa-Caroline, daughter of George-Frederick-Charles, duke of Saxe-Meiningen, July 11, 1818. The king died June 20, 1837. His consort died Dec. 2, 1849.

1837. VICTORIA (Alexandrina-Victoria), daughter of Edward, duke of Kent, fourth son of George III.; born May 24, 1819; succeeded her uncle, June 20, 1837; and was crowned, June 28, 1838. Married, Feb. 10, 1840, her cousin Albert, prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. *See below.*

England and Wales were united A. D. 1283; Scotland was united to both in 1707; and the three were then styled Great Britain. Ireland was incorporated with these countries by the act of Legislative Union, January 1, 1801, and the whole called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

THE PRESENT ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

The QUEEN. Alexandrina-VICTORIA, only daughter of Edward, duke of Kent; born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne on the decease of her uncle, William IV., June 20, 1837. Crowned at Westminster, June 28, 1838. Married (Feb. 10, 1840) to her cousin, Francis-Albert-Augustus-Charles-Emmanuel, duke of Saxe, prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; and has issue:

1. Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, princess royal, born Nov. 21, 1840.
2. Albert-Edward, prince of Wales, duke of Saxony, duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, earl of Chester and Carrick, baron of Renfrew, and lord of the Isles, born Nov. 9, 1841.
3. Alice-Maud-Mary, born April 25, 1843.
4. Alfred-Ernest, born Aug. 6, 1844.
5. Helena-Augusta-Victoria, born May 25, 1846.
6. Louisa-Carolina-Alberta, born March 18, 1848.
7. Arthur-Patrick-Albert, born May 1, 1850.

The Queen's MOTHER. Victoria-Maria-Louisa, duchess of Kent, aunt to the duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, born Aug. 17, 1786; married, 1st (Decem. 21, 1803) Emich-Charles, prince of Leiningen, who died July 4, 1814, leaving issue, Charles, prince of Leiningen, born Sept. 12, 1804, and the princess Feodore, born Dec. 7, 1807. Married, 2d (May 29, 1818) to Edward, duke of Kent, who died Jan. 23, 1820. Issue, The QUEEN.

PRINCES AND PRINCESSES OF ENGLAND.

BORN OF THE NORMAN LINE.

ISSUE OF WILLIAM I.

1. Robert, duke of Normandy.
2. Richard; said to have been killed by a stag in the New Forest.
3. WILLIAM RUFUS, who succeeded his father on the throne.
4. HENRY, who succeeded his brother.
5. Cicely; died abbess of the convent of the Holy Trinity at Caen.
6. Constance; married to Alan, earl of Brittany, and Richmond, in England.
7. Alice; contracted to Harold (who afterwards refused her): she died unmarried.
8. Adela; married to Stephen, earl of Blois, by

whom she had (besides three other sons, William, Theobald, and Henry)
STEPHEN, afterwards king, by usurpation, the empress Maud being rightful heir.
9. Gundred; married to William, earl of Warren and Surrey.
10. Agatha (called Margaret by *Ralph Brooke*); betrothed to Alphonso, king of Galicia, but died on her journey to join her bridegroom.

ISSUE OF HENRY I.

1. William, drowned on his passage from Normandy: the prince's newly married bride, Matilda, daughter of Fulke, earl of Anjou, shared the same fate.
2. Maud, or Matilda; married, 1st, to the emperor Henry V.;[1] and, 2d, to Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of Fulke, earl of Anjou, by whom she had:
   I. HENRY, surnamed Fitz-Empress, who ascended the throne as Henry II.
   II. Geoffrey (Pembroke) earl of Nantes.
   III. William, earl of Poitou.
   IV. Emma, married to David (by usurpation) prince of North Wales.

ISSUE OF STEPHEN.

1. Baldwin; died in infancy.
2. Eustace, earl of Boulogne.
3. William, earl of Mortaigne.
4. Maud; died young.
5. Mary, married to Matthew, son of Theodore, count of Flanders.

BORN OF THE PLANTAGENET LINE.

ISSUE OF HENRY II.

1. William, who died in childhood.
2. Henry; married Margaret, daughter of the French king: died before his father.[2]
3. RICHARD, who succeeded his father on the throne.
4. Geoffrey, earl of Brittany and Richmond; married Constance, daughter of Conan, duke of Brittany: accidentally killed at a tournament in Paris, leaving
   I. Arthur, earl or duke of Brittany, who was rightful heir of his uncle Richard.
   II. Eleanor, who died unmarried.
5. Philip, who died young.
6. JOHN, who usurped the crown, in prejudice to his nephew Arthur, whom he murdered. — *Hume.*
7. Eleanor; married to Alphonso VIII., king of Castile.
8. Maud; married to Henry the Lion, duke of Brunswick, ancestor of the present royal family of England.
9. Joan; married to William II., count of Sicily; and, 2d, Raymond, count of Toulouse.
   [Henry had two sons by Rosamond Clifford: *viz.*, William Longespee, or Longsword, so named from the sword he usually wore; and Geoffrey, archbishop of York.]

ISSUE OF KING JOHN.

1. HENRY, who ascended the throne as Henry III.
2. Richard, earl of Poitou and Cornwall; elected king of the Romans in 1256.
3. Joan; married to Alexander II., king of Scotland.
4. Eleanor; married to William Marshall the younger, earl of Pembroke; and 2d, to Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester.
5. Isabel; married to the emperor Frederick II.

ISSUE OF HENRY III.

1. EDWARD, who ascended the throne.
2. Edmund Plantagenet, surnamed Crouchback, earl of Lancaster.[3]
3. Richard; 4. John; 5. William; who all died young.
6. Henry; assassinated at mass in Italy.
7. Margaret; married to Alexander III., king of Scotland.
8. Beatrice; married to John, 1st duke of Brittany.
9. Catherine, who died in infancy.

ISSUE OF EDWARD I.

1. John; 2. Henry; 3. Alphonso; who died young.
4. EDWARD, prince of Wales; succeeded his father on the throne.
5. Eleanor; first espoused, by proxy, to Alphonso of Arragon, who died soon after; married to Henry, comte de Barre.
6. Joan; married, 1st, to Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester; and 2d, to Ralph de Monthermere.
7. Margaret; married to John, duke of Brabant.
8. Berangera or Berenice; died in infancy.
9. Alice; also died young.
10. Mary; a nun at Amesbury in Wiltshire, and afterwards at Fontevraud, in Normandy.
11. Elizabeth; married, 1st, to John, earl of Holland; 2d, to Humphrey, earl of Hereford and Essex.
12. Beatrice; died in infancy.
13. Blanch; died also in infancy.

[1] She was married to the emperor when only in her twelfth year; and was his wife eleven years, but had no issue by him. This eminent princess is usually called "the Empress." She is memorable for the resolution with which she contended against Stephen for the English sceptre: died at Rouen, in Sept. 1167.

[2] This prince was married at four years of age to Margaret, daughter of Louis VII. In his sixteenth year his father caused him to be crowned, June, 1070; and three years afterwards his marriage was consummated. He broke out into rebellion against the king, and this unnatural contention between father and son, which continued long, was at length terminated by the death of the prince, at the castle of Martel, in Touraine, in 1082. — *Banks.*

[3] Edmund Plantagenet was first made earl of Chester, but the grant was revoked, and given to his elder brother. By the pope he was invested in the kingdom of Sicily and Apulia; but the splendid gift, it is well known, came to nothing: so that his real and intrinsic honour was that of earl of Lancaster. — *Banks.* This prince, sitting down before Bourdeaux, with a large force, and not being able to take the place, became so much affected by his ill success, that a fit of sickness was brought on, of which he died. One circumstance does honour to his memory: he commanded "*that his body should not be interred until all his debts were paid.*" He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

14. Thomas, earl of Norfolk and marshal of England.
15. Edmund, of Woodstock, earl of Kent: beheaded in 1329.[1]
16. Eleanor, who died young; second of the name.

ISSUE OF EDWARD II.

1. EDWARD, afterwards king.
2. John, of Eltham, earl of Cornwall.
3. Joan; married, in her minority, to David, prince of Scotland, son of Robert Bruce.
4. Eleanor; married to Reynald or Reginald, earl of Gueldres.

ISSUE OF EDWARD III.

1. Edward, surnamed the Black Prince, prince of Wales[2]; born June 15, 1330; married his cousin Joan, the "Fair Maid of Kent," daughter of Edmund, earl of Kent, repudiated wife of Thomas Montacute, earl of Salisbury, and widow of sir Thomas Holland: he died July 8, 1376, having had issue
   I. Edward, who died in his seventh year.
   II. RICHARD, who came to the crown as Richard II.
2. William, of Hatfield; died early.
3. Lionel, duke of Clarence; married 1st, Elizabeth de Burgh, daughter of William, earl of Ulster, by whom he had an only daughter, Philippa, married to Edmund Mortimer, earl of March. Lionel espoused, 2d, Violante, daughter of the duke of Milan, and died in Italy soon after. For the issue of Philippa, *see below.*
4. John, of Ghent, or Gaunt (so called from the place of his birth), duke of Lancaster. From this prince sprang that branch which afterwards possessed the crown. *See below.*
5. Edmund, of Langley, earl of Cambridge, and, afterwards, duke of York; married Isabel, daughter of Peter, king of Castile and Leon; 2dly, Joan, daughter of Thomas, earl of Kent. For his issue (by his first duchess), *see below.*
6. William, of Windsor, who died young.
7. Thomas, of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester; married Eleanor, eldest daughter and coheiress of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton. The duke was murdered at Calais, Sept. 8, 1397.[3]
8. Isabel; married to Ingelram de Courcy, created earl of Bedford.
9. Joan; contracted in marriage to Alphonso, king of Castile, but died before its celebration.[4]
10. Blanch de la Tour (born in the Tower): died an infant.
11. Mary; married to John de Montfort, surnamed the Valiant, duke of Brittany.
12. Margaret; married to John Hastings, earl of Pembroke, who was poisoned.

[*** The following are given under separate heads, as materially serving to elucidate the claims to, and the descent of, the crown.]

ISSUE OF PHILIPPA

(daughter of Lionel, duke of Clarence, 3rd son of Edward III. See above).

1. Roger Mortimer, earl of March; married Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Holland, earl of Kent: killed in Ireland, leaving issue
   I. Edmund, earl of March, who, on the death of Richard II. became rightful heir to the crown: he was kept in confinement by Henry IV., and died in prison, in 1424.
   II. Anne Mortimer, who became heiress of her house, and conveyed its claims on the crown to the house of York, by her marriage with Richard, earl of Cambridge,
   III. Eleanor; married to Edward Courtenay, earl of Devon.
2. Edmund Mortimer; who settled in North Britain.
3. John Mortimer; put to death in 1424.
4. Elizabeth; married to Henry, lord Percy, surnamed *Hotspur.*
5. Philippa; married, 1st, to John, earl of Pembroke; 2d, to Richard Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel.

ISSUE OF JOHN OF GAUNT

(4th son of Edward III.).

[This prince married, 1st, Blanch, youngest daughter and coheiress of Henry, duke of Lancaster; and had issue]
1. HENRY, afterwards Henry IV.
2. Philippa; married to John I., king of Portugal.
3. Elizabeth; married, 1st, to John, duke of Exeter; and, 2d, to sir John Cornewall, created baron Fanhope.

[He married, 2d, Constance, eldest daughter and coheiress of Peter, king of Castile and Leon, by whom he had]

[1] The *crime* of this prince was, his endeavouring to deliver his brother, Edward III., from prison. By the contrivance of queen Isabel and her minion Mortimer, he was beheaded at Winchester, after having stood upon the scaffold from noon until five o'clock in the evening, waiting for an executioner. "No one," says the historian, "could be found hardened enough to perform the odious office." It was at length undertaken by a malefactor from the Marshalsea.—*Banks.*

[2] In the 7th of Edward III. (1333), this prince had a grant of the county of Chester, with the castles of Chester, Rothelan, Flint, and Beeston; and in the parliament holden at Westminster, 11th of same reign, he was created duke of Cornwall. From this period the dukedom of Cornwall has ever been vested in the heir apparent to the crown, who is duke of Cornwall immediately upon his birth; whereas the titles of prince of Wales and earl of Chester are by special creation or declaration, as in the instance of this noble prince, who, 17th Edward III. was by his father advanced to the former dignity, and had livery of all the castles and lands of the principality.—*Banks.*

[3] Thomas was taken from Pleshey, in Essex, and conveyed to Calais, where (with the royal privity) he was smothered under a feather-bed, by Seile, Francis, and others, who, informing him of the king's command, and announcing to him that he must die, he resigned himself, and said, that if it were his sovereign's pleasure he would submit to it. This appears by the examination of John Hall, taken in parliament, 1st Henry IV. 1399; and though not acting in the murder, this Hall was sentenced to be hanged at Tyburn and his body sent to Calais, where the deed was done.

[4] She bore the title of Queen of Spain, and was conveyed to that country, where she presently died of the plague, which then raged, aged fourteen. "So that Alphonso, coming to meet her, with great pomp, to solemnize his nuptials, had, instead, to follow her, in mourning, to the grave, anno 1348."—*Rabbe's Historia de España.*

4. Catherine; married to Henry, prince of Asturias, afterwards king of Castile and Leon.
   [The duke married, 3d, Catherine, daughter of sir Payn Roelt, knt., and widow of sir Hugh Swynford. By this lady he had, before marriage]
5. John; marquess of Dorset and Somerset, ancestor of the present duke of Beaufort.
6. Henry; bishop of Winchester.
7. Thomas; duke of Exeter.
8. Joan; married to, 1st, Robert, lord Ferrers; and, 2d, to Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmoreland.
   [These last, by act of parliament, 20 Richard II., were declared legitimate for all purposes but inheriting the crown.]

ISSUE OF EDMUND, EARL OF CAMBRIDGE
(*5th son of Edward III.*).

1. Constance; married to Thomas le Despencer, earl of Gloucester.
2. Edward, duke of York and Albemarle; slain at the battle of Agincourt.
3. Richard, earl of Cambridge; married Anne Mortimer, great-grand-daughter, and eventually heiress of his uncle Lionel, duke of Clarence. Through her the house of York derived its title to the crown in preference to the house of Lancaster, which, though descended in an unbroken male line from Edward III. was the line of a younger son. The earl was beheaded for a plot against the life of Henry V, leaving issue
   I. Isabel; married to Henry Bourchier, earl of Essex.
   II. Richard, duke of York and protector of England; married Cicely, daughter of Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmoreland: he was slain at the battle of Wakefield in 1460. His issue follows:

ISSUE OF RICHARD, DUKE OF YORK.

1. Henry; died an infant.
2. EDWARD; afterwards Edward IV.
3. Edmund, earl of Rutland; slain at Wakefield, aged only 12 years.
4. William; died in infancy.
5. John; died an infant.
6. George, duke of Clarence; married Isabel, daughter of Richard Nevill, earl of Warwick: attainted, and allowed by his brother, Edward IV., to choose the manner of his death, 1477[1]; he left issue
   I. Edward, earl of Warwick; beheaded in 1499.
   II. Margaret, countess of Salisbury; married to sir Richard Pole: attainted, and beheaded in 1541.
7. Thomas; died an infant.
8. RICHARD, afterwards Richard III.
9. Anne; married, 1st, Henry Holland, duke of Exeter; and, 2d, sir Thomas St. Leger, knt.
10. Elizabeth; married to John Delapole, duke of Suffolk.
11. Margaret; married to Charles, duke of Burgundy.
12. Ursula.

*** Edward, earl of Warwick, beheaded, as above, in 1499, was the last of the male line of the Plantagenets.

BORN OF THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

ISSUE OF HENRY IV.

1. HENRY, surnamed Monmouth, prince of Wales, who succeeded to the throne as Henry V.
2. Thomas, of Lancaster, duke of Clarence, who fell at the battle of Beague, in 1421.
3. John, of Lancaster, duke of Bedford, the celebrated regent of France in the minority of Henry VI. This prince's treatment of the enthusiastic Maid of Orleans indelibly tarnished the laurels he had won by a series of brilliant achievements.
4. Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, regent of England in the same minority. It is supposed that he died by violence or poison.
5. Blanch; married, 1st, to Louis, prince palatine of Bavaria; 2d, to the king of Arragon; and, 3d, to the duke of Barre.
6. Philippa; married to Eric, king of Denmark.

ISSUE OF HENRY V.

HENRY, prince of Wales, who succeeded to the crown as Henry VI.
The widow of Henry V. married sir Owen Tudor of the principality of Wales, said to be of royal lineage, by whom she had
   I. Edmund Tudor, created earl of Richmond, who married Margaret, daughter of John, first duke of Somerset, and great-grand-daughter of John of Gaunt; and left an only son, HENRY, earl of Richmond, who ascended the throne as Henry VII.
   II. Jasper Tudor, created earl of Pembroke.
   III. Tacina Tudor, married to Reginald, lord Grey, of Wilton.

ISSUE OF HENRY VI.

Edward, prince of Wales, born Oct. 31, 1452; he married, in 1470, the lady Anne Nevill, second daughter and coheiress of Richard Nevill, earl of Warwick. This prince was, with his mother, taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury, in 1471, and was murdered a few days afterwards by the dukes of Gloucester and Clarence, and lord Hastings. His widow, Anne, subsequently married Gloucester, one of his murderers, who became king, as Richard III.

[1] He was drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine, his brother, the duke of Gloucester, as it is said, assisting at his death with his own hands. Though the king consented to his death, yet no sooner was the unnatural deed accomplished, than he repented of it, and so poignantly did it cause him to feel, that whenever he was solicited to spare the life of a condemned person, he would exclaim, "Oh! unfortunate brother! for whose life no man would make suit."

Born of the House of York.

Issue of Edward IV.

1. Edward, prince of Wales, who succeeded his father as Edward V., and
2. Richard, duke of York. These two princes were murdered in the Tower, at the instance of their uncle Richard, duke of Gloucester, in 1483.

[The latter prince, Richard, was married in his infancy to Anne, heiress of the house of Mowbray, only child of John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk and earl marshal of England, she being also an infant.]

3. George; who died young.
4. Elizabeth; married to Henry VII.
5. Cicely; married, 1st, to John, lord Wells; and, 2d, to sir J. Kyme.
6. Anne, married to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk.

This king had four other daughters, namely,

7. Bridget, who became a nun.
8. Mary, who died unmarried, though affianced to the king of Denmark.
9. Margaret, and
10. Katharine, who espoused William Courtenay, earl of Devonshire.

Issue of Richard III.

Edward, prince of Wales; upon whom the crown was entailed by parliament; but he died *vitâ patris*.

Born of the House of Tudor.

Issue of Henry VII.

1. Arthur, prince of Wales; born Sept. 20, 1486; married, Nov. 1501, the infanta Catharine, daughter of Ferdinand of Arragon; but died in a few months afterwards. His widow became the first wife of his brother Henry VIII.; to whom she was married June 3, 1509.
2. Henry, who succeeded his father on the throne as Henry VIII.
3. Edmund, who died young.
4. Margaret, married, 1st, to James IV. of Scotland, by whom she had an only son, James V. of Scotland, father of the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots, whose son, James VI., ascended the English throne as James I. Margaret married, 2d, Arthur Douglas, earl of Angus, from whom she was divorced; and, 3d, Henry Stuart, earl of Methven. By her second husband she had an only daughter, Margaret, who espoused Matthew Stuart, earl of Lenox, and was mother of Henry, earl of Darnley, the husband of Mary of Scots, and father of James I. of England.
5. Elizabeth, who died in infancy.
6. Mary; married, 1st, to Louis XII. king of France; and, 2d, to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk; by whom she left
   - I. Henry, earl of Lincoln, who died unmarried.
   - II. Frances, married to Henry Grey, marquess of Dorset, afterwards duke of Suffolk; and had three daughters, of whom the eldest was the amiable and unfortunate lady Jane Grey.
   - III. Eleanor, married to Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland, and left a daughter, Margaret, who espoused Henry Stanley, earl of Derby.

Issue of Henry VIII.

1. Henry, who died young.
2. Mary (by Catharine of Arragon) who ascended the throne.
3. Elizabeth (by his second queen, Anna Boleyn) who ascended the throne.
4. Edward (by his third queen, the lady Jane Seymour) who ascended the throne.

[The king had by his first queen, besides Henry and Mary, other children not named, who died in infancy.]

Born of the House of Stuart.

Issue of James I.

1. Henry-Frederick, created, after his father's accession, duke of Cornwall, and in May 1610, prince of Wales: died, at the age of eighteen, Nov. 6, 1612.
2. Robert, who died early.
3. Charles, who succeeded his father on the throne as Charles I.
4. Elizabeth [1]; married to Frederick, count palatine of the Rhine, who, in 1620, was elected king of Bohemia; but afterwards driven from his dominions. She had issue:
   - I. Frederick-Henry: drowned in 1529, in his fifteenth year.
   - II. Charles-Lewis II., who, by the treaty of Munster, was created the eighth elector of the empire.
   - III. Rupert, so renowned in the civil war of England as "Prince Rupert:" created duke of Cumberland.
   - IV. Maurice, known in English history as "Prince Maurice;" perished by shipwreck in 1654.
   - V. Lewis, died young.
   - VI. Edward, count palatine of the Rhine.
   - VII. Philip, slain at the battle near St. Stephen's in 1640.
   - VIII. Gustavus: died in 1641, in his minority.

[1] This amiable princess, who saw only a phantom of royalty, and had nothing more than the empty title of queen, bore her misfortunes with magnanimity when her husband lost his possessions, which the weak policy of James would not enable him to recover. She was so beloved that in the Low Countries she was called "*The Queen of Hearts.*" After the restoration of Charles II., she visited England, and is supposed to have married William, the first lord Craven, whose house was in Drury-lane, where, some years since, was a tavern known by the name of the "*Queen of Bohemia.*"—*T. C. Banks.*

IX. Elizabeth, who became abbess of Hervorden, in Westphalia, and died in 1680.
X. Louisa-Hollandia, became abbess of Maubisson, near Paris.
XI. Henrietta; married Sigismund, prince of Transylvania, and died a few months after.
XII. Charlotte; died in infancy.
XIII. Sophia: on whose descendants the crown of England devolved by the act of Settlement; born Oct. 13, 1630; married, 1658, Ernest-Augustus, duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg, afterwards elector of Hanover, by whom she had issue, GEORGE-Lewis, who ascended the English throne as George I.

5. Margaret; died young, 1598.
6. Mary; died in her third year, 1607.
7. Sophia; died two days after her birth, 1606.

ISSUE OF THE PRINCESS SOPHIA

(grand-daughter of James I.).

1. GEORGE-Lewis, afterwards king George I.
2. Frederick-Augustus; slain in battle against the Turks, 1690.
3. Maximilian-William; died Dec. 1666.
4. Charles-Philip; slain in battle, 1690.
5. Christian; drowned in the Danube, July, 1703.
6. Ernest-Augustus, bishop of Osnaburg; created, in 1716, duke of York and Albany and earl of Ulster: died August, 1728.
7. Sophia-Charlotte; married to Frederick-William, elector of Brandenburg, king of Prussia.

ISSUE OF CHARLES I.

1. Charles, who died the day he was born.
2. CHARLES, prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II.
3. JAMES, duke of York, afterwards James II.
4. Henry, duke of Gloucester, who died unmarried, in 1660.
5. Mary, married to William II. of Nassau, prince of Orange, by whom she had an only son, WILLIAM, who ascended the throne of England, as William III.
6. Elizabeth, who died of grief, a prisoner in Carisbrook Castle in Sept. 1650, aged 15 years.
7. Anne, who died young.
8. Henrietta-Maria, married to Philip, duke of Anjou, afterwards duke of Orleans, only brother to Louis XIV.

ISSUE OF CHARLES II.

[This prince left no legitimate issue, but had many natural children by various mistresses; among these was the celebrated James, duke of Monmouth, by Mrs. Lucy Walters [1].]

ISSUE OF JAMES II.

1. Charles, duke of Cambridge, who died young.
2. MARY, married to William-Henry of Nassau, prince of Orange: she and her husband afterwards ascended the English throne as Mary II. and William III.
3. James, duke of Cambridge; born July, 1663: died in 1667.
4. ANNE, who succeeded to the crown.
5. Charles, duke of Kendal; died an infant.
6. Edgar, duke of Cambridge; born Sept. 14, 1667: died June 8, 1671.
7. Henrietta; died in infancy.
8. Catherine, who also died an infant.

These four sons and four daughters were by lady Anne Hyde, and none of them, except Mary and Anne, afterwards queens regnant, survived four years of age. By his second wife, the princess of Modena, James had:

9. Catherine-Laura, who died in infancy.
10. Charles, duke of Cambridge; died an infant.
11. Isabella; died in her 4th year.
12. Charlotte-Maria; died in infancy.
13. James-Francis-Edward, so well known after his father's death as the PRETENDER, and supposed by many to have been of fictitious birth; born June 18, 1668; married, in 1719, Mary-Clementina, daughter of prince James Sobieski, and grand-daughter of John, king of Poland, by whom he had issue:
    I. Charles-Edward, the celebrated Chevalier St. George, or YOUNG PRETENDER, born in 1720; married the princess Stohlberg: died in 1788.
    II. Henry-Benedict, known as CARDINAL YORK; died in 1807, when the whole issue of James became extinct.
14. Louisa-Maria-Theresa, born in 1692: died in 1712.

[James had also several natural children, of whom was the renowned James Fitz-James, duke of Berwick, by lady Arabella Churchill: he followed his father, after his abdication, into France; became general of the French and Spanish armies; and successfully contended against England in the battle of Amanza, in 1707. Killed at the siege of Philipsburgh in 1734.]

ISSUE OF QUEEN ANNE.

1. A daughter, still-born.
2. Mary, born June 9, 1685: died Feb. 8, 1686.
3. Anne Sophia, born May 12, 1686: died Feb. 2, 1687.

[1] In 1679, a belief very generally obtained throughout the kingdom, that the king had been lawfully married to this lady. This belief was countenanced the more on account of the popularity of the duke of Monmouth, who was daily gaining on the affections of the people. Some of Monmouth's supposed chief friends began to invite him to cast his eyes upon the crown. This so affected the king that his majesty thought himself obliged, both in conscience and honour, to cause the following Declaration to be entered in the records of his privy council:

"Whitehall, March 3, 1679.

"That to avoid any dispute which may happen in time to come, concerning the succession of the crown, he "declares in the presence of ALMIGHTY GOD, that he never gave, nor made any contract of marriage, nor was ever "married to any woman whatsoever, but to his present wife, Queen Catherine, now living.

Signed "CHARLES R."

With this Declaration some persons not being satisfied, and the duke of Monmouth growing still more popular, his majesty thought fit to renew his Protestation, thus:

"On the word of a King and the faith of a Christian, that he was never married to Mrs. Lucy Barlow, *alias* "Walters, the Duke of Monmouth's mother, nor to any other woman whatsoever, besides the now Queen."

The latter protestation is of record in the Court of Chancery.

4. William, duke of Gloucester; born July 24, 1689; died July 30, 1700.
5. Mary, born and died in Nov. 1690.
6. George, born and died April 17, 1692.

Born of the House of Hanover.

Issue of George I.

1. George-Augustus; succeeded his father as George II.
2. Sophia-Dorothea; born March 16, 1685; married to Frederick-William, of Prussia, Nov. 28, 1706: died July 5, 1757.

[Both the above were born long before the king ascended the throne: his queen was kept confined on the continent during his reign, and never came to England.]

Issue of George II.

1. Frederick-Lewis, prince of Wales; born Jan. 20, 1707; married Augusta, daughter of Frederick II., duke of Saxe-Gotha: died in the lifetime of his father. For his issue, see *separate notice below.*
2. Anne, princess-royal; born Oct. 22, 1709; married to William-Charles-Henry, prince of Orange.
3. Amelia-Sophia-Eleanora; born May 30, 1711; died unmarried, Oct. 31, 1786.
4. Elizabeth-Caroline; born May, 1713; died unmarried, Dec. 28, 1757.
5. George-William; died in infancy.
6. William-Augustus, duke of Cumberland; born April 15, 1721. He commanded at the battles of Fontenoy and Culloden: died Oct. 31, 1765.
7. Mary; born Feb. 22, 1723; married to prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel: died Jan. 14, 1771.
8. Louisa; born Dec. 7, 1724; married to Frederick V. of Denmark; died Dec. 8, 1751.

Issue of Frederick-Lewis (*prince of Wales*).

1. Augusta; born July 31, 1737; married to Charles-William-Ferdinand, hereditary prince of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel. *See that family.*
2. George-William-Frederick, who succeeded his grandfather on the throne as George III.
3. Edward-Augustus, duke of York; born March 14, 1739; died Sept. 17, 1767.
4. Elizabeth-Caroline; born Dec. 30, 1740; died Sept. 4, 1759.
5. William-Henry, duke of Gloucester; born Nov. 25, 1743; married Maria, countess dowager of Waldegrave, daughter of the hon. sir Edward Walpole; died Aug. 25, 1805; he had issue:
   - I. Sophia-Matilda; born May 29, 1773; died Nov. 29, 1844.
   - II. Caroline-Augusta-Maria; born June 24, 1774; died in infancy.
   - III. William-Frederick; born Jan. 15, 1776; married the princess Mary, daughter of George III.; died Nov. 30, 1834.
6. Henry-Frederick, duke of Cumberland; born Nov. 7, 1745; married Anne, daughter of the earl Carhampton and widow of Christopher Horton, esq., of Catton Hall, Derbyshire; died Sept. 18, 1790.
7. Louisa-Anne; born March 8, 1749; died May 13, 1768.
8. Frederick-William; born May 30, 1750; died Dec. 1765.
9. Caroline-Matilda; born (after her father's death) July 11, 1751. This was the unfortunate queen of Christian VII. king of Denmark. She died imprisoned in the castle of Zell, May 10, 1775.

Issue of George III.

1. George-Augustus-Frederick, prince of Wales, and, in 1811, prince regent; succeeded his father on the throne as George IV.
2. Frederick, duke of York and Albany; born Aug. 16, 1763; married Frederica-Charlotte-Ulrique, daughter of William II. king of Prussia. The duchess died Aug. 6, 1820; and the duke Jan. 5, 1827.
3. William-Henry, duke of Clarence; who succeeded to the crown.
4. Charlotte-Augusta-Matilda, princess royal; born Sept. 29, 1766; married to Frederick Charles William, hereditary prince of Wurtemburg; died Oct. 6, 1828.
5. Edward, duke of Kent and Strathern; born Nov. 2, 1767; married (May 29, 1818) Victoria-Mary-Louisa, daughter of Francis-Frederick-Anthony, duke of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld, and widow of Emich-Charles, prince of Leiningen: the duke died Jan. 23, 1820, leaving an only daughter,
   - Alexandrina-Victoria, her present most gracious majesty, the Queen.
6. Augusta-Sophia; born Nov. 8, 1768; died Sept. 22, 1840.
7. Elizabeth; born May 22, 1770; married to Frederick-Joseph-Louis, landgrave of Hesse-Homberg; died Jan. 10, 1840.
8. Ernest-Augustus, duke of Cumberland and Tiviotdale; born June 5, 1771. See *Hanover.*
9. Augustus-Frederick, duke of Sussex; born Jan. 27, 1773; married, April 8, 1793, lady Augusta Murray, daughter of John, earl of Dunmore: this marriage was dissolved (being contrary to the statute 12 George III. c. 11.) in Aug. 1794. Died April 21, 1843.
10. Adolphus-Frederick, duke of Cambridge; born Feb. 24, 1774; married Augusta-Wilhelmina-Louisa, daughter of Frederick, landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, May 7, 1818. Died July, 1850, leaving issue
    - I. George-Frederick-William-Charles; born March 26, 1819, the present duke.
    - II. Augusta-Caroline-Charlotte-Elizabeth; born July 19, 1822; married to Frederick-William-Gustavus, hereditary grand duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, June 28, 1843; and has issue.
    - III. Mary-Adelaide-Wilhelmina-Elizabeth; born Nov. 27, 1833.
11. Mary; born April 25, 1776; married to her cousin, William-Frederick, duke of Gloucester, July 22, 1816. See *Duke of Gloucester.*
12. Sophia; born Nov. 3, 1777; died May 27, 1848.

13. Octavius; born Feb. 23, 1779; died May 3, 1783.
14. Alfred; born Sept. 22, 1780; died Aug. 26, 1782.
15. Amelia; born Aug. 7, 1783; died Nov. 2, 1810.

ISSUE OF GEORGE IV.

Charlotte-Caroline-Augusta; born Jan. 7, 1796; married, May 2, 1816, to prince Leopold-George-Frederick of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld, now king of the Belgians. The princess died in childbed, deeply lamented by the nation, Nov. 6, 1817. Issue, a son, still-born, the day before.

ISSUE OF WILLIAM IV.

1. Charlotte-Augusta-Louisa, born March 27, 1819; died the next day.
2. Elizabeth-Georgina-Adelaide; born Dec. 10, 1820; died March 4, 1821.

ISSUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

See the "*Present Royal Family of England*," page 7.

WALES.

THE Britons being driven beyond the Severn, fortified themselves in this country, anciently called *Cambria*, which name the kings of the Heptarchy changed into Wallish-Land, or Wales. The inhabitants resisted for ages, in their inaccessible mountains, the power of the Saxons; and subsequently fought valorously for their independence against the English kings, until the reign of Edward I., by whom the whole country was finally reduced into one principality, and made subject to England. Wales was united and incorporated with England by act of parliament, 27 Henry VIII. 1535.

KINGS AND PRINCES OF WALES.

KINGS OF WALES.

688. Idwallo.
720. Rhodri, or Roderic.
755. Conan, or Cynan.
818. Mervyn, or Merfyn.
843. Roderic, surnamed the Great. This prince divided Wales between his three sons, allotting to each his part. To the eldest he gave North Wales; to the second, South Wales; and to the third, Powys-Land.

PRINCES OF NORTH WALES.

[*Counties of Merioneth, part of Denbigh, Flint, Carnarvon, and the Isle of Anglesey. At Aberfraw, in this last, was the prince's seat.*]

877. Anarawd.
913. Edwal Voel.
939. Howel Dha, or Hywel Dda, surnamed the Good, prince of all Wales.
948. Jevaf or Jevav, and Iago.
972. Howel ap Jevaf, or Hywel ab Jevav.
984. Cadwallon ab Jevaf.
985. Meredith ap Owen ap Howel Dha, or Meredydd ap Owain ab Hywel Dda.
992. Edwal ab Meyric ab Edwal Voel.
998. Aedan, an usurper.
1015. Llewelyn ab Sitsyllt, and Angharad his wife.
1021. Iago ab Edwal ab Meyric.
1038. Griffith, or Grufydd ab Llewelyn ab Sitsyllt.
1061. Bleddyn and Rygwallon.
1073. Trahaern ab Caradoc.
1079. Griffith ap Conan, or Grufydd ab Cynan.
1137. Owain Gwynedd.
1169. David ab Owain Gwynedd.
1194. Leolinus Magnus.
1240. David ab Llewelyn.
1246. Llewelyn ap Griffith, or Grufydd, last prince of the blood; slain after battle, in 1282.

PRINCES OF SOUTH WALES.

[*This principality contained the counties of Glamorgan, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Cardigan, and part of Brecknock. Dynevor Castle was the prince's seat.*]

877. Cadeth, or Cadell.
907. Howel Dha, or Hywel Dda, the Good, prince of all Wales.
948. Owen ap Howel Dha, or Owain ap Hywel Dda, his son.
987. Meredith ap Owen, or Meredydd ab Owain; all Wales.
993. Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt, and Angharad his wife.
1021. Rytherch, or Rhydderch ab Jestyn; an usurper.
1031. Hywel and Meredydd.
1042. Rhydderch and Rhys, the sons of the usurper.
1061. Meredydd ab Owain ab Edwyn.
1073. Rhys ab Owen, or Owain, and Rhydderch ab Caradoc.
1077. Rhys ab Tewdwr Mawr.
1092. Cadwgan ab Bleddyn.
1115. Griffith, or Grufydd ab Rhys.
1137. Rhys ab Grufydd, or Griffith, called the lord Rhys.
1196. Grufydd ab Rhys.
1202. Rhys ab Grufydd.
1222. Owain ab Grufydd.
1235. Meredith, or Meredydd ab Owain; he died in 1267.

PRINCES AND LORDS OF POWYS-LAND.

[*Powys-Land comprehended the whole counties of Montgomery and Radnor, with part of Denbigh,*

Brecknock, Merioneth, and Shropshire. The prince's seat was at Matraval, in the first-named county.]
877. Merfyn, or Mervyn.
900. Cadeth, or Cadell; also prince of South Wales.
927. Howel Dha, or Hywel Dda, the Good, prince of all Wales.
* * * * * *
985. Meredydd ab Owain.
* * * * * *
1061. Bleddyn ab Cynvyn.
1073. Meredydd ab Bleddyn.
1087. Cadwgan ab Bleddyn.
1132. Madoc ab Meredydd.
1160. Griffith, or Grufydd ab Meredydd.
* * * * * *
1256. Gwenwinwin, or Gwenwynwyn.
1256. Owain ab Grufydd.

*** The last prince who held *this dominion entire*, was Meredydd ab Bleddyn. He divided it between his two sons, Madoc and Grufydd.

The Welch having finally submitted to Edward I., and Llewelyn, their last prince of the blood, having been slain, the king resolved to gain, if possible, the hearts of his new subjects; and with this intention, he sent for his queen, Eleanor, then with child, to Carnarvon Castle, where she was soon afterwards delivered of a son. He thereupon convened the Welch chieftains, who were, he perceived, much indisposed to being governed by strangers, and told them, he was about to offer them "a prince for their ruler, who was of their own nation, who could not speak a word of English, and whose life was free from reproach." The chieftains joyfully accepting this proposal, the king named his new-born offspring as their prince; and the eldest sons of the sovereigns of England have been created princes of Wales soon after their birth, from this time.

Princes of Wales of the Blood-Royal of England.

1284. Edward, of Carnarvon, son of Edward I.; afterwards Edward II.
1343. Edward, the renowned Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III.
1377. Richard, of Bourdeaux, only surviving son of the Black Prince.
1399. Henry, of Monmouth, eldest son of Henry IV.; afterwards king, as Henry V.
1454. Edward, of Westminster, only son of Henry VI. This prince was murdered by the dukes of Gloucester and Clarence, in 1471.
1472. Edward, of Westminster, eldest son of Edward IV.; afterwards Edward V.
1483. Edward, earl of Salisbury, only son of Richard III.; created Sept. 8, 1483; died in April, 1484.
1490. Arthur Tudor, eldest son of Henry VII.; died in 1502.
1503. Henry Tudor, duke of York, second son of Henry VII.; created prince of Wales on his brother's death; afterwards ascended the throne as Henry VIII.
1537. Edward Tudor, son of Henry VIII., afterwards Edward VI.; but the patent of creation to the dignity was never actually passed. — *Sandford.*
1610. Henry-Frederick Stuart, eldest son of James I.: died in 1612.
1616. Charles Stuart, duke of York, second son of James I.; afterwards king as Charles I.
1630. Charles, eldest son of Charles I.; afterwards Charles II.
1714. George-Augustus, only son of George I.; afterwards George II.
1729. Frederick-Lewis, eldest son of George II.; created Jan. 9, 1729: died, before his father, March 20, 1751.
1751. George-William-Frederick, eldest son of the preceding; afterwards George III., April 20, 1751.
1762. George-Augustus-Frederick, eldest son of George III., afterwards George IV., August 17, 1762.
1841. Albert-Edward, eldest son of her present most gracious majesty, queen Victoria; created Dec. 7, 1841. The now Prince of Wales.

SCOTLAND.

Caledonia. — Tacitus. *Albin* (Highland name). — Macbean. *Albine.* — Scott. This country was governed by a king long before the Romans visited England. It continued an independent kingdom until the death of the English queen Elizabeth in 1603, when James VI. of Scotland, the most immediate heir, was called to the throne of England; he and his successors styling themselves kings of England and Scotland, and each country having a separate parliament, until 1707, in the reign of queen Anne. In that year and reign both kingdoms were united under the general name of Great Britain.

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

BEFORE CHRIST.

[The early accounts of the kings are, by many historians, deemed, in a great measure, fabulous. The antiquity of the kings is carried as far back as Alexander the Great.]

330. Fergus I.; ruled 25 years: lost in the Irish Sea.[1]
305. Fritharis, brother of Fergus: supposed to have been poisoned.
290. Mainus; succeeded his uncle; a just and esteemed prince.
261. Dornadilla, son of Mainus; a peaceful reign of 28 years.
233. Northatus, brother of the preceding; cruel and avaricious: slain.
213. Reutherus, son of Dornadilla.
187. Reutha, brother of Reutherus: resigned in favour of his nephew.
170. Thereus, son of Reutherus, a tyrant: deposed and exiled.
158. Josina, brother of Thereus.
134. Finanus; succeeded his father Josina; a prosperous reign.
104. Durstus, son of the preceding; a sensual prince; murdered many of his nobles at a feast, whereupon a civil war arose, and he was slain.
95. Evenus, a just, resolute, and valiant ruler; succeeded by
76. Gillus, his illegitimate son, who, usurping the royal power, caused the murder of the rightful heirs: deposed by his nobles, and beheaded.
75. Evenus II., nephew of Finanus, chosen in his room.
59. Ederus, grandson of Durstus.
12. Evenus III., succeeded his father Ederus: deposed for his enormous crimes, and strangled in prison.
4. Metellanus, nephew of Ederus: eminent for his justice and virtues.

AFTER CHRIST.

35. Caratacus or Caractacus, nephew of the preceding.
55. Corbred, his brother.
72. Dardanus, son of Corbred; a dissolute tyrant; his subjects slew him.
76. Corbred II., surnamed Galdus. Some suppose this king to be the Galgacus whom Tacitus mentions as having fought valiantly against Julius Agricola.
110. Luctacus or Lugthacus, his son, a cruel and sensual tyrant; murdered by his nobles.
113. Mogaldus, grandson of Corbred II.: murdered.
149. Conarus, his son; he conspired in his father's murder: deposed, and died in prison.
163. Ethodius I.: slain by an Irish harper in revenge for the murder of a kinsman: the regicide was torn asunder by wild horses.
195. Satrael or Satrahel, brother of the preceding: grown odious for his vices and oppression he was strangled by his courtiers.
199. Donald I., brother of the two last.
216. Ethodius II., son of Ethodius I.: slain by his guards in a domestic tumult.
231. Athirco, succeeded his father: an odious tyrant; dishonoured the daughters of Nathalocus, a noble, who took arms against him: slew himself to avoid a severer death.
242. Nathalocus, who usurped the throne on the king's death; murdered many of his nobles: killed by his domestics.
253. Findochus, son of Athirco: murdered in a conspiracy, in which his brother, Carantius, was a principal.
264. Donald II., a third son of Athirco: slain in a battle with Donald of the Isles, who succeeded.
265. Donald III., lord of the Isles; usurped the throne; a terror to his people: slain by his successor.
277. Carthilinthus or Crathilinthus, son of Findochus; reigned 24 years.
301. Fincormachus, son of Donald II.; reigned 47 years, and died lamented.
348. Romachus, nephew of the preceding: slain by his nobles, and succeeded by his cousin.
351. Angusianus or Æneanus: fell in battle with the Pictish king, who was also slain.
354. Fethelmachus, also cousin of Romachus; defeated the Picts and mortally wounded their new king in battle: murdered by a Pictish minstrel who feigned himself a Scot, hired by Hergustus, the succeeding king of that nation.
357. Eugenius I., son of Fincormachus: slain in battle by Maximus, the Roman general, and the confederate Picts.

*** With this battle ended the kingdom of the Scots, after having existed from the coronation of Fergus I., a period of 706 years: the royal family fled to Denmark. — *Boece. Buchanan.*

[Interregnum of 27 years.]

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404. Fergus II.[2] (I.) great-grandson of Eugenius and 40th king: slain in battle with the Romans.
420. Eugenius II. or Evenus, son of Fergus: reigned 31 years.
451. Dongardus or Domangard, brother of Eugenius: defeated and drowned.
457. Constantine I., brother of Dongardus: assassinated by Dugall, a noble whose daughter he had dishonoured.

[1] Fergus, a brave prince, came from Ireland with an army of Scots, and was chosen king. Having defeated the Britons and slain their king Coilus, the kingdom of the Scots was entailed upon his posterity for ever. He went to Ireland, and, having settled his affairs there, was drowned on his return, launching from the shore, near the harbour, called *Carrick-Fergus* to this day, 3699 A. M. — *Anderson.*

[2] Some call this Fergus the *first* king, and suppose that either the foregoing kings are fabulous, or that they were only chiefs or generals of armies, having no royal authority. The controversy thus arising, I leave to be decided by the antiquaries, and must follow the received histories of Scotland. — *Anderson.*

479. Congallus I., nephew of the preceding: a just and prudent king.
501. Goranus, brother of Congallus: murdered. — *Boece.* Died while Donald of Athol was conspiring to take his life. — *Scott.*
535. Eugenius III., succeeded his uncle Goranus: "none excelled him in justice."
558. Congallus II., brother of Eugenius III.
569. Kinnatellus, brother of the preceding: resigned in favour of Aidanus.
570. Aidanus or Aldan, son of Goranus.
605. Kenneth or Kennett I., son of Congallus II.: reigned one year.
606. Eugenius IV., son of Adianus.
621. Ferchard or Ferquhard, son of the last: confined for misdeeds to his palace, where he laid violent hands upon himself. — *Scott.*
632. Donald IV., brother of Ferchard: drowned in Loch Tay.
646. Ferchard II., son of Ferchard I.; "the most execrable of kings:" died from the bite of a mad wolf.
664. Malduinus, son of Donald IV.: strangled by his wife for his supposed infidelity, for which crime she was immediately afterwards burnt.
684. Eugenius V., brother of Malduinus.
688. Eugenius VI., son of Ferchard II.
698. Amberkeletus, his nephew: fell by an arrow from an unknown hand.
699. Eugenius VII., his brother: some ruffians designing the king's murder, entered his chamber, and he being absent, stabbed his queen, Spontana, to death. —*Scott.*
715. Mordachus, son of Amberkeletus.
730. Etfinus, son of Eugenius VII.
761. Eugenius VIII., son of Mordachus; sensual and tyrannous: put to death by his nobles, and his parasites strangled.
764. Fergus III., son of Etfinus: killed by his queen in a fit of jealousy; she immediately afterwards stabbed herself to escape a death of torture.
767. Solvathius, son of Eugenius VIII.
787. Achaius; a just and wise prince.
819. Congallus III., a peaceful reign.
824. Dongal or Dougal, son of Solvathius: drowned in the Spey.
831. Alpine, son of Achaius: taken prisoner and beheaded, with many of his nobles, by the Picts.
834. Kenneth II., son of Alpinus, and surnamed Mac Alpine; defeated the Picts, and slew their king and his nobility. United the Picts and Scots under one sceptre, and became the first sole monarch of all Scotland 843.
854. Donald V., brother of Kenneth: dethroned, and terminated an inglorious reign in prison, dying by his own hand.
858. Constantine II., son of Kenneth: taken in battle by the Danes, and beheaded.
874. Eth or Ethus, surnamed Lightfoot: died of grief in prison, having been thrown into confinement for his sensuality and crimes.
876. Gregory, called the Great; distinguished (as a king) for his bravery, moderation, and justice.
893. Donald VI., second son of Constantine; an excellent prince.
904. Constantine III., son of Ethus: resigned in favour of Malcolm, after a long reign, and retired to a monastery.
944. Malcolm I., son of Donald VI.: treacherously murdered in Moray.
953. Indulfus or Gondulph: killed by the Danes in an ambuscade.
961. Duff or Duffus, son of Malcolm; basely murdered by Donald, the governor of Forres Castle.
965. Cullen or Culenus, son of Indulfus; avenged the murder of his predecessor: assassinated at Methven by a thane, whose daughter he had dishonoured.
970. Kenneth III., brother of Duffus: murdered by Fenella, the lady of Fettercairn.
994. Constantine IV., son of Culenus, usurped the throne; slain.
995. Grimus, or the Grim, son of Duffus: routed and slain in battle by Malcolm, the rightful heir to the crown, who succeeded.
1003. Malcolm II., son of Kenneth III.: assassinated on his way to Glamis; the assassins in their flight, crossing a frozen lake, were drowned by the ice giving way. Malcolm was succeeded by his grandson,
1033. Duncan I.: assassinated by his cousin Macbeth, who ascended the throne.
1039. Macbeth, usurper and tyrant: slain by Macduff, the thane of Fife, and the rightful heir succeeds.

*** Historians so differ up to this reign, in the number of the kings, the dates of succession, and the circumstances narrated, that no account can be taken as precisely accurate.

1057. Malcolm III. (Cean-Mohr or Canmore) son of Duncan: killed while besieging Alnwick Castle.
1093. Donald VII. or Donald Bane, brother of Malcolm, usurped the throne: fled to the Hebrides.
1094. Duncan II., natural son of Malcolm; also an usurper: murdered.
1094. Donald Bane, again: deposed.
1098. Edgar, son of Malcolm, and rightful heir. Henry I. of England married his sister Maud, who had taken the vows, but not the veil.
1107. Alexander, surnamed the Fierce, brother of Edgar.
1124. David, brother of the two preceding kings; married Matilda, daughter of Waltheof, earl of Northumberland.
1153. Malcolm IV., grandson to David: succeeded by his brother,
1165. William, surnamed the Lion.
1214. Alexander II., son of William; married Joan, daughter of John, king of England.
1249. Alexander III.; married Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England; dislocated his neck, when hunting, near Kinghorn.
1285. Margaret, called the "Maiden of Norway," grand-daughter of the last king; "recognized by the states of Scotland, though a female, an infant, and a foreigner:" died on her passage to Scotland.

[On the death of Margaret, a competition arose for the vacant throne, which Edward I. of England decided in favour of]

1292. John Baliol, who afterwards surrendered his crown, and died in exile.
[Interregnum.]
1306. Robert (Bruce) I.; the Bruce of Bannockburn; a brave prince, beloved by his people.
1329. David (Bruce) II., son of Robert. Edward Baliol disputed the throne with him.
1332. Edward Baliol, son of John: resigned.
1342. David II. again; eleven years a prisoner in England; succeeded by his nephew,
1371. Robert (Stuart) II.; succeeded by his son,
1390. Robert III.,[1] whose proper name was John, changed on his accession.
1406. James I., second son of the preceding; imprisoned 18 years in England; set at liberty in 1423: conspired against and murdered, 1437. Assassinated in his bed-chamber, Feb. 21, 1437-8. — *Banks.*
1437. James II., son of James I., whom he succeeded at seven years of age: killed at the siege of Roxburgh Castle by a cannon bursting.
1460. James III.; succeeded his father: killed in a revolt of his subjects at Bannockburn-field.
1488. James IV.; married Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII. of England: killed at the battle of Flodden.
1513. James V.; son of the last king: succeeded when little more than a year old; a sovereign possessing many virtues.
1542. Mary, daughter of James V.; succeeded in her infancy: put to death in England.
1567. James VI.; son of Mary. In 1603, on the death of queen Elizabeth, he succeeded to the throne of England, and the kingdoms became united. See *England.*

IRELAND.

Hibernia. — TACITUS. *Ierne.* — STRABO.[2] It is disputed by historians from what nation this country was originally peopled. It seems, however, to be satisfactorily shown that the first colonists were Phœnicians. The Partholani landed in Ireland about 2048 B. C. The descent of the Damnonii was made about 1463 B. C. This was followed by the descent of Heber and Heremon, Milesian princes, from Galicia, in Spain, who conquered Ireland, and gave to its throne a race of 171 kings. Ireland was formerly divided among a number of petty sovereigns, or chiefs, which circumstance facilitated the conquest of the whole by Henry II. in A. D. 1172; but the English did not remain quiet possessors of the entire kingdom until the reign of James I., or after the year 1614.

KINGS OF IRELAND
(*According to Keating*).

BEFORE CHRIST.

[So much fable is mixed up with the early history of this country, and the dates and the orthography of names so vary in every account, it is impossible to do more than compile from accepted authorities.[3]]

FROM THE MILESIAN CONQUEST.

1300. Heber and Heremon.
1291. Heremon, alone.
1285. Muirmhne, Luighne, and Laighne, succeeded their father, Heremon; reigning jointly: the first died, and the other two were slain in battle by the sons of Heber.
1282. Er, Orbha, Fearon, and Feargna, sons of Heber, succeeded the sons of Heremon: all slain in battle by their successor.
1281. Irial, or Irial-Faidh; slew and succeeded the four sons of Heber.
1271. Eithrial: slain in battle by his successor.
1251. Conmaol, or Conveal, "first absolute monarch of the Hibernian race:" slain in battle.
1221. Tigermas; introduced idolatry into Ireland.
1171. Eochaidh-Eadgothac.
1147. Cearmna and Sobhair, brothers; partitioned Ireland into south and north.
1107. Fiachade-Labhruin: slain by his successor.
1083. Eochaidh-Mumho: slain by his successor.

[1] David, eldest son of this sovereign, was created duke of Rothesay in 1398, from which time the principality and stewartcy of Scotland, the dukedom of Rothesay, the earldom of Carrick, lordship of the Isles, and barony of Renfrew, have been vested in the heir-apparent of the sovereign, who from his birth or his father's accession to the throne, enjoys those honours.

[2] The appellation *Ierne* comes nearest the original name *Erin*, or rather *Iar in*, which, in the Celtic, denotes a western country. Mela says, "Ireland had no corn, but had excellent pasture land." Several colonies of Scots settled in the northern counties; the native Irish called them *Daone Gaul* or *Gaulte*, signifying "foreign or barbarous men;" and to this day one of the counties in that quarter is called Donegal. — *Macbean.* The inhabitants of Ierne were a wilder people than the Britons. — *Strabo.*

[3] The Irish writers carry their succession of kings very high, as high as even before the Flood. The learned antiquary, Thomas Innes, of the Scots' College of Paris, expresses his wonder that "the learned men of the Irish nation, have not, like those of other nations, yet published the valuable remains of their ancient history whole and entire, with just translations, in order to separate what is fabulous and only grounded on the traditions of their poets and bards, from what is *certain* history." "O'Flaherty, Keating, Toland, Kennedy, and other modern Irish historians have rendered all uncertain by deducing their history from the Deluge, with as much assurance as they deliver the transactions of Ireland from St. Patrick's time." — *Anderson.*

1061. Aongus-Olmuchac: slain by his successor.
1043. Eadna-Airgtheach, and
1016. Rotheachta: both slain by their successors.
991. Seadhna: slain by his own son.
986. Fiachadh-Fionsgothach: slain by his successor.
966. Muinheamhoin, or Muinimone: died of the plague.
961. Aildergoidh; succeeded his father: slain by his successor.
934. Odlamh-Fodhla, "the wisest and most virtuous prince that ever mounted the Irish throne."
924. Fionachta, his son.
909. Slanoll, succeeded his brother: died at Tara.
894. Geide-Olgothach, also a son of Odlamh-Fodhla: slain by his nephew.
877. Fiachadh: slain by his successor.
853. Bearngall: slain by his successor.
841. Oilliol: slain by his successor.
825. Siorna-Saoghalach: slain by his successor.
804. Rotheachta: burnt.
[Six succeeding kings, among whom was Nuadha-Fionn-Fail, died violent deaths.]
735. Fion-Fin, of the line of Er, or Ir.
715. Seadhna; "invented banners to distinguish his troops:" tortured and cut into quarters by his successor.
695. Simeon Breac: suffered the same fate.
689. Duach-Fionn or Fin: slain by his successor.
684. Muireadach, and two succeeding kings, died violently.
659. Siorlamh: "he had such long hands and arms that when he stood upright his fingers touched the ground:" slain by his successor.
[Eleven princes succeeded, who all died in civil wars or broils, or by assassination.]
540. Aodh-Ruadh: drowned.
519. Diothorba: died of a malignant distemper.
498. Coimbaoth: died of the plague.
478. Machadh-Mongruadh, queen, surnamed the Red-haired Princess; succeeded her cousin, and "reigned magnificently:" slain by her successor.
471. Reachta-Righdhearg: slain by his successor.
451. Ugaine Mor, or the Great: "had 22 sons and 3 daughters, among whom he partitioned his kingdom:" slain by his brother.
421. Laoghaire-Lorck: slain by his brother.
419. Cabhthaick; slew his brother and nephew: himself slain by his grand-nephew.
[Ten kings succeeded, of whom three only died natural deaths.]
275. Feargus-Forthamhuil: killed in battle.
263. Aongus-Tuirimheach: slain at Tara.
[Of fifteen succeeding princes, eleven died in battle, or were murdered.]
66. Conaire Mor, or the Great: deprived of his crown and life by his successor.
36. Lughaidh-Riebdearg: killed himself by falling on his sword.
[Two kings succeeded, of whom the latter died A. D. 4.]

AFTER CHRIST.

4. Fearaidhach-Fionfachtna, "a most just and good prince:" slain by his successor.
24. Fiachadh-Fion: slain by his successor.
27. Fiachadh-Fionohudh, the Prince with the white cows: "murdered by the Irish plebeians of Connaught."
54. Cairbre-Cinncait: murdered in a conspiracy.
59. Elim: slain in battle.
79. Tuathal-Teachtmar: slain by his successor.
109. Mal or Mail: slain by his successor.
113. Feidhlimhidh; "an excellent justiciar:" died a natural death.
122. Cathoire Mor, or the Great: "had thirty sons."
125. Conn Ceadchadhach, called the Hero of the hundred battles: slain.
145. Conaire: killed.
152. Art-Aonfhir, the Melancholy: slain in battle.
182. Lughaidh, surnamed Mac Conn: thrust through the eye with a spear, in a conspiracy.
212. Feargus, surnamed Black-teeth: murdered at the instigation of his successor.
213. Cormac-Ulfhada, "a prince of most excellent wisdom, and kept the most splendid court that ever was in Ireland:" choked by the bone of a fish at supper.
253. Eochaidh-Gunait: killed.
254. Cairbre-Liffeachair: slain in battle.
282. Fiachadh; succeeded his father: slain in battle by his three nephews.
315. Cairioll or Colla-Uais: dethroned, and retired to Scotland.
319. Muirreadhach-Tireach: slain by his successor.
352. Caolbhach: slain by his successor.
353. Eochaidh-Moidhmeodhain: died a natural death.
360. Griomthan: poisoned by his own sister to obtain the crown for her son.
375. Niall, surnamed of the nine hostages: killed in France, on the banks of the Loire.
398. Dathy: killed by a thunderbolt at the foot of the Alps.
421. Laoghaire: killed by a thunderbolt.
453. Oilioll-Molt: slain in battle.
473. Lughaidh: killed also by a thunderbolt.
493. Murtough: died naturally.
515. Tuathal-Maolgarbh: assassinated.
528. Diarmuid: fell by the sword of Hugh Dubh.
550. Feargus, in conjunction with his brother Daniel: the manner of their deaths uncertain.
551. Eochaidh, jointly with his uncle Baodan: both slain.
554. Ainmereach: deprived of his crown and life.
557. Baodan: slain by the two Cuimins.
558. Aodh or Hugh: killed in battle.
587. Hugh Slaine: assassinated.
591. Aodh-Uaireodhnach: killed in battle.
618. Maolcobha: defeated in a dreadful battle, in which he was slain.
622. Suibhne-Meain: killed.
635. Daniel: died a natural death.
648. Conall Claon, jointly with his brother Ceallach: the first was murdered, the other drowned in a bog.
661. Diarmuid and Blathmac: both died of the plague.
668. Seachnasach: assassinated.
674. Cionfaola; succeeded his brother: murdered.
678. Fionachta-Fleadha: murdered.
685. Loingseach: killed in battle.
693. Congal Cionmaghair, "a cruel persecutor of the Irish Church, without mercy or distinction:" sudden death.

702. Feargal: routed and slain in battle.
719. Fogartach: slain in battle.
720. Cionaoth: defeated, and found dead on the battle field.
724. Flaithbheartagh: became a monk.
731. Aodh, or Hugh Alain: killed in battle.
740. Daniel: died on a pilgrimage at Joppa, in Palestine.
782. Niall-Freasach: became a monk.
786. Donagh, or Donchad: "died in his bed."
815. Aodh, or Hugh: slain in battle.
837. Connor, or Conchabhar: "died of grief, being unable to redress the misfortunes of his country."
851. Niall-Caillie: drowned in the river Caillie.
866. Turgesius, the Norwegian chief; possessed himself of the sovereign power; "expelled the Irish historians and burnt their books:" made prisoner, and thrown into a lough, and drowned.
879. Maol Ceachlin, or Malachy I.
897. Hugh Fionnliath.
913. Flann Sionna.
951. Niall-Glundubh: "died on the field of honour."
954. Donnagh, or Donough.
974. Congall: slain by the Danes at Armagh.
984. Daniel: became a monk.
1004. Maol Ceachlin II.: resigned on the election of Brian Boiroimhe as king of Ireland.
1027. Brian Boromy, or Boiroimhe; a valiant and renowned prince: defeated the Danes in the memorable battle of Clontarf, on Good Friday 1039: assassinated in his tent the same night, while in the attitude of prayer.
[Brian Boiroimhe was 30 years king of Munster, and 12 king of Ireland.]
1039. Maol Ceachlin II. restored.
1048. Donough, or Denis O'Brian, third son of the preceding.
1098. Tirloch, or Turlough, nephew of Donough.
1110. Muriertagh, or Murtough: resigned, and became a monk.
1130. Turlough (O'Connor) II., the Great.
1150. Murtough Mac Neil Mac Lachlin: slain in battle.
1168. Roderic, or Roger O'Connor.
1172. Henry II., king of England; conquered the country, and became lord of Ireland.
[The English monarchs were styled "Lords of Ireland," until the reign of Henry VIII., who styled himself *king*; and this title has continued ever since.]

GERMANY. — AUSTRIA.

Germania, and *Alemania*. Anciently divided into several independent states. The Germans withstood the attempts of the Romans to subdue them; and although that people conquered some parts of the country, they were expelled before the close of the 3rd century. In the 5th century the might of the Huns and other nations prevailed over the greater portion of Germany; it was not, however, totally reduced until Charlemagne made himself master of the whole. This great prince took the title of emperor, entailing the dignity upon his family; but after his race became extinct in 911, the empire went to the Germans, and the rank was afterwards made elective. The house of Austria enjoyed the distinction almost uninterruptedly from 1438 (when one of its princes was raised to the imperial throne) until 1804. In that year Francis II. resigned the honour and office of emperor of Germany, and became emperor of *Austria* only[1]; the latter title being hereditary.

Kings and Emperors of Germany.

Carlovingian Race.

800. Charlemagne.
814. Louis *le Debonnaire*, king of France.
840. Lothaire, or Lother, son of Louis: died in a monastery at Treves.
855. Louis II., son of Lother.
875. Charles II., called the Bald, king of France: poisoned by his physician, Zedechias, a Jew. — *Henault.*
877. [Interregnum.]
880. Charles III., *le Gros*; crowned king of Italy: deposed; succeeded by
887. Arnulf, or Arnoul: crowned emperor at Rome in 896.
899. Louis III., called IV.: the last of the Carlovingian race in Germany.

Saxon Dynasty.

911. Otho, duke of Saxony: refused the dignity on account of his age.
911. Conrad I., duke of Franconia.
918. Henry I., surnamed the Fowler, son of Otho, duke of Saxony; king.
936. Otho I., styled the Great, son of Henry. Many writers withhold the imperial title from him until crowned by pope John XII. in 962.
973. Otho II., the Bloody; so stigmatised for his cruelties: massacred his chief nobility at an entertainment to which he had invited them: wounded by a poisoned arrow.

[1] This monarch surrendered the dignity of emperor of Germany on the 11th of August, 1804; and again renounced the title by a formal and public declaration, in which he assumed the rank of emperor of Austria, on August 6, 1806; and the German princes, seceding from the Germanic empire, placed themselves under the protection of Napoleon, of France.

983. Otho III., surnamed the Red, his son, yet in his minority: poisoned.
1002. Henry II., duke of Bavaria, surnamed the Holy, and the Lame.
1024. Conrad II., surnamed the Salique.
1039. Henry III., the Black, son of Conrad II.
1056. Henry IV., son of the preceding; a minor, under the regency of his mother Agnes: deposed by his son and successor,
1106. Henry V.; married Maud or Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England
1125. Lothaire II., surnamed the Saxon.
1138. [Interregnum.]
1138. Conrad III., duke of Franconia.
1152. Frederick Barbarossa; one of the most splendid reigns in the German annals: drowned by his horse throwing him into the river Salphet, or the Cydnus.
1190. Henry VI., his son, surnamed Asper, or the Sharp: it was this emperor that detained Richard I. of England a prisoner in his dominions.
1198. Philip, brother to Henry: assassinated at Bamberg by Otto, of Wittelsbach.
1208. Otho IV., surnamed the Superb, recognised as king of Germany, and crowned as emperor the next year: excommunicated and deposed.
1212. Frederick II., king of Sicily, the son of Henry VI.: deposed by his subjects, who elected Henry, landgrave of Thuringia. Frederick died in 1250, naming his son Conrad his successor, but the pope gave the imperial title to William, earl of Holland.
1250. Conrad IV., son of Frederick.[1]
1250. William, earl of Holland: died in Dec. 1255. The electors could not agree in the choice of a successor.
1256. [Interregnum.]

HOUSES OF HAPSBURG, LUXEMBURG, AND BAVARIA.

1273. Rodolph, count of Hapsburg; the first of the Austrian family.[2]
1291. [Interregnum.]
1292. Adolphus, count of Nassau, to the exclusion of Albert, son of Rodolph: deposed; slain at the battle of Spires.
1298. Albert, duke of Austria, Rodolph's son: killed by his nephew at Rheinfels.
1308. Henry VII. of Luxemburg.
1313. [Interregnum.]
1314. Louis IV. (III.) of Bavaria, and Frederick III. of Austria, son of Albert, rival emperors: Frederick died in 1330.
1330. Louis reigns alone.
1347. Charles IV. of Luxemburg. In this reign was given at Nuremberg in 1356, the famous *Golden Bull*, which became the fundamental law of the German empire.
1378. Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, son of Charles: twice imprisoned, and at length forced to resign; but continued to reign in Bohemia.
1400. Frederick, duke of Brunswick: assassinated immediately after his election, and seldom placed in the list of emperors.
1400. Rupert, count palatine of the Rhine; crowned at Cologne: died in 1410.
1410. Jossus, marquess of Moravia; chosen by a party of the electors: died the next year.
1410. Sigismund, king of Hungary, elected by another party. On the death of Jossus, he is recognised by all parties; king of Bohemia in 1419.

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

1438. Albert II., surnamed the Great, duke of Austria, and king of Hungary and Bohemia: died Oct. 27, 1439.
1439. [Interregnum.]
1440. Frederick IV., surnamed the Pacific; elected emperor Feb. 2; but not crowned until June, in 1442.
1493. Maximilian I., son of Frederick; died in 1519. Francis I. of France and Charles I. of Spain became competitors for the empire.
1519. Charles V. (I. of Spain), son of Joan of Castile and Philip of Austria, elected: resigned both crowns, and retired to a monastery, where he died soon after.
1558. Ferdinand I., brother to Charles, king of Hungary; succeeded by his son,
1564. Maximilian II., king of Hungary and Bohemia; succeeded by his son,
1576. Rodolph II.
1612. Matthias, brother of Rodolph.
1619. Ferdinand II., his cousin, son of the archduke Charles; king of Hungary.
1637. Ferdinand III., son of the preceding emperor; succeeded by his son,
1658. Leopold I., son of Ferdinand III.
1705. Joseph I., son of the emperor Leopold.
1711. Charles VI., brother to Joseph; succeeded by his daughter,
1740. Maria-Theresa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, whose right to the empire was sustained by England.[3]
1742. Charles VII., elector of Bavaria, whose claim was supported by France: rival emperor, and contested succession.
[This competition for the throne of Germany gave rise to an almost general war. Charles died in Jan. 1745.]

[1] From the death of Frederick II. until the accession of Rodolph, in 1273, the time that elapsed may be regarded as an interregnum, Conrad IV. being opposed; one party of the electors at Frankfort choosing Richard, earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III. of England, and the other choosing Alphonsus, king of Castile. The first lost the dignity, by attending the civil wars in England; and the last lost it by negligence; so neither is reckoned in the list of emperors.

[2] The Hapsburg family is supposed to be the most illustrious in Europe. It was founded in 1026, by Radboton, grandson of Gontram, count of Brisgau; and derived its name from the castle of Hapsburg on the river Aar, in Switzerland. This was the cradle, as it were, of the house of Austria. The male line of Hapsburg became extinct in 1740, in the person of Charles VI., after giving twenty-two sovereigns to Austria, sixteen emperors to Germany, eleven kings to Hungary and Bohemia, and six to Spain.

[3] At the decease of the emperor, Charles VI. in 1740, his hereditary dominions devolved of right (by the pragmatic sanction) upon his only daughter and heiress the archduchess Maria-Theresa, but were claimed by the husband of his niece (Maria-Amelia, daughter of Joseph I.), Charles, elector of Bavaria, who was declared king of Bohemia in 1741, and crowned emperor of Germany at Frankfort the following year, as Charles VII. This dispute disturbed the tranquillity of Europe, and occasioned a war in which all the great European powers were involved, and which did not terminate until three years after the death of Charles VII., when Maria-Theresa had her patrimonial dominions guaranteed to her by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748.

1745. Francis I. of Lorraine, grand duke of Tuscany, consort of Maria-Theresa.
1765. Joseph II., son of the emperor Francis and of Maria-Theresa.
1790. Leopold II., brother to Joseph; succeeded by his son,
1792. Francis II. In 1804 this prince took the style of emperor of *Austria* only.

EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA.

1804. Francis I. (late Francis II. of Germany), commenced his reign as emperor of Austria only, Aug. 11, 1804: died March 2, 1835.
1835. Ferdinand his son: abdicated in favour of his nephew, Dec. 2, 1848.
1848. Francis-Joseph; born Aug. 18, 1830; came to the throne on the abdication of his uncle (and the relinquishment of his right to the succession by his father, Francis-Charles-Joseph, the presumptive heir), Dec. 2, 1848. The PRESENT (1850) Emperor of Austria.

The LATE EMPEROR. Ferdinand I. (Charles-Leopold-Joseph) born April 19, 1793; married Feb. 27, 1831, Maria-Anna-Caroline-Pia, ex-empress, daughter of Victor-Emmanuel, king of Sardinia.
PRESENT EMPEROR'S FATHER. Archduke Francis-Charles-Joseph, born Dec. 7, 1802; married Nov. 4, 1824, Frederica-Sophia, daughter of Maximilian-Joseph I., king of Bavaria.
His BROTHERS.[1] 1. Ferdinand-Maximilian-Joseph, born July 6, 1832.
2. Charles-Louis-Joseph-Mary, born July 30, 1833.
3. Louis-Joseph-Anthony-Victor, born May 15, 1842.

FRANCE.

Gallia, Roman. *Galatia*, Greek. In the decline of the Roman power Gaul was conquered by the Franks, a warlike people, who gave name to the kingdom, and whose territory, lying between the Rhine and the Elbe, is still called *Franconia*. The origin of the Franks is a matter of conjecture. It is supposed that they were at first a mixed multitude of several ancient nations, who, uniting against the Romans in defence of their common liberty, styled themselves *Franks*, that word in their language signifying *free*. The invaders crossed the Rhine, under the conduct of their king Pharamond, who shortly afterwards assumed the royal authority in *France*.

KINGS OF FRANCE.

MEROVINGIAN RACE.

418. Pharamond.
427. Clodion, or Clodius, the Hairy; supposed son of Pharamond.
448. Merovæus, or Merovée, son-in-law of Clodion: this race of kings called from him Merovingians.
458. Childeric, son of Merovée.
481. Clovis the Great, his son, and the real founder of the monarchy. — *Henault.* He left four sons, who divided the empire between them: —
511. Childebert; Paris.
— Clodomir; Orleans.
— Thierry; Metz; and
— Clotaire, or Clotharius; Soissons.
534. Theodebert; Metz.
548. Theodebald, succeeded in Metz.
558. Clotaire; now sole ruler of France. Upon his death the kingdom was again divided between his four sons: *viz.*
561. Charebert, ruled at Paris.
— Gontran, in Orleans and Burgundy.
— Sigebert at Metz, and } both assassi-
— Chilperic at Soissons } nated.
[France continued at times afterwards to be ruled in various divisions by separate kings.]
575. Childebert II.
584. Clotaire II.; Soissons.
596. Thierry II., son of Childebert; in Orleans.
— Theodebert II.; Metz.
613. Clotaire II., became sole king.
628. Dagobert the Great, son of Clotaire II.: he divided the kingdom, of which he had become sole monarch, between his two sons: —
638. Clovis II., who had Burgundy and Neustra; and
— Sigebert II., who had Austrasia.
656. Clotaire III., son of Clovis II.
670. Childeric II.: he became king of the whole realm of France: assassinated, with his queen, and his son Dagobert, in the forest of Livri.—*Henault.*
[At this time Thierry III. rules in Burgundy and Neustra, and Dagobert II., son of Sigebert, in Austrasia. Dagobert is assassinated, and Thierry reigns alone.—*Henault.*]
691. Clovis III. Pepin, mayor of the palace[2], rules the kingdom, in the name of this

[1] We aim, principally, in the following lists, at giving the *immediate* families of the reigning sovereigns; those princes only, whose propinquity may indicate the probable succession to the throne; omitting, where possible, the collateral, or more remote branches, as being unnecessary in a work of this nature.
[2] The youth and imbecility of the royal race of France had allowed the mayors of the palace, from being merely servants of the court, to rise to the important rank of commanding in the kingdom. They were appointed to the office by the grandees of the state, and not by the sovereign; and, after the death of Dagobert I., the mayors assumed the command of the armies and the management of the finances, so that nothing was left to the descendants of Merovæus, but the empty title of king.

sovereign, who is succeeded by his brother,

695. Childebert III., surnamed the Just: in this reign Pepin also exercises the royal power.
711. Dagobert III., son of Childebert.
716. Chilperic II. (Daniel): he is governed, and at length deposed, by Charles Martel, mayor of the palace, whose sway is now unbounded.
719. Clotaire IV., of obscure origin, raised by Charles Martel to the throne: dies soon after, and Chilperic is recalled from Aquitaine, whither he had fled for refuge. — *Henault.*
720. Chilperic II., restored: he shortly afterwards dies at Noyon, and is succeeded by
— Thierry IV., son of Dagobert III., surnamed *de Chelles*: died in 737. Charles Martel now rules under the new title of "duke of the French." — *Henault.*
737. Interregnum, till the death of Charles Martel, in 741; and until
742. Childeric III., son of Chilperic II., surnamed the Stupid. Carloman and Pepin, the sons of Charles Martel, share the government of the kingdom, in this reign.

THE CARLOVINGIANS.

752. Pepin the Short, son of Charles Martel: he is succeeded by his two sons,
768. Charlemagne and Carloman: the former, surnamed the Great, crowned emperor of the West, by Leo III., in 800. Carloman reigned but three years.
814. Louis, *le Debonnaire*, emperor: dethroned, but restored to his dominions.
840. Charles, surnamed the Bald; emperor in 875: poisoned by Zedechias, a Jew physician. — *Henault.*
877. Louis the Stammerer, son of Charles the Bald.
879. Louis III. and Carloman II.: the former died in 882; and Carloman reigned alone.
884. Charles *le Gros*; an usurper, in prejudice to Charles the Simple.
887. Eudes or Hugh, count of Paris.
893. Charles III. the Simple: deposed, and died in prison in 929: he had married Edgina, daughter of Edward the Elder, of England, by whom he had a son, who was afterwards king.
922. Robert, brother of Eudes: crowned at Rheims; but Charles marched an army against him, and killed him in battle. — *Henault.*
923. Rodolf, duke of Burgundy: elected king; but he was never acknowledged by the southern provinces. — *Henault.*
936. Louis IV. *d'Outremer*, or Transmarine (from having been conveyed by his mother into England), son of Charles III. and Edgina: died by a fall from his horse.
954. Lothaire, his son: he had reigned jointly with his father from 952, and succeeds him, at 15 years of age, under the protection of Hugh the Great: poisoned.
986. Louis V. the Indolent, son of Lothaire: also poisoned, it is supposed by his queen Blanche. In this prince ended the race of Charlemagne.[1]

THE CAPETS.

987. Hugh Capet, eldest son of Hugh the Abbot, and the Great, count of Paris, &c.: he seized the crown, in prejudice to Charles of Lorraine, uncle of Louis Transmarine. From him this race of kings is called Capevingians, and Capetians.
996. Robert II., surnamed the Sage, son of Hugh: died lamented.
1031. Henry I., son of Robert.
1060. Philip I. the Fair; and *l'Amoureux*: succeeded at eight years of age, and ruled at fourteen.
1108. Louis VI., surnamed the Lusty, or *le Gros*: succeeded by his son.
1137. Louis VII., surnamed the Young, to distinguish him from his father, with whom he was for some years associated on the throne.
1180. Philip II. (Augustus); succeeds to the crown at fifteen: crowned at Rheims in his father's lifetime.
1223. Louis VIII., *Cœur de Lion*, son of Philip: succeeded by
1226. Louis IX., called St. Louis; ascended the throne at fifteen, under the guardianship of his mother, who was also regent: died in his camp before Tunis, and was canonized.
1270. Philip III., the Hardy; son of Louis IX.: died at Perpignan.
1285. Philip IV., the Fair: ascended the throne in his 17th year.
1314. Louis X., surnamed *Hutin*, an old French word signifying headstrong, or mutinous. — *Henault.*
1316. John, a posthumous son of Louis X.: lived a few days only.
— Philip V., the Long (on account of his stature); brother of Louis X.
1322. Charles IV., the Handsome: this king, and Louis X., John, and Philip V., were kings of Navarre.

HOUSE OF VALOIS.

1328. Philip VI., de Valois, grandson of Philip the Hardy. He was called the Fortunate; but this must have been before the battle of Cressy.
1350. John II., the Good: died suddenly in the Savoy in London.
1364. Charles V., surnamed the Wise: the first prince who had the title of Dauphin.[2] — *Freret.*
1380. Charles VI., the Beloved.
1422. Charles VII., the Victorious.
1461. Louis XI.; detested for his atrocious cruelties.
1483. Charles VIII., the Affable.
1498. Louis XII., duke of Orleans, surnamed the Father of his People.

[1] Towards the end of the second race, the kingdom was held by the law of feudal tenures; and was governed rather as a great fief, than as a monarchy. — *Mezeray.*

[2] It is a vulgar error to suppose, that by the treaty (1343) which gave the full sovereignty of Dauphiné to our kings, it was stipulated that the eldest son of the king should bear the title of dauphin; so far from it, the first dauphin named in that agreement, was Philip, second son of Philip, of Valois. — *Henault.*

1515. Francis I., of Angoulême; called the Father of Letters.
1547. Henry II.: died of a wound received at a tournament, when celebrating the nuptials of his sister with the duke of Savoy, accidentally given him by the count de Montmorency.
1559. Francis II.; married Mary Stuart, afterwards queen of Scots: died the year after his accession.
1560. Charles IX.; Catherine of Medicis, his mother, obtained the regency, which trust she abused.
1574. Henry III., elected king of Poland: murdered Aug. 1, 1589, by Jacques Clement, a Dominican friar. In this prince was extinguished the house of Valois.

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

1589. Henry IV., the Great, of Bourbon, king of Navarre: murdered by Francis Ravillac.
1610. Louis XIII., the Just, son of the preceding king.
1643. Louis XIV., the Great, also styled *Dieu-donne*. This was a long and splendid reign.
1715. Louis XV., the Well-beloved; but which surname he lost.
1774. Louis XVI., his grandson: ascended the throne in his 20th year; married the archduchess Maria-Antoinette, of Austria, in May, 1770. Dethroned in the great revolution, which commenced with the destruction of the Bastile, July 14, 1789: the king was guillotined, Jan. 21, 1793; and his queen, Oct. 16, following.
1793. Louis XVII., son of Louis XVI. Though numbered with the kings, this prince never reigned: he died in prison, supposed by poison, June 8, 1795, aged ten years and two months.

FRENCH EMPIRE.

1804. Napoleon Buonaparte, born Aug. 15, 1769. Elected by the republic consul for ten years, May 8, 1802; made first consul for life, Aug. 2, same year; and declared emperor, May 18, 1804. Divorced his first wife, the empress Josephine; and married Maria-Lousia of Austria, April 7, 1810. The reverses of Napoleon compelled him to renounce the thrones of France and Italy, and accept the isle of Elba for his retreat, April 5, 1814.
1815. Napoleon again appears in France, March 1. He is defeated at Waterloo; and finally abdicates in favour of his infant son, June 22. Banished to St. Helena, where he dies, May 5, 1821.

BOURBONS RESTORED.

1814. Louis XVIII. (*compte de Provence*), next brother of Louis XVI.; born Nov. 17, 1755; married-Maria-Josephine-Louise, of Savoy. Entered Paris, and took possession of the throne, May 3, 1814; obliged to flee, March 20, 1815; returned, July 8, same year: died Sept. 16, 1824, leaving no issue.
1824. Charles X. (*compte d'Artois*), his brother; born Oct. 9, 1757; married Maria-Therese, of Savoy. Conflicts in Paris between the populace (ultimately aided by the national guard) and the army, commence July 27, and the king is deposed, July 30, 1830. He subsequently takes refuge in England; and dies at Gratz, in Hungary, Nov. 6, 1836.

HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

1830. Louis-Philippe, son of the celebrated duke of Orleans, called *Egalité*; born Oct. 6, 1773; married, Nov. 25, 1809, Maria-Amelia, daughter of Ferdinand I. (IV.) king of the Two Sicilies. Raised to the throne, as king of the French, Aug. 9, 1830: deposed Feb. 24, 1848. Died in exile, in England, Aug. 26, 1850

NEW REPUBLIC.

1848. The revolution commenced in a popular insurrection at Paris, Feb. 22, 1848. The royal family escaped by flight to England, a provisional government was established, monarchy abolished, and France declared a republic.
Louis-Napoleon-Charles Buonaparte, (born April 20, 1808), son of Louis Buonaparte, some time king of Holland, and nephew of the late emperor Napoleon: elected president of the republic, by 6,048,872 votes, out of 8,040,604; having a majority of 4,600,770 votes over his great rival, general Cavaignac, Dec. 11, 1848.
Louis-Napoleon declared by the national assembly (Dec. 19), president of the republic of France; and proclaimed, next day, Dec. 20. The now (1850) President.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE EX-KING LOUIS-PHILIPPE.

1. Ferdinand-Philippe-Louis-Charles-Henry-Joseph, of Orleans, duc d'Orleans, prince royal: born Sept. 3, 1810; married, May 30, 1837, Helena-Louisa-Elizabeth, daughter of Frederic-Louis, hereditary grand duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin: died of a fall from his carriage, July 13, 1842; leaving issue:
I. Louis-Philippe-Albert d'Orleans, count of Paris; born Aug. 24, 1838.
II. Robert-Philippe-Louis-Eugene-Ferdinand, of Orleans, duc de Chartres; born Nov. 9, 1840.
2. Louisa-Maria-Therese-Charlotte-Isabel; born April 3, 1812; late queen of the Belgians.
3. Maria-Christiana-Caroline-Adelaide-Frances[1], mademoiselle of Valois; born April 12, 1813; died duchess of Wurtemberg, Jan. 2, 1839.
4. Louis-Charles-Philippe-Raphael, duc de Ne-

[1] It was this charming and gifted princess who sculptured, among other works, the beautiful figures of Joan of Arc, so well known, from copies, in England. Of her, when she died, her amiable mother, the queen, said, with sainted resignation, "O GOD! thou hast an angel more; I have a daughter less." The prince de Joinville, in a letter with which his royal highness honoured us, in relation to the death of this sister, says: "*Le duc de Nemours, son frère, en lui fermant les yeux, dit: 'Nous avons perdu un ange sur la terre, mais une sainte est au ciel.'*" This affecting domestic incident, a natural one, is introduced out of respect for the family. — EDITOR.

mours, born Oct. 25, 1814; married, April 27, 1840, Victoria-Augusta-Antoinette, daughter of Ferdinand, duke of Saxe-Coburg.
5. Mary-Clementina-Caroline-Leopoldina-Clotilde; born June 3, 1817; married, April 20, 1843, to Augustus, prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.
6. Francis-Ferdinand-Philip-Louis-Mary, prince de Joinville; born Oct. 14, 1818; married, May 1, 1843, donna Frances-Caroline-Jane-Charlotte-Leopoldina-Romaine-Xaviera de Paula-Micaela-Gabriela-Gonzaga, daughter of the emperor Pedro I. of Brazil.
7. Henry-Eugene-Philip-Louis, duc d'Aumale; born Jan. 16, 1822; married, Nov. 25, 1844, Maria-Caroline, princess of Salerno, daughter of John-Joseph, prince of Salerno.
8. Anthony-Mary-Philip-Louis, duc de Montpensier, born July 31, 1824; married, Oct. 10, 1846, the infanta Maria-Louisa-Ferdinanda (born Jan. 30, 1832), sister to the queen of Spain; and has issue a daughter, presumptive heiress to the Spanish throne.

Elder Branch of the Bourbons.

1. Henry-Charles-Ferdinand-Mary-*Dieu-Donne*, of Artois, duke of Bordeaux; born Sept. 29, 1820;
and
2. Louisa-Maria-Theresa, Mademoiselle; born Sept. 21, 1819.

} Son and daughter of Charles-Ferdinand d'Artois, duc de Berry (who was son of Charles X.), and Caroline-Ferdinanda-Louisa, daughter of Francis I., king of the Two Sicilies. The duke de Berry was assassinated in Paris, Feb. 14, 1820.

Maria-Theresa-Charlotte, daughter of Louis XVI.; born Dec. 19, 1778; married, June 10, 1799, Louis-Anthony, duc d'Angoulême (born Aug. 6. 1775), son of Charles X. The duke died at Goritz, in Illyria, June 3, 1844.

Late Imperial Family of France.

Napoleon's Empresses.

Josephine, daughter of Tascher de la Pagerie, born June 24, 1768; married, 1st, to M. de Beauharnois; 2dly, to the emperor, March 8, 1796; divorced Dec. 16, 1809; and died May 29, 1814.

Maria-Louisa, archduchess of Austria; born Dec. 12, 1791; married to the emperor, April 2, 1810; survived him, and died Dec. 18, 1847. See *Parma*.

His Son.

Francis-Joseph-Charles-Napoleon; born March 20, 1811. Created king of Rome, and afterwards made duke of Reichstadt: died July 22, 1832.

Brothers of Napoleon.

1. Joseph Buonaparte, king of Naples, afterwards king of Spain; married Maria-Julia de Clary. Died July 28, 1844.
2. Lucien Buonaparte, prince of Canino; a great republican; refused a crown: died June 30, 1840.
3. Louis Buonaparte, king of Holland; married Hortensia-Eugenia de Beauharnois, daughter of the empress Josephine: died July 25, 1846.
4. Jerome Buonaparte, king of Westphalia; married Miss Patison, an American, whom he divorced by command of the emperor, to marry Frederica, daughter of the king of Wurtemberg.

His Sisters.

1. Elizabeth, grand duchess of Florence, and princess of Piombino; married to general Felix Bacciochi, actual prince of Piombino.
2. Maria-Paulette, or Pauline; married, 1st, to general Leclerc; 2d, to the prince Borghese.
3. Annonceade-Caroline; married to Joachim Murat, afterwards king of Naples.

His other Relatives.

Cardinal Fesch, archbishop of Lyons; uncle to Napoleon.

Eugene de Beauharnois, son of Josephine; viceroy of Italy, grand duke of Frankfort, and afterwards duke of Leuchtenberg and prince of Eichstadt; married Amelia-Augusta, princess of Bavaria.

Stephanie de la Pagerie, niece of Josephine, princess of Baden.

Louis-Napoleon (son of Louis, king of Holland), now president of the French republic; and other nephews.

Napoleon's Great Officers of State, Marshals, &c.

Officers of State.

Cambaceres, duke of Parma.
Caulaincourt, duke of Vicenza.
Champagne, duke of Cadore.
Duroc, duke of Friuli.
Fouche, duke of Otranto.
Le Brun, duke of Piacenza.
Maret, duke of Bassano.
Savary, duke of Rovigo.
Talleyrand de Perigord, prince of Benevento.

Marshals.

Arrighi, duke of Padua.
Augereau, duke of Castiglione.
Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo; afterwards king of Sweden.
Berthier, prince of Neufchatel and Wagram.
Bessieres, duke of Istria.
Davoust, prince of Eckmuhl and duke of Auerstadt.
Jourdan, peer of France.
Junot, duke of Abrantes.
Kellerman, duke of Valmy.
Lannes, duke of Montebello.
Lefebre, duke of Dantzic.
Macdonald, duke of Tarento.
Marmont, duke of Ragusa.
Massena, prince of Essling and duke of Rivoli.

Moncey, duke of Conegliano.
Mortier, duke of Treviso.
Murat, king of Naples.
Ney, prince of Moskwa and duke of Elchingen.
Oudinot, duke of Reggio.
Soult, duke of Dalmatia.
Suchet, duke of Albufera.
Victor, duke of Belluno.

REMARKABLE GENERALS.

Andreossi, Gouvion St. Cyr, Grouchy, Hulin, Rapp, Regnier, Sebastiani, Serrurier, Vandamme, &c.

SPAIN.

THE name, *Hispania*, is of Phœnician origin. Spain was called *Iberia* by the Greeks, from the river Iber; and *Hesperia Ultima* by the Romans, because the westernmost part of Europe, and to distinguish it from Italy. — *Horace.* The Phœnicians and Carthaginians successively planted colonies on the coasts; and the latter people extended their conquests under Hannibal. The Romans afterwards became masters of the whole country; but in the decline of their power they were expelled by the Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, who, in their turn, were conquered by the Saracens, in 711. Spain was anciently divided into a number of petty states. The counts of Castile became possessed of Leon, Oviedo, and Toledo, which had been separate territories; and, after many wars, the kingdom of Castile was united to that of Arragon by the marriage of Isabella, queen of Castile, with Ferdinand, king of Arragon, in 1474. Ferdinand, by the conquests of Navarre and Granada, entirely put an end to the dominion of the Moors; and we may hence date the foundation of the present monarchy.

KINGS OF SPAIN.

A.D. REIGN OF THE GOTHS.

406. Alaric, king of the Goths.
411. Ataulfo: murdered by his soldiers.
415. Sigerico: reigned a few weeks only.
415. Valia, or Wallia.
420. Theodoric I.: killed in a battle, which he gained, against Attila.
421. Thorismund, or Torrismund: assassinated by his favourite.
452. Theodoric II.: assassinated.
466. Euric, or Evarico.
484. Alaric II.: killed in battle.
507. Gesalric; his bastard son.
511. Amalric, or Amalaric: legitimate son of Alaric.
531. Theudis, or Theodat: assassinated by a madman.
548. Theudisela, or Theodisele: murdered for female violation.
549. Agila: taken prisoner, and put to death.
554. Atanagildo.
567. Liuva, or Levua I.
568. Leuvigildo: associated on the throne with Liuva, in 568; and sole king in 572.
585. Recaredo I.
601. Liuva II.: assassinated.
603. Viterieus: also murdered.
610. Gundemar.
612. Sisibut, or Sisebuth, or Sisebert.
621. Recaredo II.
621. Suintila: dethroned.
631. Sisenando.
640. Tulga, or Tulca.
641. Cindasuinto: died in 652.
649. Recesuinto: associated on the throne this year, and in 652 became sole king.
672. Vamba, or Wamba: dethroned, and died in a monastery.
680. Ervigius, or Ervigio.
687. Egica, or Egiza.
698. Vitiza, or Witiza: associated on the throne; in 701 sole king.
711. Rodrigo, or Roderic: slain in battle.

SECOND MONARCHY.

718. Pelagius, or Pelayo: overthrew the Moors, and put a stop to their conquests.
737. Favila: killed in hunting.
739. Alfonso the Catholic.
757. Froila: murdered his brother Samaran, in revenge for which he was murdered by his brother and successor,
768. Aurelius, or Aurelio.
774. Silo, the Saracen.
783. Mauregato, the Usurper.
788. Veremundo (Bermuda) I.
791. Alfonso II., the Chaste. Refusing to pay the Saracens the annual tribute of 100 virgins, war is declared: Alfonso is victorious, and obtains the appellation of the Chaste, and the Victorious. — *Rabbe.*
842. Ramiro I.: he put 70,000 Saracens to the sword in one battle. — *Rabbe.*
850. Ordogno, or Ordono.
866. Alfonso III., surnamed the Great: relinquished his crown to his son,
910. Garcias.
914. Ordogno, or Ordono II.
923. Froila II.
925. Alfonso IV., the Monk: abdicated.
927. Ramiro II.: killed in battle.
950. Ordogno, or Ordono III.
955. Ordogno, or Ordono IV.
956. Sancho I., the Fat: poisoned with an apple.

967. Ramiro III.
982. Veremundo II. (Bermuda) the Gouty.
999. Alfonso V.: killed in a siege.
1027. Veremundo III. (Bermuda): killed.

*** The above were kings of Asturias, of Oviedo, or of Leon.

KINGS OF NAVARRE.

905. Sancho Garcias; a renowned warrior.
926. Garcias I.
970. Sancho II.
994. Garcias II., surnamed the Trembler.
1000. Sancho III., surnamed the Great.
1035. Garcias III.
1054. Sancho IV.
1076. Sancho Ramirez, king of Arragon.
1094. Peter of Arragon.
1104. Alfonso I. of Arragon.
1134. Garcias Ramirez.
1150. Sancho VI., surnamed the Wise.
1194. Sancho VII., surnamed the Infirm.
1234. Theobald I., count of Champagne.
1253. Theobald II.
1270. Henry Crassus.
1274. Juanna; married to Philip the Fair of France, 1285.
1305. Louis Hutin, of France.
1316. John: lived but a few days.
1316. Philip V. the Long, of France.
1322. Charles I. the IV. of France.
1328. Juanna I. and Philip count d'Evereux.
1343. Juanna alone.
1349. Charles II., or the Bad.
1387. Charles III., or the Noble.
1425. John II., afterwards king of Arragon.
1479. Eleanor.
1479. Francis Phœbus.
1483. Catharine and John d'Albret.
1512. Navarre conquered by Ferdinand the Catholic.

KINGS OF CASTILE.

1035. Ferdinand the Great, of Leon and Castile.
1065. Sancho II. the Strong, son of Ferdinand. Alfonso in Leon and Asturias, and Garcias in Galicia.
1072. Alfonso VI. the Valiant, king of Leon.
1109. Urraca and Alfonso VII.
1126. Alfonso VIII., Raymond.
1157. Sancho III., surnamed the Beloved.
1158. Alfonso IX., the Noble.
[Leon is separated from Castile, and Ferdinand king.]
1214. Henry I.
1217. Ferdinand III., the Saint, and the Holy. In him Leon and Castile were perpetually annexed.
1252. Alfonso X., the Wise. The Alphonsine Tables were drawn up under the direction of this prince.
1284. Sancho IV., the Great, and the Brave.
1294. Ferdinand IV.
1312. Alfonso XI.
1350. Peter the Cruel: deposed. Reinstated by Edward the Black Prince of England; afterwards slain by his subjects.[2]
1368. Henry II., the Gracious: poisoned by a monk.
1379. John I.: he united Biscay to Castile.
1390. Henry III.[3], the Sickly.
1406. John II., son of Henry.
1454. Henry IV., the Impotent.
1474. Ferdinand V., the Catholic, in whom, by his marriage with Isabella, now queen of Castile, the kingdoms of Castile and Arragon were united.
1504. Joan, or Jane, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, and
Philip I. of Austria. On her mother's death Joan succeeded, jointly with her husband Philip; but Philip dying in 1506, and Joan becoming an imbecile, her father Ferdinand continued the reign; and thus perpetuated the union of Castile with Arragon.

KINGS OF ARRAGON.

1035. Ramiro I.
1063. Sancho Ramirez.
1094. Peter, of Navarre.
1104. Alfonso, the Warrior, king of Navarre.
1134. Ramiro II., the Monk.
1137. Petronilla, and Raymond, count of Barcelona.
1162. Alfonso II.
1196. Peter II.
1213. James I.; succeeded by his son,
1276. Peter III. This prince contrived the horrible massacre known as the *Sicilian Vespers*, in 1282.
1285. Alfonso III., the Beneficent.
1291. James II., surnamed the Just.
1327. Alfonso IV.
1336. Peter IV., the Ceremonious.
1387. John I.
1396. Martin I.
1410. [Interregnum.]
1412. Ferdinand the Just, king of Sicily.
1416. Alfonso V., the Wise.
1458. John II., king of Navarre, brother of Alphonso: died 1479.
1479. Ferdinand V., the Catholic, the next heir: by his marriage with Isabella of Castile, the kingdoms were united.

SPAIN.

1512. Ferdinand V., the Catholic. This prince having conquered Granada and Navarre, became king of all Spain: succeeded by his grandson,

[1] Being observed one day to tremble while he was putting on his armour, he exclaimed, "My body trembles at the dangers into which my courage plunges me."—*Rabbe.*

[2] It is just to the memory of our illustrious prince to state, that he soon deeply regretted his interference on behalf of this wicked and ungrateful king, who justly merited the infamous epithet he bore. Peter succeeded to the throne at sixteen years of age, and commenced his reign by several wanton acts of barbarity. Having married Blanche, daughter of Philip de Bourbon and sister to the queen of France, he repudiated her three days afterwards, and sent her to prison that he might renew his connexion with Maria de Padilla, his former mistress, whom he married, making way for his union with her by poisoning his consort. His cruelties provoked his subjects to take up arms against him in 1366, and they placed at their head Henry of Transtamare, his natural brother, who slew Peter with his own hand in 1368, and was placed on the throne of Castile, which he transmitted to his posterity.

[3] Henry III. of Castile used to say, that "*he feared the curses of his people more than he did the arms of his enemies.*" An ancient writer forcibly and eloquently adds, "In this he showed as much wisdom as humanity, since while he was beloved at home, he had nothing to fear from abroad; the curses of his subjects were the likeliest means of bringing upon him the arms of his foes."

1516. Charles I., son of Joan of Castile and Philip of Austria; became emperor of Germany, as Charles V. in 1519: resigned both crowns, and retired to a monastery.
1556. Philip II., his son, king of Naples and Sicily; a merciless bigot; married Mary, queen-regnant of England: died a most dreadful death, being covered with ulcers from which vermin swarmed.
[This reign is made memorable by the Spanish armament, called the Armada, designed to reduce England.]
1598. Philip III., son of the preceding: he drove all the descendants of the Moors from Granada and the adjacent provinces, to the number of 900,000.
1621. Philip IV., his son; a reign of nearly continuous and unfortunate wars with the Dutch and France: he lost Portugal in 1640.
1665. Charles II., son of Philip IV., the last prince of the Austrian line: nominated, by will, as his successor,
1700. Philip V., duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. of France: hence arose the war of the succession, terminated by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713.
1724. Louis I.; who reigned only a few months,
1724. Philip V.; again.
1745. Ferdinand VI., surnamed the Wise: he distinguished his reign by acts of liberality and beneficence.
1759. Charles III., king of the Two Sicilies, and brother of Ferdinand VI.: on ascending the Spanish throne he renounced the Sicilies to his third son Ferdinand.
1788. Charles IV., son of Charles III.; the influence of Godoy, prince of peace, reached to almost royal authority in this reign: Charles abdicated in favour of his son and successor,
1808. Ferdinand VII., whom Napoleon, of France, also forced to resign.
1808. Joseph Buonaparte, brother of Napoleon: deposed.
1814. Ferdinand VII.: restored; succeeded by his daughter,
1833. Isabella II., who ascended the throne Sept. 29. The PRESENT (1850) Queen of Spain.

The QUEEN. Maria Isabella II. (Louisa) born Oct. 10, 1830; succeeded her father, Ferdinand VII., Sept. 29, 1833, while yet in her 3d year. The Salic law, existing in Spain, had been formally abolished by Ferdinand, under a decree March 29, 1830, by virtue of which the order of succession was altered in favour of his daughter, to the exclusion of his brothers, Don Carlos and Don Francis. Declared by the Cortes to be of age at 13, Nov. 8, 1843; married, Oct. 10, 1846, to her cousin, the infant Don Francis d'Assis, duke of Cadiz (born May 13, 1822), son of Don Francis de Paula: issue,

A son, born July 12, 1850, who died a few minutes after his birth.

The Queen's SISTER: The infanta Maria-Louisa-Ferdinanda, born Jan. 30, 1832; married, Oct. 10, 1846, to prince Anthony-Mary-Philip-Louis d'Orléans, duc de Montpensier, son of Louis-Philippe, of France[1]; and has issue, a daughter,

Maria-Isabella-Francisca-Adelaide, born at Seville, Sept. 21, 1848.

Her MOTHER: Queen dowager Maria-Christina, daughter of Francis I., king of the Two Sicilies, born April 27, 1806; married, Dec. 11, 1829, to the late king, Ferdinand VII., who died Sept. 29, 1833. Regent of the kingdom during the minority of the queen, in virtue of the will of her father; which office she resigned by a manifesto dated Oct. 12, 1840. Her marriage with don Fernando Munoz, duke of Rianzarès (since Dec. 28, 1833), received the "nuptial benediction," Oct. 13, 1844.

UNCLES:

1. Charles-Maria-Isodore, born March 28, 1788; married, 1st, Sept. 29, 1816, Maria-Frances d'Asis, daughter of John VI., king of Portugal; 2nd, Maria-Theresa, of Bourbon and Braganza, princess of Beira, widow of the infant Peter of Spain: issue,
   I. Charles-Louis-Maria-Ferdinand (comte de Montemolin), born Jan. 31, 1818.
   II. John-Charles-Maria-Isodore, born May 15, 1822; married, Feb. 6, 1847, Mary-Beatrice-Anne-Frances, daughter of Francis IV. of Modena.
   III. Ferdinand-Maria-Joseph, born Oct. 19, 1824.
2. Francis de Paulo-Anthony-Maria, born March 10, 1794; married, June 12, 1819, Louisa-Charlotte, daughter of the late Francis I., king of the Two Sicilies; she died Jan. 29, 1844; leaving issue,
   I. Isabella-Ferdinanda, born May 18, 1821; married, June 26, 1841, to Ignatius, count Gurowski.
   II. Francis d'Asis-Maria-Ferdinand, born May 13, 1822; married, Oct. 10, 1846, to the queen, Isabella II.
   III. Henry-Mary-Ferdinand, duke of Seville, born April 17, 1823; married, May 6, 1847, to Helena de Castella.
   IV. Louisa-Theresa-Frances, born June 11, 1824; married, Feb. 10, 1847, to Joseph, comte de Transtamare.
   V. Josephine-Ferdinanda-Louisa, born May 25, 1827.
   VI. Ferdinand-Mary, born April 11, 1832.
   VII. Maria-Christina-Isabella, born June 5, 1833.
   VIII. Amelia-Philippina, born Oct. 12, 1834.

[1] The marriage of this princess with a son of Louis-Philippe, occasioned great displeasure at the court of St. James's, and disturbed the friendly relations between the French and English governments. However, notwithstanding much remonstrance, this union was persisted in; and the two marriages of the queen of Spain and her sister Maria-Louisa, were solemnized at the same time, at 10 at night, by the patriarch of the Indies, in the palace at Madrid.

PORTUGAL.

THE ancient *Lusitania*. The name is derived from *Porto Cale*, or *Callo*, the original appellation of the city of Oporto. It submitted to the Roman arms about 250 B. C., and underwent the same changes as Spain on the fall of the Roman empire. Conquered by the Moors A. D. 713. They kept possession till they were vanquished by Alfonso VI. the Valiant, of Castile, assisted by many other princes and volunteers. Among those who shone most in this celebrated expedition was Henry of Burgundy, grandson of Robert, king of France. Alfonso bestowed upon him Theresa, his natural daughter, and, as her marriage portion, the kingdom of Portugal, which he was to hold of him. Portugal fell under the Spanish yoke in 1580, but shook it off in 1640, since which time the Braganza family has reigned.

KINGS OF PORTUGAL.

1093. Henry, count or earl of Portugal.
1112. Alfonso, his son, and Theresa.
1128. Alfonso, count of Portugal, alone.
1139. Alfonso declared king, having obtained a signal victory over a prodigious army of Moors on the plains of Ourique.
1185. Sancho I., son of Alfonso.
1212. Alfonso II., surnamed Crassus, or the Fat.
1223. Sancho II., or the Idle: deposed.
1248. Alfonso III.
1279. Denis or Dionysius, styled the Father of his Country.
1325. Alfonso IV.
1357. Peter the Severe: succeeded by his son,
1367. Ferdinand I.: succeeded by his natural brother,
1384. John I., the Bastard, and the Great: married Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster.
1433. Edward.
1438. Alfonso V., the African.
1481. John II., whose actions procured him the titles of the Great, and the Perfect: succeeded by his cousin,
1495. Emmanuel, the Fortunate.
1521. John III., son of Emmanuel: he admitted into his kingdom the religious institution of the inquisition.
1557. Sebastian: slain in the great battle of Alcazar, in Africa, Aug. 4, 1578; when the crown reverted to his great uncle,
1578. Henry, the Cardinal, son of Emmanuel.
1580. Anthony, prior of Crato, son of Emmanuel: deposed by Philip II. of Spain, who united Portugal to his other dominions, till 1640.
1640. John IV., duke of Braganza: dispossessed the Spaniards in a bloodless revolution, and was proclaimed king, Dec. 1.
1656. Alfonso VI.: deposed in 1668, and his brother and successor Peter made regent; the latter ascended the throne in
1683. Peter II.; succeeded by his son,
1706. John V.; succeeded by his son,
1750. Joseph. The daughter and successor of this prince married his brother, by dispensation from the pope, and they ascended the throne, as
1777. Maria (Frances-Isabella) and Peter III., jointly.
1786. Maria, alone: this princess afterwards falls into a state of melancholy and derangement.
1792. Regency. John, son of the queen, and afterwards king, declared regent of the kingdom.
1816. John VI., previously regent. He had withdrawn in 1807, owing to the French invasion of Portugal, to his Brazilian dominions; but the discontent of his subjects obliged him to return in 1821: died in 1826.
1826. Peter IV. (Dom Pedro) son of John VI.: making his election of the empire of Brazil, abdicated the throne of Portugal in favour of his daughter,
1826. Maria II. (da Gloria), who became queen at 7 years of age.
1828. Dom Miguel, brother to Peter IV.: usurped the crown, which he retained, amid civil contentions, until 1833.
1833. Maria II. restored: declared in Sept. 1834 (being then 15) to be of age, and assumed the royal power accordingly.

The PRESENT (1850) Queen of Portugal.

The QUEEN. Donna-Maria II. da Gloria, daughter of Peter IV. (ex-emperor of Brazil) and of Leopoldine-Caroline, archduchess of Austria, born April 4, 1819; married, Jan. 26, 1835, to Augustus-Charles-Eugene-Napoleon, duke of Leuchtenberg, who died March 28, same year; 2nd, April 9, 1836, Ferdinand-Augustus-Francis-Anthony, prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, born Oct. 29, 1816; and has issue:

1. Dom Pedro de Alcantara, prince royal, born Sept. 16, 1837.
2. Louis-Philippe-Mary, duke of Oporto, born Oct. 31, 1838.
3. Joaõ-Maria-Fernando-Gregorio, born March 16, 1842.
4. Maria-Anna-Fernanda-Leopoldina, born Jul 21, 1843.
5. Antonio, born Feb. 18, 1845.
6. Fernando, born July 23, 1846.
7. Augosto, born Nov. 4, 1847.

UNCLE. Prince Michael-Mary-Evariste (Dom Miguel), born Oct. 26, 1802.

AUNTS. Maria-Theresa, princess of Beira; married, 1st, to the infant Peter-Charles, of Spain; 2nd, Feb. 1838, to Don Carlos, of Spain, being his second consort.

Isabella-Maria, regent of Portugal, from March 1826 to Feb. 1828.

Anna de Jesus-Maria, married to the duke of Loule.

EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

THE French having seized on Portugal in 1807, the royal family of that kingdom embarked for Brazil at the close of the same year. Brazil was erected into an empire in Nov. 1825, when Dom Pedro took the title of emperor, soon after his abdication of the throne of Portugal.

EMPERORS.

1825. Pedro I. (of Portugal) Nov. 18; first emperor: abdicated the throne of Brazil, in favour of his infant son, April 7, 1831. Died Sept. 24, 1834.

1831. Pedro II.; succeeded on his father's abdication; assumed the government July 23, 1840; and was crowned July 18, 1841. The PRESENT emperor.

The EMPEROR. Dom Pedro de Alcantara, born Dec. 2, 1825; became emperor in his sixth year, and was crowned in his sixteenth. Married (Sept. 4, 1843) Theresa-Christiana-Mary, daughter of Francis I., king of the Two Sicilies, and has issue:

1. Isabella-Christina-Leopoldine-Augusta, born July 29, 1846.
2. Leopoldine-Therese-Frances-Caroline, born July 13, 1847.
3. The Prince Royal (not yet named), born July 19, 1848.

SISTERS:

1. Donna Maria II. da Gloria, queen of Portugal.
2. Donna Januaria, born March 11, 1822; married, April 28, 1844, Louis Charles, comte d'Aquila, son of Francis I., king of the Two Sicilies.
3. Donna-Frances, born Aug. 2, 1824; married, May 1, 1843, to Francis d'Orléans, prince de Joinville, son of the late Louis-Philippe, of France.
4. Donna-Maria-Amelia-Augusta-Josephine, born Dec. 1, 1831.

SICILY.—NAPLES.—THE TWO SICILIES.

SICILY, anciently *Sicania.—Virgil;* and *Sicilia.—Pliny.* Naples, the continental division of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, was called, at first *Parthenope*, afterwards *Neapolis.—Strabo.* The Greek emperors, upon the expulsion of the Ostrogoths by Belisarius in the 6th century, took possession of Lower Italy, and retained it for more than 200 years. The duchy of Benevento (Naples), however, founded by the Lombards in the same century, attained such importance and territorial extent, that it possessed, within 120 years, the greater part of the country now comprising the kingdom of Naples. In the 9th century the Arabs conquered the island of Sicily, which was wrested from them in the 11th by count Roger I., who inherited Naples from his elder brother, Robert Guiscard, by whom it had been acquired by conquest.

KINGS OF SICILY.

COUNTS AND DUKES OF APULIA.

1043. William I., *Bras de Fer*, or Iron Arm.
1046. Drogo.
1051. Humfrey.
1054. Robert Guiscard; duke in 1060.
1085. Roger.

SICILY.

1072. Roger I.; count of Sicily.
1101. Roger II., his son; obtained from pope Honorius II., in 1130, the style of "*king* of Sicily."
1154. William, surnamed the Wicked.
1166. William II., surnamed the Good.
1189. Tancred, count de Lecce, grandson of Roger II., succeeded by
1194. William III., his son: dethroned.
1194. Henry (husband of Constantia, daughter of William III.), emperor, as Henry VI., in 1190.
1197. Frederick I., his son, crowned emperor in 1212, as Frederick II.
1250. Conrad I., son of Frederick I.; emperor as Conrad IV.: succeeded by
1254. Conrad II., or Conradin, his infant son: deposed in his minority by his uncle Manfred; afterwards beheaded.
1258. Manfred or Mainfroy, tyrant and usurper: slain in battle by his successor.
1266. Charles of Anjou, youngest son of Louis VIII. of France: deposed in 1282 by the bloody revolution known as the "*Sicilian Vespers.*" [1]
1282. [Sicily now separated from Naples; Charles

[1] The memorable massacre of the French in Sicily, known by this name, commenced at Palermo, March 30, 1282. The French had become hateful to the Sicilians, and a conspiracy against Charles of Anjou was already ripe, when the following occurrence led to develop and accomplish it. On Easter Monday the chief conspirators had assembled at Palermo; and while the French were engaged in festivities, a Sicilian bride happened to pass

of Anjou, retaining the style of lord paramount of Naples, and governing there.]
1282. Peter, the Great, king of Arragon, consort of Constantia, daughter of Manfred, the Usurper.
1285. James I.: succeeded to the kingdom of Arragon as James II. in 1291.
1295. [Interregnum.]
1296. Frederick II.
1337. Peter II.
1342. Louis I.
1355. Frederick III., surnamed the Simple.
1377. Mary, daughter of Frederick; afterwards jointly with her consort.
1391. Mary, and Martin, prince of Arragon.
1402. Martin, alone.
1409. Martin the Elder.

SICILY UNITED TO ARRAGON.

1410. Ferdinand, king of Arragon.
1435. Alfonso, king of Arragon.
1458. John, king of Arragon.
1479. Ferdinand the Catholic.
[In 1503 this prince took entire possession of Naples (which he had previously seized, and divided with Louis XII. of France), and Sicily remained subject to the sovereigns of Spain until 1713.]
1713. Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, obtained the crown of Sicily from Spain.
1718. He exchanged Sicily with Austria for Sardinia, which became a kingdom. See *Naples* and *Sardinia*.

KINGS OF NAPLES.

1282. Charles of Anjou, lord paramount.
1285. Charles II., the Lame.
1309. Robert, the Wise.
1343. Joanna I.: dethroned by her cousin,
1382. Charles III., Durazzo.
1386. Ladislas, his son, and father of
1414. Joanna II., or Janella, or Johannilla, of Bourbon.
1435. Alfonso, the Wise; Alfonso V. as king of Arragon. Succeeded by his natural son,
1458. Ferdinand I., the Bastard.
1494. Alfonso II.
1495. Ferdinand II.
1496. Frederick III., his son.
1501. [Partitioned by France and Spain; but two years after Ferdinand the Catholic became master of the whole, and it remained under the dominion of Spain until 1707.]
1707. Charles, of Austria, afterwards the emperor Charles VI.
1713. The possession of Naples confirmed to Austria by the treaty of Utrecht.
1734. [Sicily and Naples (the Two Sicilies), lost to Austria, became vested in the royal family of Spain.]
1735. Charles, son of Philip V. of Spain: he succeeded to his father's dominions, and ceded the Two Sicilies to his third son, Ferdinand.
1759. Ferdinand IV., ascended at eight years of age: deposed by the French in 1798; again in 1806. In the latter year, the emperor Napoleon placed his brother Joseph on the throne of Naples.
1806. Joseph Buonaparte: advanced in 1808 to the throne of Spain.
1808. Joachim Murat, brother-in-law to Napoleon, succeeded as king.
1815. Ferdinand IV., restored.
[It was now decreed that Naples and Sicily should, as formerly, be united in one monarchy, under the designation of the "Kingdom of the Two Sicilies."]

KINGS OF THE TWO SICILIES.

1815. Ferdinand I. (late IV.), king of the Two Sicilies.
1826. Francis I., his son.
1830. Ferdinand II., son of the last king. Succeeded Nov. 8, 1830. The PRESENT (1850) King of the Two Sicilies and of Jerusalem.

The KING. Ferdinand (II.) Charles, born Jan. 12, 1810; succeeded his father, the late king, Francis I., Nov. 8, 1830; married, Nov. 21, 1832, Maria-Christina-Caroline-Josephine (born Nov. 14, 1812), daughter of the late Victor-Emmanuel, king of Sardinia; and 2nd (Jan. 9, 1837), Maria-Theresa-Isabelle (born July 31, 1816), daughter of the late archduke Charles, of Austria; and has issue:—

1. Francis-Mary-Leopold, prince-royal, duke of Calabria; born (of first marriage) Jan. 16, 1836.
2. Louis-Mary, comte de Trani, born (of second marriage, with the following) Aug. 1, 1838.
3. Alphonso-Mary-Joseph-Albert, comte de Caserta, born March 28, 1841.
4. Mary-Annonciate-Isabelle, born March 24, 1843.
5. Mary-Immaculée-Clementina, born April 14, 1844.
6. Gaetan-Mary-Frederick, comte de Girgenti, born Jan. 12, 1846.
7. Joseph-Mary, comte de Lucera, born March 4, 1848.
8. A prince, born Aug. 3, 1849.

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by with her train. She was observed by one Drochet, a Frenchman, who, advancing towards her, used her rudely, under pretence of searching for arms. A young Sicilian, exasperated at this affront, stabbed him with his own sword; and a tumult ensuing, 200 French were instantly murdered. The enraged populace now ran through the city, crying out "Let the French die!" and, without distinction of rank, age, or sex, they slaughtered all of that nation they could find, to the number of 8000. Even such as had fled to the churches found no sanctuary there—the massacre became general throughout the island.

Brothers and Sisters:

1. Caroline-Ferdinanda-Louisa, born Nov. 5, 1798; dowager-duchess of Berry.
2. Maria-Christina, born April 27, 1806; dowager queen of Spain.
3. Charles-Ferdinand, prince of Capua, born Oct. 10, 1811.
4. Leopold-Benjamin-Joseph, comte de Syracuse, born May 22, 1813; married, May 15, 1837 Mary-Victoria-Louisa-Philiberta, of Savoy-Carignan.
5. Maria-Antoinette, born Dec. 19, 1814; grand-duchess of Tuscany.
6. Maria-Amelia, born Feb. 25, 1818; married, May 26, 1832, don Sebastian, of Bourbon and Braganza.
7. Maria-Caroline-Ferdinanda, born Feb. 29, 1820.
8. Theresa-Maria-Christina, born March 14, 1822; empress of Brazil.
9. Louis-Charles, comte d'Aquila, born July 19, 1824; married, April 28, 1844, the princess Januaria, daughter of the late emperor, dom Pedro, of Brazil.
10. Francis de Paulo-Louis-Emmanuel, comte de Trepani, born Aug. 13, 1827; affianced, July 1849, to Mary-Isabella (born May 21, 1834), daughter of the grand-duke, Leopold II., of Tuscany.

SAVOY.—SARDINIA.

Savoy, in the time of the Romans, formed a part of the province of *Gallia Narbonensis*, and remained in possession of the Romans several hundred years. Sardinia (Latin) was called by the Greeks *Sandaliotes* and *Ichnusa*, from its resemblance to the print of a sandal or sole of a human foot. The former country, after various changes, was erected into a county in the beginning of the 11th century, and at the close of the 14th, the governing count obtained the title of duke. The same ancient family continuing to rule, exchanged, in 1718, with Austria, its then recent acquisition of Sicily, for Sardinia, and became kings of Sardinia. This state became involved in the great war between France and Austria, that closed with the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. After enjoying a long term of peace, it took part in the war of the French revolution, and in 1798 the continental territories were parcelled out into departments of the French empire, and were not restored to the legitimate sovereign until the overthrow of Napoleon in 1814. Genoa was added to Sardinia by the congress of Vienna in 1815.

Counts and Dukes of Savoy.

Counts of Maurienne.

1020. Beroald, surnamed the Saxon.
1027. Humbert I., "with the White Hands."
1048. Amadeus I., Longtail.
1072. Humbert II., *le Renforcé*.

Counts of Savoy.

1108. Amadeus II.
1148. Humbert III., surnamed the Saint.
1188. Thomas.
1233. Amadeus III.
1253. Boniface-Rolando.
1263. Peter, or Charlemagne *le Petit*.
1268. Philip.
1285. Amadeus IV., styled the Great; famous for his defence of the isle of Rhodes against the Turks.
1323. Edward.
1329. Aimon, styled the Peace-maker.
1343. Amadeus V. (or VI.), the Green Count.
1383. Amadeus VII., the Red Count.

Dukes of Savoy.

1391. Amadeus VIII., surnamed the Pacific; duke in 1416. Elected pope in 1439, as Felix V.; antipope.
1451. Louis.
1465. Amadeus IX., surnamed the Benevolent, and, by his subjects, the "Blessed Amadeus."
1472. Philibert, the Hunter.
1482. Charles I., the Warrior.
1489. Charles II.
1496. Philip II., *Sans Terre*, or Lackland.
1497. Philibert II., surnamed the Beau.
1504. Charles III., the Good.
1553. Emmanuel-Philibert, surnamed the Iron-hand.
1580. Charles Emmanuel, styled the Great; but falsely, for though brave, he violated the laws of nations.
1630. Victor-Amadeus I.
1637. Francis-Hyacinth.
1638. Charles-Emmanuel II.
1675. Victor-Amadeus II.
1713. [He obtained Sicily this year, and in 1718 exchanged it with the emperor for Sardinia, taking the title of king. Of this dominion, Piedmont and Savoy formed the continental part.]

Kings of Sardinia.

1718. Victor-Amadeus I., king (II. as duke): resigned in 1730, in favour of his son; died in 1732.
1730. Charles-Emmanuel I., his son.
1773. Victor-Amadeus II., his son.
1796. Charles-Emmanuel II., son of the pre-

ceding: resigned his crown in favour of his brother,
1802. Victor-Emmanuel I.
1805. [Sardinia merged in the kingdom of Italy, of which the emperor Napoleon was crowned king, May 26, 1805.]
1814. Victor-Emmanuel, restored. Resigned in March 1821; and died in 1824.
1821. Charles-Felix; succeeded by his nephew,
1831. Charles-Albert. This prince provoked a war with Austria; was defeated in battle, and abdicated in favour of his son, March 23, 1849. Died at Oporto, July 28, 1849.
1849. Victor-Emmanuel II. The PRESENT (1850) King of Sardinia.

The KING. Victor-Emanuel (II.)-Mary-Albert-Eugene-Ferdinand, born March 14, 1820; succeeded his father, the late king, Charles-Albert, in virtue of the abdication of the latter, announced at Novara, March 23, 1849, and confirmed at Tolosa, in Spain, April 3, following; married, April 12, 1842, the archduchess Mary-Adelaide-Frances-Rénière-Elizabeth (born June 3, 1822), second daughter of the archduke Rénière, of Austria: issue,

1. Maria-Clotilda-Theresa-Louisa; born March 2, 1843.
2. Humbert-Rénière-Charles-Emmanuel-Ferdinand, prince-royal, prince of Piedmont; born March 14, 1844.
3. Amédée-Ferdinand-Marie, duc d'Aosta, born May 30, 1845.
4. Otho-Eugene-Marie, duc de Montferrat, born July 11, 1846.
5. Marie-Pie, born Oct. 16, 1847.

His BROTHER. Ferdinand-Marie-Albert, duc de Gènes, born Nov. 15, 1822.

BRANCH OF SAVOY-CARIGNAN.

1. Eugene-Emmanuel-Joseph-Mary-Paul, born April 14, 1816. Declared prince of Savoy-Carignan by royal decretal of April 28, 1834.
2. Mary-Victoria-Louisa, born Sept. 29, 1814; married to prince Leopold of the Two Sicilies, brother of the king.

TUSCANY.

THE *Etruria* of the Romans, and *Tyrrhenia* of the Greeks. It became subject to Rome in the 5th century before the Christian era, and was possessed by that empire for about 800 years. Tuscany was governed by a succession of marquesses or dukes from the 9th until the 13th century. The continual divisions by which the country was agitated led to a change in the form of government, and eventually to the ascendancy of the great family of the Medici as Grand Dukes. The ancient name, Etruria, was revived for a time in 1801.

MARQUESSES OR DUKES.

828. Boniface I., marquess.
847. Adalbert I., duke and marquess.
890. Adalbert II., surnamed the Rich, duke and marquess.
919. Guy, duke.
929. Lambert, duke.
931. Boson, marquess.
936. Hubert, duke.
961. Hugh, surnamed the Great.
1001. Adalbert III.
1014. Rinaldo, duke and marquess.
1027. Boniface II., styled the Pious, duke and marquess.
1052. Frederick.
1055. Beatrice, and Godfrey the Bearded.
1076. Matilda, styled the Great, countess.
1119. Ratbod, or Radboton.
1119. Conrad, president and marquess.
1131. Rampret, president and marquess.
1133. Henry of Bavaria, count.
1139. Ulderic, marquess.
1153. Guelph.
1195. Philip; elected emperor in 1198: assassinated at Bamberg in 1208.
1208. Florence became a republic, governed chiefly by *Signori*, until 1531. In that year Alexander de Medici was appointed its chief, as doge of Florence: assassinated in 1537.

GRAND DUKES.

HOUSE OF MEDICI.[1]

1537. Cosmo de Medici, son of Alexander; created grand duke in 1569 by pope Pius V.
1574. Francis Mary, de Medici, his son; to whom the dignity of grand duke was confirmed by the emperor Maximilian II.
1587. Ferdinand I., de Medici.
1609. Cosmo II., de Medici.
1621. Ferdinand II., de Medici.
1670. Cosmo III., de Medici.
1723. John Gastone de Medici; last representative of the family.[2]

[1] The great family of Medici, illustrious as the restorers of literature and the fine arts in Italy, were chiefs or *Signori* of the republic of Florence from 1434, in which year Cosmo de Medici (the 1st Cosmo) who had been banished from the republic, was recalled, and made its chief, presiding over it for 30 years. Several of the family were afterwards *Signori*: among these, was Lorenzo de Medici, styled "the Magnificent" and the "Father of Letters." Of this great man, Mr. Roscoe wrote an elegant *Life* in 2 vols. quarto; also a *Life*, in 4 vols. of pope Leo X. (John de Medici), son of Lorenzo.

[2] By the treaty of peace in 1735 between France and Austria, the duke of Lorraine was named to succeed to

HOUSE OF LORRAINE.

1737. Francis II., duke of Lorraine; married Maria Theresa, empress, and queen of Hungary and Bohemia; elected emperor in 1745.
[By a decree of this monarch it was settled that in future the Grand Duchy should be the patrimony of a younger son of the Imperial house: the emperor was accordingly succeeded in 1765 by his second son,]
1765. Peter-Leopold: on the demise of his brother, the emperor Joseph II. became emperor as Leopold II.; and was succeeded as grand-duke by his youngest son,
1790. Ferdinand III.: deposed by the treaty of Luneville, in 1801.
1801. Louis, prince of Parma, succeeded, by the style of "King of Etruria," conformably with the above-mentioned treaty.
1803. Charles-Louis, his infant son, under the regency of the queen, Maria-Louisa, his mother; afterwards duchess of Parma. See *Parma*.
1807. [Tuscany united by the emperor Napoleon to the kingdom of Italy.]
1814. Ferdinand III. restored: succeeded by his son,
1824. Leopold II.; succeeded his father, June 18, 1824. The PRESENT (1850) Grand-Duke of Tuscany.

The GRAND-DUKE. Leopold-John-Joseph-Francis-Ferdinand-Charles, grand-duke of Tuscany and duke of Lucca; born Oct. 3, 1797; married, 1st (Oct. 28, 1817), Mary-Anne-Caroline, daughter of Maximilian, father of the present king of Saxony; died March 24, 1832. Married, 2nd (June 7, 1833), Mary-Antoinette, daughter of Francis I., king of the Two Sicilies; and has issue:

1. Augusta-Louisa-Mary-Josephine (by first marriage), born April 1, 1825; married (April 15, 1844) the prince Leopold of Bavaria.
2. Mary-Isabella (with the following, by second marriage), born May 21, 1834.
3. Ferdinand, hereditary grand-duke, born June 10, 1835.
4. Charles-Joseph, born April 30, 1839.
5. Maria-Louisa, born Oct. 31, 1845.
6. Louis-John, born Aug. 4, 1847.

His SISTERS. 1. Maria-Louisa-Josephine, born Aug. 30, 1798.
2. Theresa, born March 21, 1801; married Sept. 30, 1817, to Charles-Albert, late king of Sardinia, who died July 28, 1849.

LUCCA.

CHARLEMAGNE having destroyed the empire of the Lombards, A. D. 774, Lucca came into the possession of the Franks, and in two centuries afterwards was annexed to Germany by Otto the Great. After many subsequent revolutions it was sold to Florence, and in a short time it obtained its complete freedom by purchase from the emperor Charles IV., and retained it until modern times.

Napoleon having conferred Piombino upon his sister Elizabeth and her husband prince Baccioechi, as an hereditary principality, the prince was chosen in 1805 constitutional chief of the republic of Lucca. In 1806, Massa, Carrara, and Garfagorano, were united to the principality of Lucca. Finally, the congress of Vienna conferred Massa and Carrara upon the archduchess Beatrice d'Este; Piombino upon prince Ludovisci Buoncampagni; and the Duchy of Lucca, with an annual pension of 20,000*l.* upon

Maria-Louisa, daughter of Charles IV. of Spain, and widow of Louis, king of Etruria: she died March 13, 1824, and was succeeded by her son,
1824. Charles-Louis, duke; born Dec. 22, 1799; married, Aug. 15, 1820, Maria-Theresa, daughter of Victor-Emmanuel I., king of Sardinia. Relinquished the dukedom, Oct. 1847.

On the death of Maria-Louisa, widow of the emperor Napoleon, of France, and duchess of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla (see *Parma*), which took place Dec. 18, 1847, Charles-Louis, duke of Lucca, was invested with the government of the duchy of Parma, as had been agreed upon by the treaty of Paris of June 10, 1817, and congress of Frankfort, July 20, 1819; and in conformity with the conditions of succession arranged by these acts, and by the subsequent treaty of Florence (Nov. 28, 1844), the duke Louis-Charles resigned Lucca to the grand-duke of Tuscany, Oct. 5, 1847.

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the grand-duchy of Tuscany on the death of John Gastone de Medici, which took place in 1737; and upon this arrangement being effected, the duchy of Lorraine lapsed to the French crown, subject to a life interest of Stanislas Lezinski, ex-king of Poland.

PARMA, PLACENTIA, OR PIACENZA, &c.

In 1346, Parma and Piacenza formed part of the territory of the counts of Milan, and were subsequently in the possession of Louis XII. of France; but were ceded by his successor, Francis I., under the league of Cambray, to pope Julius IV., when they were attached to the dominion of the Church. In 1545, pope Paul III. erected Parma and Piacenza into a duchy, and conferred it upon his natural son, Peter-Louis-Farnese, in whose family it continued for nearly two centuries. The subsequent details are given below.

DUKES.

1545. Peter Louis Farnese; first duke.
1547. Octavius Farnese.
1586. Alexander Farnese.
1592. Ranutio I.
1622. Edoard.
1646. Ranutio II.: Edoard, his eldest son, who died *vitâ patris*, left a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Philip V. of Spain.
1694. Francis I.
1727. Antony.
[Upon the extinction of the male line of the old dukes, the duchy devolved upon the grandson of Edoard.]
1731. Don Carlos, who, upon ascending the throne of the Sicilies, ceded the duchy to the house of Austria, with whom it remained until the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 18, 1748.
1749. Don Philip, brother of Don Carlos.
1765. Don Ferdinand.
1803. [The duchy now passed under the dominion of France, and prince Louis, son of Ferdinand, became king of Etruria.]
1814. Maria-Louisa of Austria, widow of the emperor Napoleon. The duchy was conferred upon her by the treaty of Paris, and she became duchess of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla. Died Dec. 18, 1847.

Parma, &c. were given by the convention of April 11, 1814, to the arch-duchess Maria-Louisa, ex-empress of France. After her death (Dec. 18, 1847) Charles-Louis, duke of Lucca, was given the government of this duchy, as had been arranged by the treaty of Paris, June 10, 1817, and by the congress of Frankfort, July 20, 1819; and conformably with these acts, and with a subsequent treaty (that of Frankfort, Nov. 28, 1844), Charles-Louis, of Lucca, relinquished that duchy to the grand-duke of Tuscany.

MODENA, &c.

Albert-Azon, or Azzo II. (great-grandson of Albert-Azon I., who died A. D. 964), espoused Cunegunda, daughter of Guelph II., count of Altdorf and duke of Lower Bavaria, and dying in 1097, left two sons. Of these, the elder, Guelph, inherited the states of Altdorf at the decease of his uncle, Guelph, duke of Carinthia; and from him sprang the branch of Guelph-Este. From the second son, Fulke, emanated the branch of Fulke-Este. The illustrious house of Este governed as *Signori* of Ferrara in the 12th century; and Modena, Reggio, and Ferrara became ducal territories, by concession, partly of the emperor and partly of the pope, in favour of Borso and Hercules d'Este, in 1452.

SIGNORI AND MARQUESSES OF FERRARA.

1067. Frederic I.
1118. Guy Salinguerra.
1150. Taurello.
1196. Salinguerra II.
Azzo VI., marquess d'Este; to the ascendancy of whose house the Torrelli afterwards give way.
1212. Aldovrandino.
1215. Azzo VII. D'Este.
1264. Obizzo II.
1293. Azzo VIII. D'Este.
1308. Folco or Fulke D'Este.
1317. Rinaldo. Obizzo III. Niccolo I. — On the death of Rinaldo (1335) and Niccolo (1344) Obizzo ruled alone.
1352. Aldovrandino II.
1361. Niccolo II.
1388. Alberto.
1393. Niccolo III.
1441. Lionello.

DUKES OF MODENA, &c.

1450. Borso; elevated by the emperor Frederick II. and the pope, 1452, to the dukedom of Modena and Reggio.

1471. Ercole (Hercules) I.
1505. Alfonso I.
1534. Ercole (Hercules) II.
1559. Alfonso II. Tasso was imprisoned in this reign, 1579.
1597. Cæsar D'Este. This prince obtained possession of Modena as a fief of the empire. Ferrara was attached to the Church by Clement VIII.
1628. Alfonso III.
1629. Francis I.
1658. Alfonso IV.
1662. Francis II.
1694. Reginald.
1737. Francis III.
1780. Ercole (Hercules) III. This prince acquired, in dowry with his consort, the principalities of Massa and Carrara. He was expelled in 1796, and died in 1803, leaving an only child and heiress,
1803. Maria-Beatrix, duchess of Modena and princess of Massa and Carrara.
[She espoused the archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and conferred the dukedom upon her husband; he died Dec. 24, 1806; and was succeeded in the dukedom by their son,
1806. Francis IV., duke: the duchess, his mother, retaining the principalities.
[Modena, which had been incorporated with the Cisalpine Republic in 1797, was restored to Francis IV. upon the dissolution of the kingdom of Italy in 1814.]
1829. Francis IV., now inherited Massa and Carrara, on the death of his mother, Maria-Beatrix, Nov. 14.
1846. Francis V., son of the preceding; succeeded Jan. 21, 1846. The PRESENT (1850) Duke of Modena.

The DUKE. Francis V. Ferdinand-Gemenien, arch-duke of Austria-Este, prince-royal of Hungary and Bohemia, duke of Modena, of Reggio, Mirandola, Massa, Carrara, Guastalla, &c.; born June 1, 1819; succeeded his father, Jan. 21, 1846; married March 30, 1842, Adelgonda-Augusta-Charlotte-Caroline-Elizabeth (born March 19, 1823), daughter of Louis, king of Bavaria: no issue.

BROTHER and SISTERS.
1. Mary-Theresa-Beatrice-Gaetana, born July 14, 1817; married Nov. 7, 1846, to prince Henry of Bourbon, comte de Chambord.
2. Ferdinand-Charles-Victor, born July 20, 1821; married, Oct. 4, 1847, Frances-Mary-Elizabeth, daughter of the late arch-duke Joseph, palatine of Hungary.
3. Mary-Beatrice-Anne-Frances, born Feb. 13, 1824; married Feb. 6, 1847, John-Charles-Mary, of Spain.

HOLLAND. THE NETHERLANDS. BELGIUM.

THE original inhabitants of Holland were the Batavi, a branch of the Catti, a people of Germany, who, being expelled their own country on account of sedition, established themselves in this territory.—*Tacitus.* *Gallia Belgica* (the Roman name for the provinces now known as the Netherlands) was attached to the Roman empire until its fall; and for several ages afterwards it formed part of the kingdom of Austrasia. About the 10th century, Holland and other provinces were governed by their own counts or dukes. The Netherlands subsequently fell to Burgundy, next to Austria; and the emperor Charles V. annexed them to Spain. The tyranny of the bigot Philip II. and the barbarities of the duke of Alva exasperated the people to a great height, and under the conduct of William, prince of Orange, was formed the famous League of Utrecht, which proved the foundation of the Republic of the Seven United Provinces. The other ten provinces (there being seventeen) returned under the then dominion of Spain. The Netherlands became a kingdom in 1815; the southern part, Belgium, separated from it, and became a kingdom in 1831.

COUNTS OF HOLLAND, &c.

COUNTS OF FRIESLAND.

* * Thierry I.
* * * *
963. Thierry II.
988. Arnulph the Great.
1003. Thierry III., of Jerusalem.
1039. Thierry IV.
1049. Florence I., of Holland; in whom the title became merged.

COUNTS OF HOLLAND.

1049. Florence I.
1061. Thierry V.
[The previous counts of this name, Thierry I. II. III. and IV., were counts of Friesland. *See above.*]
1091. Florence II., surnamed the Fat.
1122. Thierry VI.
1157. Florence III.
1190. Thierry VII.
1203. William I.
1223. Florence IV.
1234. William II. The pope gave the imperial title to this prince on the death of the emperor Frederick II.
1256. Florence V.
1296. John I.: on his death, the ancient house of the counts of Holland became extinct.

1299. John II. (John d'Avennes) count of Hainault, succeeded; and the provinces became united.

HOLLAND and HAINAULT.

1304. William III., surnamed the Good.
1337. William IV.
1345. Margaret, countess.
1356. William V., surnamed the Senseless.
1389. Albert.
1404. William VI.
1417. Jacquelina of Bavaria, countess.
1433. [Holland and Hainault came under the dominion of Philip the Good, of Burgundy.]

GOVERNORS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

1477. Adolphus of Cleves.
1485. Engilbert, count of Nassau.
1489. Albert of Saxony.
1494. Philip *le Beau*, assumes the government.
1505. William de Croi.
1507. Margaret of Austria.
1531. Mary of Austria, dowager queen of Hungary, and niece of Margaret.
1555. Emmanuel, duke of Savoy.
1559. Margaret of Austria, duchess of Parma.
1567. Ferdinand, duke of Alva.[1]
1573. Louis de Requisens.
1576. John of Austria.
1578. Alexander of Parma.
1592. Peter-Ernest, count of Mansfeldt.
1594. Archduke Ernest.
1595. Pedro de Fuentes.
1596. Albert, of Austria.
1599. The infanta of Spain, Isabella, married the archduke Albert, and both were invested with the sovereign power.
1621. Isabella, alone.
1633. Ferdinand.
1641. Francisco Mello.
1644. Marquess de Castel Rodrigo.
1647. Archduke Leopold.
1656. John, of Austria.
1659. Marquess de Fromiata.
1664. Marquess de Castel Rodrigo.
1668. Duke de Feria.
1670. Comte de Monterei.
1675. Duke de Villahermosa.
1678. Prince of Parma.
1682. Marquess de Castanaga.
1692. The elector of Bavaria.
1701. M. Bedmar.
1702. The elector of Bavaria, again.
1706. Council of state.
1710. Conseil la Conference.
1714. Comte de Koenigseck.
1716. Prince Eugene, of Savoy.
1725. Mary-Elizabeth, of Austria.
1741. Count de Harrac-Rohrau.
1744. Mary-Anne, of Austria.
1745. Charles, prince of Lorraine.
1781. Mary-Christina, of Austria, and Albert of Saxony, jointly.
1793. The archduke Charles.
1795. United to France.

DUTCH STADTHOLDERS.

1579. William of Nassau; first stadtholder. *See article* "Princes of Orange," *below.*
1587. Prince Maurice, of Nassau.
1625. Frederick Henry, of Orange.
1647. William II., of Orange.
1650. The stadtholderat suppressed, and the office administered by the states.
1672. William III., prince of Orange. In 1689 he became king of England.
1702. The stadtholderat again resumed by the states, on the death of William.
1747. William IV. The stadtholderat revived in William IV., and made hereditary in the house of Orange.

PRINCES OF ORANGE.

[The years of the stadtholderat are not always in unison with those of the princes of Orange.]

1502. Philibert de Chalons.
1530. Rene de Nassau.
1544. William of Nassau, styled the Great, cousin to Rene. To this illustrious prince the republic of the Seven United Provinces owed its foundation. Elected stadtholder in 1579: killed by an assassin hired by Philip II. of Spain, June 30, 1584.
1584. Philip-William, his son: stolen away from the university of Louvaine; the Dutch would never suffer him to reside in their provinces: died in 1618.
1618. Maurice, the renowned general; stadtholder in 1587: he was a younger son of William by a second marriage.
1625. Frederick Henry.
1647. William II.: married Mary, daughter of Charles I., of England, by whom he had a posthumous son, who succeeded as
1660. William III.; stadtholder in 1672. This prince married Mary, eldest daughter of James II. of England, and both afterwards ascended the English throne.
1702. William IV.
1711. William V.
1751. William VI.; retired on the invasion of the French in 1795: died in 1806.
1795. [Holland and Belgium united to the French republic.[2]]

[1] This duke is better remembered for his dreadful persecutions in the Low Countries, than for his exceeding bravery and deeds of arms. His barbarities and cruelty drove many thousands of artisans to seek an asylum in England, and their descendants are among our most useful citizens at this day. He used to say, that "his executioners shed more blood than his soldiers." He kindled a war that burned for sixty-eight years, cost Spain 800 millions of dollars, its finest troops, and seven of its richest provinces in the Netherlands. During half a century of warfare, it is said he never lost a battle, and was never taken by surprise.

[2] The title of Grand Pensionary, which belonged to the chief of the Batavian republic in the 16th century, was revived in April 1805, while Holland was under French domination, and was conferred on the celebrated Rutger Ian Schimmelpennick, who had previously been Dutch ambassador to England.

1806. William-Frederick succeeded his father, the last king, as the rightful heir to the usurped throne.
1806. Louis Buonaparte; made king of Holland by his brother Napoleon; June 5, 1806: abdicated, July 1, 1810.
1810. [Holland again united to France.]
1813. House of Orange restored. William-Frederick, prince of Orange, proclaimed Dec. 6, *1813*; took the oath of fidelity as sovereign prince, March 30, *1814*; and assumed the style of King of the Netherlands, March 16, 1815.

KINGS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

1815. William (late the prince of Orange), first king: formally abdicated in favour of his son, Oct. 7, 1840; died Dec. 12, 1843.
1840. William II.; born Dec. 6, 1792; succeeded on his father's abdication; died March 17, 1849.
1849. William III., son of the preceding; born Feb. 19, 1817. The PRESENT (1850) king.

The KING. William (III.)-Alexander-Paul-Frederick-Louis, prince of Orange-Nassau and grand-duke of Luxemburg; succeeded on the death of his father, March 17, 1849; married June 18, 1839, Sophia-Frederica-Matilda (born June 17, 1818), daughter of William, king of Wurtemberg; and has issue:

1. William-Nicholas-Alexander-Frederick, prince of Orange, born Sept. 4, 1840.
2. William-Frederick-Maurice-Alexander-Henry, born Sept. 15, 1843.

KING OF THE BELGIANS.

[Belgium having separated from the kingdom of the Netherlands, the sovereignty was offered to Louis-Charles, duc de Nemours, second son of Louis-Philippe, king of the French, but declined. It was next offered to Leopold, prince of Coburg, by whom it was accepted.]
1831. Leopold, first king of the Belgians; inaugurated July 20, at Brussels, the capital of his kingdom. The PRESENT (1850) king of the Belgians.

The KING. Leopold-George-Christian-Frederick, son of Francis, late duke of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld; born Dec. 16, 1790; married, 1st, on May 2, 1816, the princess Charlotte of Wales, only daughter of George IV., king of Great Britain, who died in childbed Nov. 6, 1817; and 2nd, on Aug. 9, 1832, Louisa-Maria-Theresa-Charlotte (born April 3, 1812; died Oct. 10, 1850), eldest daughter of Louis-Philippe, king of the French; and has issue:

1. Leopold-Louis-Philip-Mary-Victor, prince royal, duke of Brabant, born April 9, 1835.
2. Philip-Eugene-Ferdinand-Leopold, count of Flanders, born March 24, 1837.
3. Mary-Charlotte-Amelia-Augusta-Victoria, born June 7, 1840.

NASSAU.

THE cradle of the house of Nassau was the castle of Laurenburg, on the Lahn. Walram III., who possessed, in 1195, all the territory belonging to Nassau, died in 1198; and his sons, Henry I. and Rupert V., reigned jointly until the latter entered into the union of the German knighthood in 1230. The sons of Henry I. (who was surnamed the Rich) were Walram and Otho. They governed in common until 1255, and became the founders of two distinct principal lines. That of Walram is at present possessed of the principality of NASSAU, and that of Otho flourishes still in the royal NETHERLANDS' dynasty. Walram's successor was his son,

Adolphus, who was elected emperor in 1292: he fell in battle with Albert, of Austria, at Gellheim (Spires), in 1298: succeeded by his son,
1298. Gerlach, who reigned until 1361. This prince's two sons, Adolphus II. and John I., divided Walram's line again into two branches, Nassau-Idstein-Weisbaden and Nassau-Weilburg; the latter created by John I., the former by Adolphus.

LINE OF NASSAU-IDSTEIN-WEISBADEN.

(*Eight in number.*)

Adolphus II.: succeeded by his son,
1370. Walram: succeeded by his son,
1393. Adolphus III.: succeeded by his son,
1426. John, succeeded by his son,
1480. Adolphus IV.: succeeded by his son,
1511. Philip; he introduced the Lutheran religion: succeeded by his second son,
1568. Balthazar: succeeded by his only son, same year.
1568. John-Louis, whose son died *vitâ patris*, and this line and its possessions fell to the younger branch.

YOUNGER LINE.

[Of this branch, John I. had enlarged his territories by marriage, and had been invested by the emperor Charles IV.

with the coronet of a prince: he died in 1371, and was succeeded by his son.]
1371. Philip I.: succeeded by his second son: the elder, John II., founded a separate line.
1429. Philip II.: succeeded by his grandson,
1492. Louis I.: succeeded by his son,
1523. Philip III.: he left two sons, Albert and Philip IV., who divided their territory; the line of the latter became extinct in 1602, and his part fell back to his brother's line.
1559. Albert: succeeded by his son,
1593. Louis II., who inherited in 1602 the possessions of Philip IV., and after the death of John-Louis (*see above*) he inherited all the possessions of the Walram line.
[Louis died in 1627: his three sons became founders of three distinct lines, of which the most important was that of Nassau-Weilburg, ruled by his third son, Ernest-Casimir.]
1629. Ernest-Casimir: succeeded by his son,
1655. Frederick: succeeded by his son,
1675. John-Ernest: succeeded by his son,
1719. Charles-Augustus, who again assumed the princely title conferred on his ancestors by the emperor Charles IV.: he was succeeded by
1753. Charles-Christian: succeeded by
1788. Frederick-William. This prince lost by the peace of Luneville a part of his possessions on the left border of the Rhine: the confederation of the Rhine, however, which he joined in 1816, enlarged his territory, and conferred upon him the ducal title.

DUKES.

1806. Frederick-William, the above: died in 1816; succeeded by his son,
1816. William-George, who inherited in March, 1816, the possessions of Nassau-Usingen, and thus united all the territory of the elder Walramian line of the house of Nassau.
[He built a palace at Weisbaden, and transferred his seat thither from Biberich: died in 1839.
1839. Adolphus, his son; born July 24, 1817; succeeded Aug. 20, 1839; married, Jan. 19, 1844, the grand-duchess Elizabeth of Russia, who died Jan. 28, 1845. The PRESENT (1850) duke.

The DUKE'S BROTHER and SISTERS: Therese-Wilhelmine-Frederique-Isabelle, born April 17, 1815; married (April 23, 1837) to the prince of Oldenburg. Maurice-William-Augustus, born Nov. 21, 1820. Marie-Wilhelmine, born Jan. 29, 1825.
His HALF-BROTHER and SISTERS: Helene-Wilhelmine-Henriette-Pauline, born Aug. 12, 1831. Nicolas-Guillaume, born Sept. 1832. Sophie-Wilhelmine, born July 9, 1836.

DENMARK.

THE first name given to this country was *Chersonesus Cimbrica*, and its earliest inhabitants were the Cimbri and the Teutones. About a hundred years before the Christian era, these were driven out by the Jutes or Goths, and hence the modern name of Jutland. The general name, Denmark, is supposed to be derived from *Dan*, a founder of the Danish monarchy, and *mark*, a German word signifying country, *id est*, Dan-mark, the country of Dan. The people, however, were but little known in history until they began to make inroads into Germany and to commit piracies in the northern seas under various designations, as Norwegians or Northmen, Swedes, Frizans, Jutes or Scuyths, or Danes. Norway was possessed by this country from the reign of the celebrated Margaret, "the Semiramis of the North," in the 15th century, until 1814, when it was united, as an integral state, to the sovereignty of Sweden.

KINGS OF DENMARK.

[The *Danish Chronicles* mention 25 kings to the reign of Harald; but the accounts differ much from the modern histories of Denmark by the best authors.]
813. Harald, or Harold.
850. Eric I.
854. Eric II., or the Child.
883. Gormo, the Old; reigned 53 years.
935. Harald II., surnamed Blue-tooth.
985. Suenon, or Sweyn, surnamed the Forked-beard.
1014. Canute II. the Great, king of Denmark and England.
1036. Canute III., his son, the Hardicanute of England.
1042. Magnus, surnamed the Good, of Norway.
1047. Suenon or Sweyn II.
1073. [Interregnum.]
1077. Harald, called the Simple.
1080. Canute IV.
1086. Olaus IV., the Hungry.
1095. Eric III., styled the *Good*.
1103. [Interregnum.]
1105. Nicholas I.: killed at Sleswick.
1135. Eric IV., surnamed Harefoot.
1137. Eric V., the *Lamb*.
1147. Suenon or Sweyn III.: beheaded.
1147. Canute V., until 1154.
1157. Waldemar, styled the *Great*.
1182. Canute VI.: surnamed the Pious.
1202. Waldemar II., the Victorious.

1241. Eric VI.
1250. Abel: assassinated his elder-brother Eric: killed in an expedition against the Frisons.
1252. Christopher I.: poisoned.
1259. Eric VII.
1286. Eric VIII.
1320. Christopher II.
1334. [Interregnum of 7 years.]
1340. Waldemar III.
1375. [Interregnum.]
1376. Olaus V.
1387. Margaret, styled the "Semiramis of the North," queen of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.
1397. Margaret and Eric IX. (Eric XIII. of Sweden) jointly.
1412. Eric IX. reigns alone: obliged to resign both crowns.
1438. [Interregnum.]
1440. Christopher III., king of Sweden.
1448. Christian I., count of Oldenburg, elected king of Scandinavia, which comprehended Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; succeeded by his son,
1481. John; also succeeded by his son,
1513. Christian II., called the Cruel, and the "Nero of the North;" among other enormous crimes he caused all the Swedish nobility to be massacred: dethroned for his tyranny in 1523; died in a dungeon in 1559.
[In this reign, Sweden succeeded in separating itself from the crown of Denmark.]
1523. Frederick I., duke of Holstein, uncle to Christian II.; a liberal ruler.
1534. Christian III., son of Frederick; established the Lutheran religion: esteemed the "Father of his People."
1559. Frederick II., son of Christian III.
1588. Christian IV., son of the last king; chosen head of the Protestant league against the emperor.
1648. Frederick III.: changed the constitution from an elective to an hereditary monarchy vested in his own family.
1670. Christian V., son of Frederick III.; succeeded by his son,
1699. Frederick IV.; leagued with the czar Peter and the king of Poland against Charles XII. of Sweden.
1730. Christian VI., his son.
1746. Frederick V., his son: married the princess Louisa of England, daughter of George II.
1766. Christian VII., son of the preceding: married Caroline-Matilda, sister of George III. In a fit of jealousy he banished his queen to Zell (where she died in 1775), and put to death his ministers Brandt and Struensee.
1784. Regency. The crown prince Frederick declared regent, in consequence of the mental derangement of his father.
1808. Frederick VI., previously regent, now king.
1839. Christian VIII., son of the preceding.
1848. Frederick VII., son of Christian VIII.; born Oct. 6, 1808. The PRESENT (1850) King of Denmark.

The KING. Frederick-Charles-Christian; succeeded his father, Christian VIII., Jan. 20, 1848; married (March 1, 1828) Wilhelmina, daughter of Frederick VI. of Denmark, from whom he was divorced, Sept. 1837; married, 2nd (June 10, 1841), Caroline-Charlotte-Marianna (born Jan. 10, 1821), daughter of George V., grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, from whom, also, he was divorced, Sept. 1846.

UNCLE: Prince Frederick-Ferdinand, born Nov. 22, 1792; married (Aug. 1, 1829) Caroline, daughter of Frederick VI. of Denmark, born Oct. 28, 1793. This prince is at present heir-presumptive to the throne.

SWEDEN.

THE ancient inhabitants were the Fins, now the inhabitants of Finland, who retired to their present territory on the appearance of the Scandinavians or Goths, and these latter became masters of Sweden. Hence the country was comprehended under the early name of Scandinavia, given to it in common with other northern climes that were peopled by the same race. The internal state of this kingdom is little known previously to the 11th century. By the union of Calmar, in 1394, Sweden became a mere province of Denmark, and was not rescued from this subjection until 1521, when Gustavus Vasa recovered the kingdom from the Danish yoke. For this he was raised to the throne in 1523, and the crown made hereditary in his descendants, who successively reigned until 1809. In this last-mentioned year, Gustavus IV., having brought the nation to the verge of ruin by his misgovernment, was deposed, and the duke of Sudermania became king; and the next year Bernadotte[1] was elected regent and successor to the throne, which he ascended in 1818.

Norway, which had belonged to Denmark from 1397, was ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel, signed January 14, 1814, confirmed by the Diet, Oct. 14, same year.

[1] The choice made of this great soldier of fortune excited the surprise of all Europe at the time, but the wisdom of it was soon demonstrated by his prudent conduct. He had distinguished himself from all Napoleon's other marshals by his clemency in victory. For half a century before his accession, Sweden had not known the peace and prosperity in which he left the country in the hands of his son, Oscar, at his death in 1844.

Kings of Sweden.

[Many antiquaries trace the reigns of the kings of Sweden as early as from the 5th century, and place Swartman as sovereign in 481, A. D. But the authorities so differ in the early succession, that we prefer commencing our account with the 11th century.]

1001. Olaf Skotkonung, or Olif Schœtkenung; the Infant. Christianity introduced in this reign.
1026. Amund or Edmund Colbrenner.
1051. Amund or Edmund Slemme.
1056. Stenkill or Stenchil.
1066. Halstan.
1090. Ingeld or Ingo, styled the Good.
1112. Philip.
1118. Ingo II.
1129. Swerker or Suercher I.
1150. Eric X.
1162. Charles VII.: made prisoner by his successor.
1168. Canute, son of Eric X.
1192. Swerker or Suercher II.: killed in battle.
1210. Eric XI.
1220. John I.
1223. Eric XII. *le Begue.*
1251. Waldemar.
1279. Magnus I.
1290. Birger II.
1320. Magnus II.: dethroned.
1363. Albert of Mecklenburg: his tyranny causes a revolt of his subjects, who invite Margaret of Denmark to the throne.
1387. Margaret, queen of Sweden and Norway, now also Denmark, and Eric XIII.
1397. [Union of Calmar, by which the three kingdoms are united under one sovereign.]
1412. Eric XIII. governs alone: deprived.
1441. Christopher III.
1448. Charles VIII., surnamed Canuteson.
1470. [Interregnum.]
1483. John II. (I. of Denmark.)
1502. [Interregnum.]
1520. Christiern or Christian II. of Denmark, styled the "Nero of the North:" deposed for his cruelties.
1523. Gustavus Vasa; by whose valour the Swedes were delivered from the Danish yoke.
1560. Eric XIV., son of Gustavus: dethroned, and died in prison.
1568. John III., brother of Eric.
1592. Sigismund, king of Poland, son of John III.: disputes for the succession continued the whole of this reign.
1604. Charles IX., brother of John III.
1611. Gustavus (Adolphus) II., the Great: fell on the plains of Lutzen; supposed to have been treacherously slain.
1633. [Interregnum.]
1633. Christina, daughter of Gustavus-Adolphus. Resigned the crown to her cousin: died at Rome in 1689.
1654. Charles X. (Gustavus), son of John Casimir, count palatine of the Rhine.
1660. Charles XI., son of the preceding: the arts and sciences flourished in this reign.
1697. Charles XII.[1], styled the "Alexander," the "Quixote," and the "Madman of the North:" killed at the siege of Frederickshall.
1719. Ulrica-Eleanora, his sister, and her consort Frederick I. Ulrica relinquished the crown, and in
1741. Frederick reigned alone.
1751. Adolphus-Frederick, *of Holstein Gottorp,* descended *from the family of Vasa.*
1771. Gustavus (Adolphus) III.: assassinated by count Ankerstrom at a masked ball. [The regicide was dreadfully scourged with whips of iron thongs three successive days; his right hand was cut off, then his head, and his body impaled.]
1792. Gustavus (Adolphus) IV. Dethroned, and the government assumed by his uncle, the duke of Sudermania.
1809. Charles XIII., duke of Sudermania.
1814. [Treaty of Kiel, by which Norway falls under the sovereignty of Sweden.]
1818. Charles (John) XIV., Bernadotte, the French prince of Ponte Corvo: succeeded by his son,
1844. Oscar, who ascended the throne, March 8. The PRESENT (1850) King of Sweden and Norway.

The KING. Joseph-Francis-Oscar, king of Sweden and Norway, son of Charles (John) XIV. and Eugenia-Bernardina-Désirée de Clary; born July 4, 1799; married, June 19, 1823, Josephine-Maximiliana-Eugenia (born March 14, 1807), daughter of Eugene, duke of Leuchtenberg; and has issue:

1. Charles-Louis-Eugene, crown prince, duke of Scania, born May 3, 1826.
2. Francis-Gustavus-Oscar, duke of Upland, born June 18, 1827.
3. Oscar-Frederick, duke of Ostrogothia, born Jan. 21, 1829.
4. Charlotte-Eugenia-Augusta-Amelia-Albertina, born April 24, 1830.
5. Nicholas-Augustus, duke of Delecarlia, born Aug. 24, 1831.

The LATE KING. Charles-John Bernadotte (one of Napoleon's marshals), born Jan. 26, 1764; married, Aug. 16, 1798, Eugenia-Bernardina, the present dowager queen; elected crown prince, Aug. 21, 1810; succeeded Charles XIII. as king, Feb. 5, 1818; died March 8, 1844.

[1] This extraordinary and intrepid prince, in 1700, when but 18 years of age, gained a wonderful victory over the Russians at Narva, where with only 26,000 men, he attacked them in their entrenchments, and slew 30,000; the remainder, exceeding that number, surrendering to the mercy of the conqueror. In this battle he had several horses shot under him, and as he was mounting a fresh one, he said, "These people seem disposed to give me exercise." While dictating despatches to his secretary, a bomb fell through the roof of the house into an adjoining room, and his secretary let drop his pen in fright. "What is the matter?" said Charles. "O! the bomb, sire," he answered. "The bomb!" exclaimed the king, "What have we to do with the bomb? Write on."—*Life of Charles XII.*

PRUSSIA. — BRANDENBURG.

About three centuries before the Christian era this country was possessed by the Venedi, who were conquered by a people called the Borussi, and from these it obtained the name of Burussia; though some historians contend that the name is derived from *Po*, signifying near, and *Russia*—Po-Russia, easily modified into Prussia. After a succession of sanguinary wars the Borussi were conquered by the Teutonic knights, with whose followers, and with the Poles (by whom they were afterwards subdued), they eventually intermixed. Prussia continued long under the dominion of Poland, but at length threw off the dependence of its dukes upon that power. Frederick-William laid the foundation of the present monarchy, and his son and successor, in Jan. 1701, assumed the title of king, and was acknowledged as king by the emperor Leopold and all his allies.

Margraves, Electors, Dukes, and Kings.

Margraves or Electors of Brandenburg.

1134. Albert I., surnamed the Boar, first elector of Brandenburg.
1170. Otho I.
1184. Otho II.
1206. Albert II.
1221. John I. and Otho III.
1266. John II.
1282. Otho IV.
1309. Waldemar.
1319. Henry I.; *le Jeune.*
1320. [Interregnum.]
1323. Louis I., of Bavaria.
1352. Louis II., surnamed the Roman.
1365. Otho V., *le Faineant.*
1373. Wenceslas, of Luxemburg
1378. Sigismund, of Luxemburg.
1388. Jossus, the Bearded.
1411. Sigismund, again: emperor.
1415. Frederick I. of Nuremburg.
1440. Frederick II., surnamed Ironside.
1470. Albert III., surnamed the German Achilles.
1476. John III., his son; as margrave: styled the Cicero of Germany.
1486. John III., as elector.
1499. Joachim I., son of John.
1535. Joachim II. poisoned by a Jew.
1571. John-George.
1598. Joachim-Frederick.
1608. John-Sigismund.

And Dukes of Prussia.

1616. John-Sigismund.
1619. George-William.
1640. Frederick-William, his son; generally styled the "Great Elector."
1688. Frederick, son of the preceding; crowned king, Jan. 18, 1701.

Kings of Prussia.

1701. Frederick I.; king.
1713. Frederick-William I., son of Frederick I.
1740. Frederick II. (Frederick III., styled the Great), son of the preceding:
[The Prussian monarchy was raised to its high rank as a military power, under this prince.]
1786. Frederick-William II.; nephew of the preceding king.
1797. Frederick-William III. He had to contend against the might of Napoleon, and after extraordinary vicissitudes, he aided England in the overthrow of that usurper.
1840. Frederick-William IV., son of the last monarch; succeeded June 7. The present (1850) King of Prussia.

The King. Frederick-William IV., born Aug. 3, 1795; married Nov. 29, 1823, Elizabeth-Louisa (born Nov. 13, 1801), daughter of Maximilian-Joseph, king of Bavaria: has no issue.

Brothers and Sisters of the king:

1. Frederick-William-Louis, prince of Prussia, born March 22, 1797; married, June 11, 1829, Mary-Louisa-Augusta-Catherine (born Sept. 30, 1811), daughter of Charles-Frederick, grand-duke of Saxe-Weimar; and has issue:
   I. Frederick-William-Nicholas-Charles, born Oct. 18, 1831.
   II. Louisa-Mary-Elizabeth, born Dec. 3, 1838.
2. Frederica-Louisa-Charlotte-Wilhelmina, born July 2, 1798; empress of Russia.
3. Frederick-Charles-Alexander, born June 29, 1801; married, May 26, 1827, Mary-Louisa-Alexandrina (born Feb. 3, 1808), daughter of Charles-Frederick, grand-duke of Saxe-Weimar: issue, a son (Frederick-Charles-Nicholas), born March 20, 1828, and two daughters.
4. Frederica-Wilhelmina-Alexandrina, born Feb. 23, 1803; married, May 25, 1822, to the late grand-duke Paul-Frederick, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
5. Louisa-Augusta-Wilhelmina-Amelia, born Feb. 1, 1808; married to William-Frederick-Charles, of Orange.
6. Frederick-Henry-Albert, born Oct. 4, 1809; married Wilhelmina-Frederica-Louisa-Charlotte-Marianne, daughter of William I., king of Holland; and has issue, a son (Frederick-William-Nicholas-Albert), born May 8, 1837, and two daughters.

SAXONY.

THE country to whose people the Britons, in the 5th century, when forsaken by their Roman defenders, turned for protection against the Picts and Scots. Little is known of Saxony after the memorable expeditions into England, until Charlemagne directed his arms to the right bank of the Rhine. He experienced much resistance from the Saxons under Wittikind, but they, in the end, submitted to him; and among the consequences of their subjection to this great conqueror, was the conversion of the country to Christianity. He conferred the title of Duke upon their chief. The first who became elector was Bernard III. of the house of Ascania, and on the extinction of that line, Frederick the Warlike, margrave of Misnia or Meissen, was made elector. Saxony continued an electorate until 1806, when the title of elector was changed to king, conformably with the treaty of peace between France and Frederick-Augustus, signed at Posen, Dec. 11, in that year.

DUKES, ELECTORS, AND KINGS.

DUKES.

880. Otho I., styled the Great.
912. Henry, surnamed the Fowler; elected emperor in 918.
936. Otho II., his son; elected emperor.
959. Herman-Billing.
973. Bernard I.
1010. Bernard II.
1062. Otho III.
1073. Magnus.
1106. Lothaire; elected emperor 1125, and surnamed the Saxon.
1136. Henry, surnamed the Proud, of Bavaria; deposed.
1138. Henry, surnamed the Lion; deposed by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa: this prince is regarded as the ancestor of the present royal family of England.—See *Brunswick*

ELECTORS.

1180. Bernard III., of the house of Ascania; first elector.
1212. Albert I.
1260. Albert II.
1298. Rodolphus I.
1356. Rodolphus II
1370. Wincelaus.
1389. Rodolphus III.
1419. Albert III. From Bernard III. they were all of them descended from the dukes of Lawenberg.
1423. Frederick I., the Warrior, Landgrave of Thuringia and marquess of Misnia of the ancient House of Saxony; elector.
1428. Frederick II., the Peaceable and the Good. [This prince died in 1464, and left two sons, Ernest and Albert. The first gave name to the elder, or *Ernestine* branch of the family; the second, to the younger, or *Albertine* line.]

ERNESTINE BRANCH.

1464. Ernest, eldest son of Frederick II.
1486. Frederick III., the Wise: he refused the imperial crown.
1525. John, his brother, surnamed the Constant.
1532. John-Frederick, styled the Magnanimous: deposed by the emperor Charles V., and the electorate conferred upon the

ALBERTINE LINE.

[Of this line were previously, in 1464, Albert, already mentioned; in 1500, George the Rich; and in 1539, Henry the Pious.]
1548. Maurice, cousin to the deposed elector John-Frederick.
1553. Augustus, the Just and the Pious, his brother, who continued the electoral line.
1586. Christian I., son of Augustus.
1591. Christian II., son of Christian I.
1611. John-George I., brother of the preceding.
1656. John-George II., son of John-George I.
1680. John-George III., his son.
1691. John-George IV., his son.
1694. Frederick-Augustus I., brother of John-George IV.; king of Poland.
1733. Frederick-Augustus II., his son; king of Poland.
1763. Frederick-Christian, his son. *Feb.*
1763. Frederick-Augustus III. *Dec.* Ruled as elector until 1806.

KINGS OF SAXONY.

1806. Frederick-Augustus III.; first king; conformably with the treaty of Posen, signed Dec. 11.
1827. Anthony-Clement (Theodore), brother of the preceding.
1836. Frederick-Augustus II. (IV. as elector), nephew of Anthony-Clement, whom he succeeded June 6. The PRESENT (1850) King of Saxony.

The KING. Frederick-Augustus II., born May 18, 1797; son of the duke Maximilian (brother of the late king); married, Oct. 7, 1819, the arch-duchess Caroline of Austria; and 2nd (April 24, 1833), Maria-Anne-Leopoldina, daughter of Maximilian-Joseph I., king of Bavaria, born Jan. 27, 1805: without issue.

His BROTHER. Duke John-Nepomuc-Mary-Joseph, born Dec. 12, 1801; married, by proxy, Nov.

10, and in person, Nov. 21, 1822, Amelia-Augusta (born Nov. 13, 1801), daughter of the king Maximilian-Joseph, of Bavaria; and has issue:

1. Mary-Augusta-Frederica, born Jan. 22, 1827.
2. Frederick-Augustus-Albert, born April 23, 1828.
3. Mary-Elizabeth-Maximilienne, born Feb. 4, 1830.
4. Frederick-Augustus-George, born Aug. 8, 1832.
5. Mary-Sidonia, born Aug. 16, 1834.
6. Anna-Maria, born Jan. 4, 1836.
7. Margaret-Caroline-Frederica-Cicely, born May 24, 1840.
8. Sophia-Mary-Frederica-Augusta, born March 15, 1845.

Ducal House of Saxe-Weimar.

1554. John-William.
1573. John, his son.
1605. John-Ernest I., son of the preceding.
1626. William, brother of John-Ernest.
1662. John-Ernest II., son of William.
1683. William-Ernest, son of the last-named.
1728. Ernest-Augustus, nephew of William-Ernest.
1748. Ernest-Augustus-Constantine, son of Ernest-Augustus.
1758. Charles-Augustus, son of the last.
1815. Assumes the title of grand-duke.
1828. Charles-Frederick, son of Charles-Augustus, succeeded June 14, 1828. The PRESENT (1850) Grand-Duke.

The GRAND-DUKE. Charles-Frederick, born Feb. 2, 1783; married, Aug. 3, 1804, the grand-duchess Mary-Paulowna (born Feb. 16, 1786), daughter of the emperor Paul, of Russia, and has issue:

1. Mary-Louisa-Alexandrina, born Feb. 3, 1808; married to Frederick-Charles-Alexander, of Prussia.
2. Mary-Louisa-Augusta-Catherine, born Sept. 30, 1811; married to the prince of Prussia.
3. Charles-Alexander-Augustus-John, hereditary grand-duke, born June 24, 1818; married (Oct. 8, 1842) Wilhelmine-Marie-Sophie-Louise, daughter of the late William II. king of the Netherlands, and has issue, a son (Charles-Augustus-William), born July 31, 1844, and a daughter (Mary-Anne-Alexandrina), born Jan. 20, 1849.

Saxe-Gotha Altenburg.

1605. Ernest I., surnamed the Pious, 7th son of John, of Saxe-Weimar, who was duke in 1573.
1675. Frederick I., son of Ernest.
1691. Frederick II., his son.
1732. Frederick III., his son.
1772. Ernest-Louis, son of Frederick III.
1804. Emilius-Augustus, son of Ernest-Louis.
1822. Frederick IV., brother of the preceding: he died Feb. 11, 1825, when the male line of the family became extinct.

*** On the extinction of the line of Saxe-Gotha, in 1825, a new arrangement or political division took place between the princes of Saxony. By a convention concluded Nov. 12, 1826, Hildbourghausen and Saalfeld were transferred to the house of Meiningen, and the rights of the late duke of Saxe-Gotha Altenburg were assigned to the two conceding powers.

Dukes of Saxe-Meiningen.

1675. Bernard, 3d son of Ernest I. of Saxe-Gotha.
1706. Ernest-Louis, his son.
1724. Ernest-Louis II., his son.
1729. Charles-Frederick, brother of the preceding.
1743. Anthony-Ulric, uncle of Charles-Frederick.
1763. Augustus-Frederick, son of the last-named; succeeded by
1782. George-Frederick, his brother.
1803. Bernard-Erich, a minor, son of George-Frederick, the preceding duke. Assumed the reins of government, Dec. 17, 1821.
1826. [Succeeded, by the convention of Nov. 12, of this year, to the principality of Hildbourghausen, Saalfeld, &c.]
The PRESENT (1850) Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.

The DUKE. Bernard-Erich-Freund, born Dec. 17, 1800; succeeded his father, duke George, Dec. 24, 1803, under the guardianship of his mother, the duchess Louisa, born princess of Hohenlowe-Langenbourg (died April 29, 1837); assumed the reins of government Dec. 17, 1821; married, March 23, 1825, Mary-Frederica-Wilhelmina (born Sept. 6, 1804), daughter of William, elector of Hesse; and has issue:

1. George, hereditary prince; born April 2, 1826.
2. Augusta-Louisa-Adelaide-Caroline-Ida, born Aug. 6, 1843.

The Duke's SISTERS:

1. Adelaide-Amelia-Louisa-Theresa-Caroline, born Aug. 23, 1792; married July 11, 1818, William, duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., king of Great Britain. She died dowager queen of England, Dec. 2, 1849.
2. Ida, born June 25, 1794; wife of duke Bernard of Saxe-Weimar.

SAXE-ALTENBURG (LATE HILDBOURGHAUSEN).

1675. Ernest, the sixth son of Ernest I. of Gotha.
1715. Ernest-Frederick, his son.
1724. Ernest-Frederick II., his son.
1745. Ernest-Frederick-Charles, his son.
1780. Frederick, son of the preceding. Succeeded his father in the duchy of Saxe-Hildbourghausen, which, by the convention of Nov. 12, 1826, became the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg.
1834. Joseph-George-Frederick; succeeded his father, Sept. 29.
1848. George-Charles-Frederick, second son of Duke Frederick, succeeded on his elder brother's abdication, Nov. 30. The PRESENT (1850) Duke.

The DUKE. George-Charles-Frederick, born July 24, 1796; married, Oct. 7, 1825, Mary-Louisa-Frederique-Elizabeth (born March 31, 1803), daughter of the duke Frederick-Louis, hereditary prince of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; and has issue:

1. Ernest-Frederick-Paul-George, hereditary prince; born Sept. 16, 1826.
2. Maurice-Francis-Frederick, born Oct. 24, 1829.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA (LATE SAXE-COBURG SAALFELD).

1675. John-Ernest, 7th son of Ernest I. of Gotha.
1729. Christian-Ernest, son of the preceding.
1745. Francis-Joseph, his brother.
1764. Ernest-Frederick, son of Francis-Joseph.
1800. Francis-Frederick, his son.
1806. Ernest-Anthony, son of Francis-Frederick. Father-in-law of her majesty queen Victoria, of Great Britain.
1826. [Became, by the convention of Nov. 12, 1826, duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, as Ernest I. Died 1844.]
1844. Ernest II., succeeded his father, the late duke, Jan. 29, 1844. The PRESENT (1850) Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

The DUKE. Ernest-Augustus-Charles-John-Leopold, born June 21, 1818; married, May 3, 1842, Alexandrina-Louisa-Amelia (born Dec. 6, 1820), daughter of Leopold, grand-duke of Baden.

His BROTHER. Francis-Albert-Augustus-Charles-Emmanuel, born Aug. 26, 1819; married, Feb. 10, 1840, to VICTORIA-ALEXANDRINA, queen of Great Britain.

UNCLES and AUNTS:

1. Duchess Juliana-Henrietta-Ulrica, born Sept. 23, 1781; married (Feb. 26, 1796) to the grand-duke Constantine of Russia, from whom she was separated April 1, 1820. The duke died June 27, 1831.
2. Duke Ferdinand-George-Augustus, born March 28, 1785; married, Jan. 2, 1816, Mary-Antoinette, daughter of Francis-Joseph, prince of Kohary, by whom he has issue:
   I. Prince Ferdinand-Augustus-Francis-Anthony, born Oct. 29, 1816; married, April 9, 1836, donna Maria II., queen of Portugal.
   II. Prince Augustus-Louis-Victor, born June 13, 1818; married, April 20, 1843, the princess Mary-Clementine-Caroline, daughter of Louis-Philippe, of France.
   III. Princess Victoria-Augusta-Antoinette, born Feb. 14, 1822; married, April 27, 1840, prince Louis-Charles-Philip, duke of Nemours.
   IV. Prince Leopold-Francis-Julius, born Jan. 31, 1824.
3. Victoria-Mary-Louisa, born Aug. 17, 1786; married, 1st, on Dec. 21, 1803, Emich-Charles, prince of Leiningen, who died July 4, 1814; and, 2nd, on May 29, 1818, Edward, duke of Kent, who died Jan. 23, 1820: issue, Queen VICTORIA, of Great Britain.
4. Leopold-George-Frederick, born Dec. 16, 1790; King of the Belgians.

BAVARIA.

THIS country is part of the ancient *Noricum* and *Rhaetia Vindelicia*, called also *Boiaria*, from the Boii, a people of ancient Gaul, who settled in Bohemia nearly six hundred years before the Christian era, and were driven hither by the Marcomanni in the reign of Augustus. After undergoing various revolutions, Bavaria became a duchy in the 9th century, and the title of duke was possessed by its rulers until 1623, when Maximilian I. was invested with the electoral dignity by the emperor Ferdinand II. In 1805 Napoleon raised Bavaria to the rank of a kingdom; and on Jan. 1, 1806, Maximilian Joseph was proclaimed king at Munich in presence of the French emperor.

DUKES, ELECTORS, AND KINGS.

DUKES.

895. Leopold.
907. Arnulph, called the Bad.
937. Eberhard.
939. Berthold.
942. Henry, called the Quarreller.

955. Henry II.
995. Henry III., the Holy and the Lame; elected emperor in 1002.
1004. Henry IV.
1025. Henry V.
1047. Conrad I.
1052. Henry VI.
1054. Conrad II.
1056. Agnes, empress dowager.
1061. Otho.
1071. Guelph I.
1101. Guelph II.
1120. Henry VII., surnamed the Black.
1126. Henry VIII., surnamed the Proud.
1138. Leopold II., of Austria.
1142. Henry IX., of Austria.
1154. Henry X., surnamed the Lion, son of Henry the Proud; the greatest prince of Germany in this age.
1180. Otho the Great; created duke by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa.
1183. Louis I.
1231. Otho II., the Illustrious; elector palatine.
1253. Louis II., the Severe; elector of Bavaria, and elector palatine.
1294. Louis III.; elected emperor in 1314.
1347. Stephen.
1375. John, surnamed the Pacific.
1397. Ernest.
1438. Albert, surnamed the Pious.
1460. John II., and Sigismund.
1465. Albert II.
1508. William I.
1550. Albert III.
1579. William II., surnamed the Religious.

ELECTORS.

1596. Maximilian; created the 8th elector by the emperor Ferdinand II. in 1623.
1651. Ferdinand-Mary.
1679. Maximilian-Emmanuel.
1726. Charles-Albert; elected emperor in 1742; opposed by Maria-Theresa.
1745. Maximilian-Joseph I.
1778. Charles-Theodore, elector palatine, succeeded to Bavaria.
1799. Maximilian-Joseph II., as elector.

KINGS OF BAVARIA.

1805. Maximilian-Joseph, as king.
1825. Louis-Charles, his son: abdicated, 1848.
1848. Maximilian-Joseph II.: succeeded his father, Louis-Charles, on his abdication, March 21. The PRESENT (1850) king of Bavaria.

The KING. Maximilian-Joseph II., born Nov. 28, 1811; married, Oct. 12, 1842, Frederica-Frances-Augusta-Mary, princess-royal of Prussia (born Oct. 15, 1825), daughter of William, prince of Prussia, uncle to the king; and has issue:

1. Louis-Frederick-William, prince-royal, born Aug. 25, 1845.
2. Otho-William-Leopold, born April 27, 1848.

The LATE KING. Louis-Charles-Augustus, born August 25, 1786; married, Oct. 12, 1810, Theresa-Charlotte-Louisa (born July 8, 1792), daughter of Frederick, duke of Saxe-Altenburg.

BROTHERS and SISTER of the present KING:

1. Matilda-Caroline, born Aug. 30, 1813; married to Louis, grand-duke of Hesse-Darmstadt.
2. Otho-Frederick-Louis, born June 1, 1815, present king of Greece.
3. Leopold-Charles, born March 12, 1821; married Augusta-Louisa-Mary, daughter of Leopold II., grand-duke of Tuscany, and has issue two sons, born in 1845 and 1846.
4. Adelgonda-Augusta-Charlotte, born March 19, 1823; married, March 30, 1842, to Francis, duke of Modena.
5. Hildegarde-Louisa-Charlotte, born June 10, 1825; married, May 1, 1844, to the archduke Albert, of Austria.
6. Alexandrina-Amelia, born Aug. 26, 1826.
7. Albert-William-George-Louis, born July 19, 1828.

COUNTS PALATINE OF THE RHINE.

1156. Conrad, of Suabia; first elector.
1196. Henry, of Saxe.
1227. Otho, surnamed the Illustrious, elector of Bavaria in 1231.
1253. Louis II., called the Severe; elector of Bavaria, and elector palatine.
1294. Rodolphus I., *le Begue.*
1319. Adolphus, surnamed the Simple.
1327. Rodolphus II., the Blind.
1353. Rupert, surnamed the Red.
1390. Rupert II., *le Petit.*
1398. Rupert III.; elected emperor in 1400.
1410. Louis III. Barbatus, or Longbeard.
1436. Louis IV.
1449. Frederick I., surnamed the Victorious.
1476. Philip the Ingenuous or Sincere.
1508. Louis V., the Pacific: refused the imperial crown, succeeded by
1544. Frederick II., the Wise.
1556. Otho-Henry.
1559. Frederick III., the Pious.
1576. Louis VI., the Easy.
1583. Frederick IV.
1610. Frederick V. This unfortunate prince, afterwards chosen king of Bohemia, was mercilessly dealt with by the emperor; he was dethroned and stript of his hereditary dominions, and in this condition was scantily aided by James I. of England, whose daughter Elizabeth he had married: died in 1632.
1648. Charles-Louis, his son: by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, he had the greater part of the palatinate restored to him.
1680. Charles II.; succeeded by his cousin,
1685. Philip-William.
1690. John-William.
1716. Charles-Philip.
1743. Charles-Theodore; who, in 1777, succeeded to the dominions of the Bavarian branch of his family.

WURTEMBERG.

THE foundation of this new kingdom was the old duchy of Wurtemberg. In the late memorable war the territories of the duchy were considerably augmented by the French emperor Napoleon (chiefly at the expense of Austria) at different times up to 1805, in which year (Dec.) he erected Wurtemberg into a kingdom; a rank confirmed to it by the provisions of the peace of Presburg. The elector Frederick II. was proclaimed king, Jan. 1, 1806.

DUKES AND KINGS.

DUKES.

1457. Eberhard, the Bearded, first duke.
1496. Eberhard II., *le Jeune.*
1498. Ulric. This prince was dispossessed of his dominions by the emperor Charles V. in 1519, but they were restored to him in 1534.
1550. Christopher, styled the Pacific.
1568. Louis.
1593. Frederick I.
1608. John-Frederick.
1628. Eberhard III.
1674. William-Louis.
1677. Eberhard-Louis.
1733. Charles-Alexander.
1737. Charles-Eugene.
1793. Louis-Eugene.
1795. Frederick-Eugene; succeeded by his son,
1797. Frederick II.: married in May, 1797, Charlotte-Augusta-Matilda, princess royal of England; daughter of George III.; became elector in 1803, and king, Dec. 12, 1805.

KINGS.

1806. Frederick I. (late elector Frederick II.), proclaimed king, Jan. 1. Succeeded by his son,
1816. William I.; ascended the throne Oct. 30, 1816. The PRESENT (1850) King of Wurtemberg.

The KING. William I. Frederick-Charles, born Sept. 27, 1781; married, Jan. 24, 1816, Catharine-Paulowna, daughter of the late emperor Paul of Russia, and widow of the duke of Oldenburg; she died Jan. 9, 1819, and he married, 2nd, April 15, 1820, Paulina-Theresa, daughter of the duke of Wurtemberg, uncle to the king; and has issue:

1. Mary-Frederica-Charlotte, born Oct. 30, 1816; married, March 19, 1840, to the count Alfred of Neipperg.
2. Sophia-Frederica, born June 17, 1818; married, June 18, 1839, to the prince-royal (now king) of the Netherlands.
3. Catharine-Frederica-Charlotte, born Aug. 24, 1821; married, Nov. 1845, to the prince Frederick, of Wurtemberg.
4. Charles-Frederick-Alexander, prince-royal, born March 6, 1823; married, July 13, 1846, the grand-duchess Olga, daughter of the emperor of Russia.
5. Augusta-Wilhelmina-Henrietta, born Oct. 4, 1826.

BRUNSWICK[1]. — HANOVER.

THE illustrious and ancient house of Brunswick owes its origin to Azo IV. of the family of Esté, son of Hugo III., marquess of Ferrara, in Italy. Azo, who died in 1055, left by his consort Cunegonde, daughter and heiress of Guelph, duke of Bavaria, a son, who was great-grandfather of Henry, surnamed the Lion. This prince married Maud, eldest daughter of Henry II. of England, and is always looked upon as the ancestor of our present royal family. The dominions possessed by Henry the Lion were very extensive; but he having refused to assist Frederick Barbarossa in a war against pope Alexander III., that emperor's resentment was drawn upon him, and in the diet of Wurtzburg, in 1180, he was proscribed. The duchy of Bavaria was given to Otho, count Wittelsbach, from whom is descended the present royal family of Bavaria; the duchy of Saxony was conferred upon Bernard Ascanius, founder of the house of Anhalt; and his other possessions were disposed of to different princes. Thus despoiled, Henry retired to England; but ultimately, after much

[1] We are indebted to an accomplished German scholar, the Baron von Andlau, for the precise genealogy of the princes of Germany. This gifted gentleman's research has enabled us to correct this, and many of the succeeding German lists. Baron Andlau was many years equerry to his serene highness duke Charles of Brunswick. He was present at the battle of Quatre Bras, June 16, 1815, and saw duke Frederick-William, his beloved sovereign, fall, valiantly fighting, at the head of his brave Brunswickers, for Great Britain. — EDITOR.

intercession, Brunswick and Luneburg were restored to him. He left three sons. The two elder having no male issue, William, the third son, carried on the line of his family, and from him all the succeeding dukes of Brunswick and Luneburg have descended. Hanover was erected into a kingdom in 1814.

Duke of Brunswick.

Ernest, who divided the family into two branches, Wolfenbuttel and Zell, died in 1546. He had three sons. Otho died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Henry, who carried on the elder branch, and is ancestor to the reigning duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel.

Dukes of Zell.

1546. William, the second son, became duke of Zell.
1592. Ernest; succeeded by his brother,
1611. Christian, bishop of Minden; succeeded by his brother,
1633. Augustus, administrator of Ratesburg; succeeded by his brother,
1636. Frederick, president of the chapter of Bremen; succeeded by his nephew,
1648. Christian-Lewis, the son of his brother George, prince of Calenberg; from whose second son the present royal family is descended.
1665. George-William. His only daughter Sophia-Dorothea married, in 1682, George-Lewis, his nephew; he being eldest son to his brother Ernest-Augustus, duke of Hanover.

Dukes, Electors, and Kings of Hanover.

1665. John, second son of prince Christian Lewis, duke of Brunswick-Zell, became duke of Hanover: succeeded by his son,
1679. Ernest-Augustus: created elector of Hanover in 1692.
[He married the princess Sophia[1], daughter of Frederick, elector palatine, and of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I. of England.]
1698. George-Lewis; son of the preceding; married his cousin, the heiress of the duke of Brunswick-Zell. Became king of Great Britain, Aug. 1, 1714, as George I.
1727. George-Augustus, his son; George II of England.
1760. George-William-Frederick, his grandson; George III. of England.

Kings of Hanover.

1814. George-William-Frederick (the preceding sovereign), first king of Hanover, Oct. 2.
1820. George-Augustus-Frederick, his son; George IV. of England.
1830. William-Henry, his brother; William IV. of England.
[Hanover separated from the crown of Great Britain.]
1837. Ernest-Augustus, brother to William IV. of England, on whose demise he succeeded (as a distinct inheritance) to the throne of Hanover. The present (1850) King of Hanover.

The King. Ernest-Augustus, duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, in Great Britain; born June 5, 1771; married, May 29, 1815, Frederica-Louisa-Caroline-Sophia (born March 2, 1778), daughter of Charles, grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, widow of Louis, prince of Prussia (who died Dec. 28, 1796), and of Frederick-William, prince of Solms-Braunfels, who died April 13, 1814. The Queen died June 29, 1841. Issue:

1. George-Frederick-Alexander, prince-royal; born May 27, 1819; married, Feb. 18, 1843, the princess Mary-Alexandrina (born April 14, 1818), daughter of Joseph, duke of Saxe-Altenburg. Issue:
   I. Ernest-Augustus-William-Adolphus, born Sept. 21, 1845.
   II. Frederica-Sophia-Mary-Henrietta, born Jan. 9, 1848.

Senior Branch of the Brunswick-Luneburg-Wolfenbuttel Line.

In 1634 expired, in the person of Frederick-Ulrick, born in 1591, the last representative of the house of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel; and the succession lapsed to the duke of Brunswick-Danneberg, Julius-Ernest, who relinquished his right in favour of his younger brother, Augustus, who became duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel.

[1] This is the princess Sophia, to whose descendants (being Protestants) the crown of England was limited by the act of settlement, 1701. She was born Oct. 13, 1630, and had issue by the above marriage six sons and one daughter: namely, George-Lewis, afterwards George I. Frederick-Augustus, born 1661; slain in battle against the Turks 1690; unmarried. Maximilian-William, born in 1666; died unmarried in 1726. Charles-Philip, born in 1669; slain in battle, 1690. Christian, born in 1671; drowned in the Danube, 1703; unmarried. Ernest-Augustus, bishop of Osnaburg, born 1674; created, 1716, duke of York and Albany and earl of Ulster; died unmarried, 1728. Sophia-Charlotte, born 1668; married to Frederick-William, elector of Brandenburg. The princess Sophia died June 8, 1714, in her 84th year. "The greatness of her soul," say her biographers, "tempered with sweetness and affability, bore proportion to her birth and the station which she filled, as a daughter of England, and as a mother of Germany."

1634. Augustus: he left three sons, Rodolphus-Augustus, Anthony-Ulrick, and Ferdinand-Albert; the two first succeeded; the third was the founder of the Bevern line.
1666. Rodolphus-Augustus; who associated his next brother, Anthony-Ulrick, in the government, from 1685: died, 1704.
1704. Anthony-Ulrick, brother of the preceding; now ruled alone; erected Blankenburg into a principality in 1707; became a Roman Catholic in 1710; died in 1714.
1714. Augustus-William, his son: died without issue 1731; succeeded by his brother,
1731. Ludowick-Rodolphus (prince of Blankenburg from his father's death in 1714): died without male issue in 1735.
[This prince left three daughters, who were married, Elizabeth-Christine to the emperor Charles VI., Christina to the grand-duke Alexius of Russia; and Antonie-Amelia to the duke of Bevern.]
1735. Ferdinand-Albrecht: died same year; succeeded by his son,
1735. Charles; who transferred the ducal residence to Brunswick: succeeded by his son, the eldest of thirteen children.
1780. Charles-William-Ferdinand; married the princess Augusta of England: killed on the battle-field of Jena, commanding the Prussian army, Oct. 14, 1806; succeeded by his fourth son, his eldest sons being blind, and abdicating in favour of
1806. Frederick-William: his reign may be dated from the battle of Leipsic in Oct. 1813. Gloriously fell at Waterloo (battle of Quatre-Bras) commanding the *avant-garde* under the immortal Wellington, June 16, 1815; and was succeeded by his eldest son,
1815. Carl (Charles-Frederick-William-Augustus), now resident in London; born Oct. 30, 1804. Deposed by his younger brother William in 1830.
1830. William (Augustus-Louis-William-Maximilian); born April 25, 1806; succeeded Sept. 7, 1830.[1] The PRESENT (1850) Duke of Brunswick: unmarried.

HESSE.

THERE are few families in Germany more noble by their alliances than the houses of Hesse, and they give place to none for the heroes and statesmen they have produced. All the Hessian branches proceed from Philip the Generous, who at the death of his father, William II., in 1509, inherited the entire principality of Hesse. Philip the Generous was a zealous promoter of Protestantism, and declared himself in favour of Luther's doctrines in 1524. In 1527, he founded the university of Marburg. Dying in 1567, he left four sons, who divided the territory, so that four lines originated. Of the two principal branches, the eldest son, William IV., became the founder of that of Hesse-Cassel; and George, the youngest son, became the founder of the branch of Hesse-Darmstadt.

HESSE-CASSEL.

1509. Philip, surnamed the Generous: imprisoned by the tyrant emperor Charles V. His dominions were divided as mentioned above.
1567. William IV., his eldest son, surnamed the Wise: succeeded by his son,
1592. Maurice: forced by the renowned general, Count Tilly, to abdicate in favour of his son,
1627. William V., surnamed the Constant. His three younger brothers were the founders of the three lines of Rothenberg, Eschwegen, and Rheinfels. William died during the campaign of East Friedland, supposed by poison; his consort,
1637. Amelia-Elizabeth, governed until 1650, when she handed over the rule to her son,
1650. William VI., surnamed the Good, and the Wise: the hereditary prince died in his minority, and his brother succeeded.
1663. Charles, under the regency of his mother; reigned till 1730: succeeded by his son,
1730. Frederick I., who became, in right of his consort, king of Sweden in 1719: his brother acted as viceroy, and, at his death, succeeded in Hesse.
1751. William VII., succeeded by his son,
1760. Frederick II.; married, May 8, 1740, the princess Mary of England: succeeded by his son.
1785. William IX. (VIII.)[2]; obtained the electorship, 1801, and called himself William I., elector, 1803.
[After the battle of Jena he fled to Denmark, and, by the treaty of Tilsit, Hesse-Cassel became part of the kingdom of Westphalia. Returned in 1813: died in 1821.]

[1] "*Prend les rênes du gouvernement (d'abord provisoirement du consentement de son frère, plus tard avec l'adhésion de son oncle, le feu Roy Guillaume IV. de la Grand Bretagne, et sur la demande de la Diète Germanique) définitivement* 25 *Avril* 1831, *en suite des arrangements réglés par les agnats du Duc Charles.*" — *Almanach de Gotha.*

[2] The landgrave Frederick, brother of William I., elector, was the father of the princess Augusta-Wilhelmina-Louisa, the now duchess of Cambridge. Her royal highness was born July 25, 1797, and was married to Adolphus-Frederick, duke of Cambridge, at Hesse-Cassel, May 7, and again in London, June 1, 1818. The duke of Cambridge died July 8, 1850.

1821. William II., his son: retired to Hanau in 1831. The hereditary prince made co-regent, Sept. 30, 1831.
1847. Frederick-William I., his son, late co-regent; succeeded Nov. 20, 1847. The PRESENT (1850) Elector.

The ELECTOR. Frederick-William I., born August 20, 1802; married Gertrude, countess de Schaumbourg, who was born May 18, 1806: has no issue.

SISTERS of the Elector:
1. Caroline-Frederica-Wilhelmina, born July 29, 1799.
2. Mary-Frederica, born Sept. 6, 1804; married, March 23, 1825, Bernard-Erich, reigning duke of Saxe-Meiningen.

HESSE-DARMSTADT.

The founder of this line, as already mentioned, was George I., youngest son of Philip the Generous. The princes of Hesse-Darmstadt were elevated to the rank of grand-dukes by the French emperor Napoleon.

LANDGRAVES.

1567. George I.: succeeded by his son,
1596. Louis V., surnamed the Faithful: he founded the university of Geissen in 1607: succeeded by his son.
1624. George II.
1661. Louis VI.
1678. Louis VII.; reigned only a few months: succeeded by his brother,
1678. Ernest-Louis: succeeded by his son,
1733. Louis VIII.: succeeded by his son,
1768. Louis IX.: succeeded by his son,
1790. Louis X.: became grand-duke.

GRAND-DUKES.

1803. Louis I. (late Louis X.), first grand-duke: succeeded by his son,
1830. Louis II.; was thrice married: succeeded by his son,
1848. Louis III.; succeeded June 16, 1848. The PRESENT (1850) Grand-Duke.

The GRAND-DUKE. Louis III., born June 9, 1806; co-regent from March 5, 1848; succeeded his father, the late grand-duke Louis II., June 16, same year. Married, Dec. 26, 1833, Matilda-Caroline-Frederica-Wilhelmina (born Aug. 30, 1813), daughter of Louis, king of Bavaria: has no issue.

His BROTHERS:
1. Charles-William-Louis, born April 23, 1809; married, Oct. 22, 1836, Mary-Elizabeth-Caroline-Victoria (born June 18, 1815), daughter of William of Prussia, uncle to the king: issue:
   I. Frederick-William-Louis-Charles, born Sept. 12, 1837.
   II. Henry-Louis-William, born Nov. 28, 1838.
   III. Anne-Maria-Wilhelmina, born May 25, 1843.
   IV. William-Louis-Frederick, born Nov. 16, 1845.
2. Alexander-Louis-Christian-George, born July 15, 1823.

SISTER. Maximiliana-Wilhelmina-Augusta-Sophia-Mary, born Aug. 8, 1824; married, April 28, 1841, to the hereditary grand-duke Alexander-Nicolaewitch, of Russia.

HESSE-HOMBURG.[1]

This house owes its origin to a junior branch of Hesse-Darmstadt. George I. left in 1596 three sons, of whom Frederick became the founder of this line. Hesse-Homburg was incorporated with the German confederation in 1817. The later princes were:

1751. Frederick-Louis V.: succeeded by his son,
1820. Frederick-Joseph; married, April 7, 1818 (white hereditary prince), the princess Elizabeth of England, sister of George IV. Succeeded by his brother,
1829. Louis-William-Frederick: succeeded by his next brother,
1839. Philip-Augustus-Frederick, who was also succeeded by his next brother,
1846. Gustavus-Adolphus-Frederick. Died in 1848; and the 5th brother succeeded.
1848. Ferdinand-Henry-Frederick; succeeded Sept. 8, 1848. The PRESENT (1850) Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg.

The LANDGRAVE. Ferdinand-Henry-Frederick, born April 26, 1783; succeeded his brother, the landgrave Gustavus, who died Sept. 8, 1848. Gustavus had married, Feb. 12, 1818, Louisa-Frederica, daughter of Frederick, hereditary prince of Anhalt-Dessau; he left issue, now living:
1. Caroline-Amelia-Elizabeth, born March 19, 1819; married Oct. 1, 1839, prince Henry de Reuss-Greiz.
2. Elizabeth-Louisa-Frederica, born Sept. 30, 1823.

THE YOUNGER LINES.

HESSE-PHILIPPSTHAL.

1816. Ernest-Constantine, born Aug. 8, 1771. Succeeded his brother Louis, Feb. 15, 1816. Married, 1st, (April 10, 1796) Christina-Louisa, daughter of Frederick-Charles, of Schwarzburg-Roudolstadt; and 2nd. (Feb. 17, 1812) Caroline-Wilhelmina (born Feb. 10, 1793), daughter

[1] See Rommel's *History of Hesse*, part i.; and Von Turkheim's *Histoire Genealog. de la Maison Soveraine de Hesse.*

of his deceased brother, prince Charles; and has issue, living:
1. Charles, born May 22, 1803; married (Oct. 9, 1845), Mary-Alexandrina (born March 25, 1818), daughter of the duke Eugene, of Wurtemberg: issue, a son (Ernest-Eugene), born Dec. 20, 1846.
2. Francis-Augustus, born Jan. 26, 1805.

HESSE-PHILIPPSTHAL-BARCHFELD.

1803. Charles-Augustus-Philip-Louis, born June 27, 1784. Succeeded July 17, 1803. Married, 1st, Augusta-Charlotte (died June 8, 1821), daughter of Frederick-Louis, prince of Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen-Oehringen; 2nd (Sept. 10, 1823), Sophia-Caroline-Pauline (born Jan. 16, 1794), princess of Bentheim-Bentheim and Bentheim-Steinfourt; and has issue, living:
1. Bertha-Wilhelmina, born Oct. 26, 1818; married June 27, 1839, the hereditary prince, Louis of Bentheim-Bentheim.
2. Alexis-William, born Sept. 13, 1829.
3. Frederick-William, born Oct. 3, 1831.

MECKLENBURG.

CHARLEMAGNE, during his wars with the Saxons, entered Mecklenburg A. D. 789, and compelled the inhabitants to embrace Christianity. Louis, his successor, had the country governed by the dukes of Saxony: the people, however, threw off that yoke, and Nicolas and Premislas, princes, divided the territory between them. In 1147, Nicolas being slain in battle, Henry the Lion conquered Mecklenburg, and divided it among his generals and knights. But to the son of Nicolas (Premislas II.) he restored a part of his father's dominions, with the title of "Prince of Mecklenburg," instead of the former title, which was "king of the Wenden." After the death of Premislas II. followed Henry Borwin, his son, founder of the house of Mecklenburg. The modern division of the duchy was made at the commencement of the 18th century. The dignity of grand-duke was conferred on the princes of Mecklenburg by the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

PRINCES AND DUKES.

Henry Borwin I. From this prince and his consort Matilda, daughter of Henry the Lion, sprang the house of Mecklenburg.

Henry Borwin II.: he died in 1236, and left four sons, who divided Mecklenburg into four parts, viz.: MECKLENBURG, GUSTROW, ROSTOCK, and PARCHIM, which existed till 1611. The eldest son of Henry Borwin succeeded.

1236. John, surnamed Theologus.

1264. Henry I. (called III.), his son. Went to Jerusalem, and was therefore surnamed *Hierosolymitanus*; was made prisoner, and was supposed to be dead.

1302. Henry II. (IV.), his son. The former prince returned from captivity, and governed with Henry II., who died in 1329; and through his sons, Albrecht and John, sprung up the new lines of MECKLENBURG and STARGARD. In the line of Mecklenburg, succeeded

1349. Albrecht or Albert I., who was succeeded by his three sons

1380.
- Albert II.: elected king of Sweden in 1363.
- Henry, who took but little part in the government, and
- Magnus I., to whom Albert resigned the principality.

1412.
- Albert III., son of Albert II., governed, together with
- John, son of Magnus I., whose two sons succeeded.

1423.
- Henry III. (V.) surnamed the Fat, and
- John II., who died in 1442.

[Henry the Fat again united Stargard to Mecklenburg, and, dying in 1477, left three sons, who succeeded.]

1477.
- Albert IV.
- Magnus II.
- Balthazar.

} Co-regents. The three sons of Magnus II. succeeded.

1503.
- Henry IV. (VI.)
- Erich, and
- Albert the Fair.

} Co-regents.

1547. John-Albert I., the eldest of five sons of Albert the Fair.

[His brother Ulrick made claims to the co-regency, and caused thereby a division in the country.]

1553. Ulrick, above-named, succeeded by his brother,

1603. Charles, who governed, instead of his minor cousins, Adolphus-Frederick and John-Albert, until 1610.

[The territory was again divided into two lines, MECKLENBURG and GUSTROW: the latter line became extinct in 1695.]

1610. Adolphus-Frederick: succeeded by his son,

1658. Christian-Louis; became a Roman Catholic, in 1663: succeeded by his nephew,

1679. Frederick-William. His disputes with his cousin, Frederick-Adolphus (II.) led to the Hambro treaty, by which, in 1701, the two lines of MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN and MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ were formed.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

1701. Frederick-William, the above-mentioned prince. He retained three-fourths of the territory: succeeded by his brother,
1713. Charles Leopold. His brother, Christian-Louis, who afterwards succeeded, was appointed administrator by the emperor, in 1732.
1747. Christian-Louis II., his brother.
1756. Frederick, surnamed the Kind: succeeded by his nephew,
1785. Frederick-Francis I. The dignity of grand-duke was conferred upon this prince by the congress of Vienna.

[His son, Frederick-Louis, who died *vitâ patris*, was father of Helen-Louisa, married to Ferdinand, late duc d'Orleans, son of Louis-Philippe of France.]

1837. Paul-Frederick, grandson of Frederick-Francis I.: succeeded by his son,
1842. Frederick-Francis II.; succeeded his father, March 7, 1842. The PRESENT (1850) Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The GRAND-DUKE. Frederick-Francis, born Feb. 28, 1823, son of the late duke Paul-Frederick, and of Frederica-Wilhelmina-Alexandrina, daughter of Frederick-William III., king of Prussia: unmarried.

His BROTHER and SISTER:

1. Louisa-Maria-Helena, born May 17, 1824; betrothed Aug. 4, 1849, to prince Hugh-Alfred-Adolphus, of Windisch-Grætz.
2. Frederick-William-Nicholas, born March 5, 1827.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

1701. Adolphus-Frederick II., founder of this line: succeeded by his son,
1708. Adolphus-Frederick III.: followed by his brother,
1749. Charles-Louis-Frederick I. His daughter, Charlotte-Sophia, was the queen of George III. of England.
1752. Adolphus-Frederick IV., his son: succeeded by his brother,
1794. Charles-Louis-Frederick II.; became grand-duke in 1815. His daughter, Frederica-Sophia-Louisa-Caroline, became duchess of Cumberland, and afterwards, by consequence, queen of Hanover.
1816. George-Frederick-Charles-Joseph, his son: succeeded Nov. 6, 1816. The PRESENT (1850) Grand-Duke.

The GRAND-DUKE. George-Frederick-Charles-Joseph, born Aug. 12, 1779; succeeded his father, the grand-duke Charles, Nov. 6, 1816. Married, Aug. 12, 1817, Maria-Wilhelmina-Frederica (born Jan. 21, 1796), daughter of the late Frederick, landgrave of Hesse-Cassel; and has issue:

1. Frederick-William-Charles-George, hereditary grand-duke, born Oct. 17, 1819; married, June 28, 1843, Augusta-Caroline-Charlotte-Elizabeth-Mary-Sophia (born July 19, 1822), daughter of Adolphus-Frederick, late duke of Cambridge, of Great Britain: issue:
   I. George-Adolphus-Frederick-Augustus-Victor-Ernest-Adelbert-Gustavus-William-Wellington, born July 22, 1848.
2. Caroline-Charlotte-Marianne, born Jan. 10, 1821; married, June 10, 1841, to Frederick, prince-royal of Denmark, from whom she separated Sept. 30, 1846.
3. George-Augustus-Ernest-Adolphus, born Jan. 11, 1824.

BADEN-BADEN. — BADEN-DURLACH.

THE illustrious house of Baden descends from Gerold, who, as well as his son, appears in the ancient records towards the close of the 8th century, as Landgraves of the Barr. From him, after many descents, came Bertholdus, who had two sons. The elder, Herman I., possessed, *vitâ patris*, Hochberg in Brisgau, to which Baden belonged; he took the title of margrave, and died in 1074. His heir was Herman II., who called himself "margrave of Baden," and was the head and founder of the present house of Baden, 1130.

From Christopher I., who united the branches of Hochberg and Baden, and died in 1527, proceeded the branches of Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach. He had two sons, Bernard and Ernest, *of whom below.*

MARGRAVES. — GRAND-DUKES.

MARGRAVES.

1527. Bernard, who founded the house of Baden-Baden. This house became extinct in the person of the margrave Augustus-George, in 1771.

1527. Ernest, who founded the house of Baden-Durlach.
1553. Charles II., son of Ernest, margrave of Baden-Durlach; he built the castle of Carlsburg[1]: succeeded by his son,

[1] The margrave Charles removed the seat of government from Pforzheim to the new-built palace of Carlsburg, in Durlach, and it remained the residence of the princes until 1771, when Baden-Durlach was united with Baden-Baden, and both formed one principality as Baden-Baden.

1584. Ernest-Frederick: he died without issue; and was succeeded by his brother,
1604. George-Frederick, who gave up the government to his son,
1622. Frederick V.: succeeded by his son,
1659. Frederick VI.: succeeded by his son,
1677. Frederick (VII.) Magnus: he died in 1709, and was succeeded by his son,
1709. Charles III., who built, in 1715, the city of Carlsruhe: his only son, Frederick, died *vitâ patris*, leaving two young princes, the elder of whom succeeded.
1746. Charles-Frederick, grandson of Charles III.; born in 1728; constituted an elector of the empire in 1803, with the dignity of grand-duke.

GRAND-DUKES.

1803. Charles-Frederick, above-mentioned; the first grand-duke. This excellent prince reached the age of 83, and died, after a reign of 65 years, in 1811.
[His eldest son lost his life by a fall from his carriage while in Sweden, in 1801, and Charles-Frederick was succeeded by his grandson.]
1811. Charles-Louis-Frederick. This prince married, in 1806, Stephanie-Louisa de la Pagerie, niece of the empress Josephine and adopted daughter of the emperor Napoleon, of France: he was succeeded by his uncle,
1818. Louis-William-Augustus, who had no issue; and was succeeded by his brother,
1830. Charles-Leopold-Frederick, March 30, 1830. The PRESENT (1850) Grand-Duke.

*** Charles-Leopold Frederick, the reigning grand-duke, was formerly count of Hochberg, and eldest of the sons of Charles-Louis-Frederick (last grand-duke but one) who were raised, by patent of right of succession, Oct. 4, 1817, to the rank of margraves of Baden, with the title of "Royal Highness."

The GRAND-DUKE. Charles-Leopold-Frederick, born Aug. 29, 1790; married, July 25, 1819, Sophia-Wilhelmina (born May 21, 1801), daughter of the late Gustavus-Adolphus, king of Sweden; and has issue:

1. Alexandrina-Louisa-Amelia-Frederica, born Dec. 6, 1820; married to the reigning duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.
2. Louis, hereditary grand-duke, born Aug. 15, 1824.
3. Frederick-William-Louis, born Sept. 9, 1826.
4. Louis-William-Augustus, born Dec. 18, 1829.
5. Charles-Frederick-Gustavus-William, born March 9, 1832.
6. Mary-Amelia, born Nov. 20, 1834.
7. Cecilia-Augusta, born Sept. 20, 1839.

BROTHERS:

1. William-Louis-Augustus, born April 8, 1792; married, Oct. 16, 1830, Elizabeth-Alexandrina-Constance (born Feb. 27, 1802), daughter of the late Louis-Frederick-Alexander, duke of Wurtemburg; and has issue, three daughters.
2. Maximilian-Frederick-John-Ernest, born Dec. 8, 1796.

SISTER. Amelia-Christina-Caroline, born Jan. 26, 1795; married, April 19, 1818, Charles-Egon de Furstenberg.

HUNGARY.

THIS country, which was chiefly the ancient *Pannonia*, was reduced by Tiberius to the Roman power a few years before the Christian era. About the middle of the 4th century it was seized by the Huns, a ferocious tribe of Scythians, headed by Attila, whose dreadful ravages obtained him the appellation of the "Scourge of God." These savage hordes were afterwards driven northwards, but returned, and made their settlement here under the name of Hungarians. In later times they have been much intermixed with Sclavonic nations, as Bohemians, Croats, and Russians, and with German settlers, as Austrians, Styrians, Franks, and Suabians. Hungary was annexed to the German empire under Charlemagne, but it became an independent kingdom in the 10th century.

KINGS OF HUNGARY.

997. Stephen, duke of Hungary; he establishes the Roman Catholic religion, and receives from the pope the title of Apostolic King, still borne by the emperor of Germany, as king of Hungary.
1038. Peter, the German: deposed.
1041. Aba or Owen.
1044. Peter, again; again deposed, and his eyes put out.
1047. Andrew I.: deposed.
1061. Bela I.: killed by the fall of a ruinous tower.
1064. Salamon, son of Andrew.
1075. Geisa I., son of Bela.
1077. Ladislas I., surnamed the Pious.
1095. Coloman, son of Geisa.
1114. Stephen, surnamed Thunder.
1131. Bela II.: had his eyes put out.
1141. Geisa II.: succeeded by his son,
1161. Stephen III.: succeeded by his brother,
1174. Bela III.: succeeded by his son,
1196. Emeric: succeeded by his son,
1204. Ladislas II.; reigned six months only succeeded by

1205. Andrew II., son of Bela III.
1235. Bela IV.
1270. Stephen IV., his son.
1272. Ladislas III.: killed.
1290. Andrew III., surnamed the Venetian, son of Rodolph of Hapsburg, emperor of Germany.
1309. Charobert, or Charles-Robert.
1342. Louis the Great; elected king of Poland in 1370.
1382. Mary, called *King* Mary, daughter of Louis the Great.
1392. Mary and her consort Sigismund, who became king of Bohemia, and was elected emperor of Germany in 1410.
1437. Albert, duke of Austria; married the daughter of Sigismund, and succeeded to the thrones of Hungary, Bohemia, and Germany.
1440. Ladislas IV. king of Poland, of which kingdom he was Ladislas VI.
1444. [Interregnum.]
1453. Ladislas V., posthumous son of Albert, under the guardianship of the great Huniades: poisoned.
1458. Matthias-Corvinus, son of Huniades, the late regent.
1490. Ladislas VI., king of Bohemia: the emperor Maximilian laid claim to both kingdoms.
1516. Louis II. of Hungary (I. of Bohemia): loses his life at the battle of Mohatz, fighting against the Turkish emperor Solyman the Magnificent.
[In this battle 12,000 Hungarians were slain, 200,000 were carried away captive, and the king, falling from his horse into a muddy rivulet, was drowned.]
1526. John Zapolski, elected by the Hungarians, and supported by the sultan Solyman, and Ferdinand I., king of Bohemia, brother to the emperor, Charles V.; rival kings.
1541. Ferdinand, alone; elected emperor of Germany in 1558.
1561. Maximilian, son of Ferdinand; emperor in 1564.
1573. Rodolphus, son of Maximilian; emperor in 1576.
1609. Matthias II., his brother; emperor in 1612.
1619. Ferdinand II., his cousin, emperor.
1625. Ferdinand III., son of the preceding; emperor in 1637.
1647. Ferdinand IV.: died in 1654, three years before his father.
1655. Leopold I., son of Ferdinand III.; emperor in 1658.
1687. Joseph I., his son; emperor in 1705.
1711. Charles (Charles VI. of Germany), brother of Joseph, and nominal king of Spain: succeeded by his daughter,
1740. Maria-Theresa, empress: survived her consort, Francis I. emperor, from 1765 until 1780. See *Germany*.
1780. Joseph II., her son, emperor in 1765: succeeded to Hungary on the death of his mother.
1790. Leopold II., brother of Joseph II., emperor: succeeded by his son,
1792. Francis I. (Francis II. as emperor of Germany): in 1804 he became emperor of *Austria* only.
1835. Ferdinand V., son of Francis. Ferdinand I. as emperor of Austria.
[This emperor would have been Ferdinand IV. of Germany, but for the change of style in 1804.]
1848. Francis-Joseph, nephew of the preceding; succeeded on the abdication of his uncle, Dec. 2, 1848. The PRESENT (1850) King of Hungary and Emperor of Austria.

*** For the last three centuries the succession of the kings of Hungary varies little from the succession of the emperors, the crown having continued in the house of Austria.

BOHEMIA.

ANCIENTLY *Boiemum* and *Boihemum.*—*Tacitus.* So called from a tribe under the name of Boii, which settled in the country several centuries before the Christian era. The Boii were expelled by the Marcomanni, and fixed themselves in *Boiaria*, now Bavaria; but their conquerors, in their turn, were subdued by the Sclavonians. Notwithstanding the expulsion of the first settlers, the present inhabitants are still called Bohemians. Bohemia had formerly an elective government, but Ferdinand I. declared it hereditary in the house of Austria in 1547; and the kingdom may be said to have remained since that time in the undisturbed possession of the emperor.[1]

DUKES AND KINGS.

890. Borzivoi, duke: Christianity introduced.
902. Spitigneus I.
907. Wratislas I.
916. Wenceslas I.
936. Boleslas I.
967. Boleslas II. *le Débonnaire.*
999. Boleslas III.
1002. Jaromir.

[1] In the early part of the 17th century, the Bohemians made an attempt to shake off the imperial yoke, and offered the crown to the electòr palatine Frederick, then the most powerful Protestant prince in Germany; but he was driven out of Bohemia by the emperor's generals, stripped of his other dominions, and obliged to depend on James I. of England, whose daughter Elizabeth he had married, for a scanty subsistence.

1012. Udalric.
1037. Bretislas I.
1055. Spitigneus II.
1061. Wratislas II.: the title of king conferred upon him by the emperor Henry IV.
1092. Conrad I.; duke.
1093. Bretislas II.; duke.
1100. Borzivoi II.; duke.
1107. Suatopluc; duke.
1109. Ladislas II.; duke.
1125. Sobieslas; duke.
1140. Ladislas III.; 2d king.
1174. Sobieslas II.; duke.
1178. Frederic; duke.
1190. Conrad II.; duke.
1191. Wenceslas II.; duke.
1193. Henry Bretislas; duke.
1196. Ladislas IV.; duke.

KINGS.

1197. Premislas I., styled the Victorious; 3d king.
1230. Wenceslas III.
1253. Premislas II.
1278. Wenceslas IV.
1305. Wenceslas V.
1306. Henry and Rodolph, of Hapsburg.
1310. John, count of Luxemburg, brother to the emperor: he was killed at the battle of Cressy in 1346.
1346. Charles, his son, elected emperor in 1347.
1378. Wenceslas VI., son of Charles: deposed as emperor in 1400.
1419. Sigismund, emperor.
1437. Albert, duke of Austria, and king of Hungary, and emperor.
1440. Ladislas V.
1458. George Podiebrad, the Protestant chief.
1471. Ladislas VI.
1516. Louis I. (Louis II. of Hungary) loses his life at the battle of Mohatz, fought with the sultan Solyman.
1526. Ferdinand I., who by his marriage with Anne, sister of Louis, succeeded to the crown.

For the succeeding kings, see "Emperors of Germany."

*** The crown of this kingdom having remained in the Austrian family from the days of Ferdinand I. with a form of election on each vacancy, was, by the treaty of Westphalia, secured to that house in hereditary succession in 1648.

POLAND.

THE Poles were originally a tribe of Sclavonians, settled on the banks of the Danube, but they removed at an early period to the Vistula, where they became intermingled with the Goths. Their early history is very obscure, and is known chiefly by the accounts of writers of other nations. The country was for a long time governed by elective chiefs bearing the title of duke, no dynasty having been established before the sway of Piastus (842) whose family ruled for several centuries. The crown became afterwards strictly elective by a Diet, or assembly of the nobles, who chose from among themselves a king, upon every vacancy occasioned on the throne by death; but since the dismemberment of Poland, each portion has been under the sovereignty of the power by which it was seized.

DUKES AND KINGS OF POLAND.

842. Piastus.
861. Ziemovitus, his son.
892. Lesko or Lescus IV.
913. Ziemomislas, son of Lesko.
964. Miecislas I.
992. Boleslas I., surnamed the Lion-hearted; obtained the title of king from the emperor Otho III.
1025. Miecislas II.
1034. Richense or Richsa, his consort, regent: driven from the government.
1037. [Interregnum.]
1041. Casimir I., her son, surnamed the Pacific; he had retired to a monastery, but was invited to the throne.
1058. Boleslas II., styled the Intrepid.
1081. Ladislas, called the Careless.
1102. Boleslas III., surnamed Wry-mouth.
1138. Ladislas II., son of the preceding.
1146. Boleslas IV., the Curled.
1178. Miecislas III., the Old: deposed.
1177. Casimir II., surnamed the Just.
1194. Lesko V., the White: relinquished.
1200. Miecislas IV.: his tyranny restored Lesko, but the latter was again forced to resign.
1203. Ladislas III.: retired.
1206. Lesko V., a third time: assassinated; succeeded by his son, an infant.
1227. Boleslas V., surnamed the Chaste.
1279. Lesko VI., surnamed the Black.
1289. [Interregnum.]
1295. Premislas: assassinated.
1296. Ladislas IV., the Short: deposed.
1300. Wenceslas, king of Bohemia.
1304. Ladislas, the Short, again.
1333. Casimir III., the Great, one of the best princes of Poland: killed by a fall from his horse.
1370. Louis, king of Hungary.
1382. [Interregnum.]
1385. Hedwige, daughter of Louis, and her consort, Jagello, duke of Lithuania, by the style of Ladislas V.
1399. Ladislas V. alone: he united Lithuania to Poland.
1434. Ladislas VI., his son; succeeded as king of Hungary 1440.

1445. [Interregnum.]
1445. Casimir IV.
1492. John (Albert) I., his son.
1501. Alexander, prince of Livonia, brother of the preceding.
1506. Sigismund I., brother of Alexander; obtained the surname of Great.
1548. Sigismund II., Augustus, son of the last king; a splendid reign; added Livonia to his kingdom.
1573. [Interregnum.]
1574. Henry, duke of Anjou, brother to the king of France: he afterwards succeeded to the French throne.
1575. Stephen Batthori, prince of Transylvania: established the Cossacks as a militia.
1586. [Interregnum.]
1587. Sigismund III., son of the king of Sweden, to the exclusion of Maximilian of Austria, elected by the nobles.
1632. Ladislas VII., Vasa, son of Sigismund III.; succeeded by his brother,
1648. John II., or Casimir V.: abdicated, and retired to France, where he died in 1672.
1668. [Interregnum.]
1669. Michael-Koributh-Wiesnowiski: in this reign the Cossacks join the Turks, and ravage Poland.
1674. John III., Sobieski; an illustrious warrior, whose victories over the Cossacks, Turks, and Tartars procure him the crown.
1697. [Interregnum.]
1697. Frederick-Augustus, son of John-George, elector of Saxony, and elector in 1694: deprived of his crown.
1704. Stanislas I. (Lezinski), forced to retire from his kingdom.
1709. Frederick-Augustus, again.
1734. Frederick-Augustus II., son of the preceding sovereign.
1763. [Interregnum.]
1764. Stanislas II., Augustus Poniatowski, commences his unhappy reign.
1772. The Austrians, Russians, and Prussians make their first division of Poland.
1793. Second great division of the kingdom by the same powers.
1795. Final partition of Poland, and deposition of the king, who died at St. Petersburg, a state prisoner in 1798.

RUSSIA.

Anciently *Sarmatia* and *Scythia.*—*Herodotus.* Peopled by numerous tribes who were comprehended in the general name of Scythians by the Romans. Rurick was great duke in the 9th century; and Vladimir or Waldimir, called the Apostle and the Solomon of Russia, was the first Christian sovereign in the 10th. His marriage with Ann, sister to the Eastern emperors Basil and Constantine, led to the adoption of the doctrines of the Greek Church in his dominions. The history of Russia previous to the last three or four centuries is involved in much obscurity, and it does not appear that any of the states existing in this vast tract of country were considerable, or that the events connected with them differed much from those of other barbarous nations.

Dukes, Czars, and Emperors.

Dukes of Kiov.

862. Rurick.
878. Igor.
945. Olega, regent. / Swiatoslaw or Spendoblos.
972. Jaropalk I.
980. Vladimir, Wladimir, or Waldimir I., styled the Great.
1015. Jaraslaw or Jaroslaf I.
1054. Isjialaw I.
1078. Wsewolod I.
1093. Swiatopalk.
1114. Vladimir II.
1125. Mtislaw or Michael I.
1132. Jaropalk II.
1138. Wiatschelaw.
1139. Wsewolod II.
1146. Isjialaw II.
1154. Rostislaw.
1155. Jurie or George I.: the city of Moscow was built by this duke.

Grand-Dukes of Wladimir.

1157. Andrew I. until 1175; first grand-duke. / Michael II.
1177. Wsewolod III.
1213. Jurie or George II. / Constantine, until 1218.
1238. Jaraslaw II.; succeeded by his son,
1245. Alexander Nevski or Newski, the Saint.
1263. Jaraslaw III.
1270. Vasali or Basil I.
1277. *Dmitri or Demetrius I.
1284. *Andrew II.
1294. *Daniel Alexandrowitz.
1302. *Jurie or George III.: deposed.
1305. *Michael III.
1320. *Vasali or Basil II.
1325. *Jurie or George III.: restored.

Grand-Dukes of Moscow.

1328. Ivan or John I.
1340. Simon, surnamed the Proud.
1353. Ivan or John II.
1359. Demetrius II., prince of Susdal.
1362. Demetrius III., Donskoi.
1389. *Vasali or Basil III. Temnoi.
1425. Vasali or Basil IV.
1462. Ivan (Basilovitz) or John III.: laid the foundation of the present monarchy.

1505. Vasili or Basil V.; obtained the title of emperor from Maximilian I.

[Those marked thus * are doubtful, owing to the difficulty that occurs at every step in early Russian annals.]

CZARS OF MUSCOVY.

1533. Ivan (Basilovitz) IV. first tzar or czar (great king) in 1547.
1584. Feodor or Theodore I.: supposed to have been poisoned, and his son Demetrius murdered by his successor.
1598. Boris-Godonof, who usurped the throne.
1606. Demetrius, the Impostor, a young Polonese monk: pretended to be the murdered prince Demetrius: put to death.
1606. Vasili-Chouiski, or Zuinski.
1610. [Interregnum.]
1613. Michael-Federowitz, of the house of Romanof, descended from the czar John-Basilovitz.
1645. Alexis, son of the preceding, styled the Father of his country.
1676. Feodor or Theodore II.
1682. { Ivan IV. and Peter I., brothers of the preceding.

EMPERORS.

1689. Peter I. the Great, alone; took the title of emperor in 1721, founded St. Petersburg, and elevated the empire.
1725. Catherine I., his consort; at first the wife of a Swedish dragoon, who is said to have been killed on the day of marriage.
1727. Peter II., son of Alexis-Petrowitz and grandson of Peter the Great: deposed.
1730. Anne, duchess of Courland, daughter of the czar Ivan.
1740. Ivan VI., an infant, grand-nephew to Peter the Great: immured in a dungeon for 18 years; murdered in 1762.
1741. Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, reigned during Ivan's captivity.
1762. Peter III., son of Anne and of Charles-Frederick, duke of Holstein-Gottorp: deposed, and died soon after, supposed to have been murdered.
1762. Catharine II., his consort; a great sovereign; extended the Russian territories on all sides: died in 1796.
1796. Paul, her son: found dead in his chamber; supposed to have been murdered.
1801. Alexander, his son; who after many adverse battles, and a forced alliance with France, at length aided in the overthrow of Napoleon Buonaparte.
1825. Nicholas, brother to Alexander; succeeded to the throne, Dec. 1, 1825. The PRESENT (1850) Emperor of Russia.

The EMPEROR. Nicholas I. Paulowitch, born July 6 (June 25), 1796; succeeded his brother, the emperor Alexander, Dec. 1 (Nov. 19), 1825, "*en vertu du manifeste du* 28 (16) *Août* 1823, *et de l'acte par lequel le grand-duc Constantin renonçait à ses droits au trône;*" crowned Sept. 3 (Aug. 22), 1826; married, July 13 (1), 1817, Alexandra-Feodorowna (previously Frederica-Louisa-Charlotte-Wilhelmina (born July 13 (2), 1798), daughter of the late Frederick-William III., king of Prussia; and has issue:

1. Alexander-Nicolaewitch, césarewitch and hereditary grand-duke, born 29 (17) April, 1818; married, April 28 (16), 1841, Cesarewna-Alexandrowna, previously Maximiliana-Wilhelmina-Augusta-Sophia-Mary (born Aug. 8, 1824), daughter of the late Louis, grand-duke of Hesse; and has issue:
   I. Nicolas-Alexandrewitch, born Sept. 20 (8), 1843.
   II. Alexander-Alexandrewitch, born March 10 (Feb. 26), 1845.
   III. Vladimir-Alexandrewitch, born April 22 (10), 1847.
2. Mary-Nicolaewna, born Aug. 18 (6), 1819; married, July 14 (2), 1839, to Maximilian, duke of Leuchtenberg and prince of D'Eichstædt.
3. Olga-Nicolaewna, born Sept. 11 (Aug. 31), 1822; married, July 13 (1), 1846, to the prince-royal of Wurtemberg.
4. Constantine-Nicolaewitch, born Sept. 21 (9), 1827; married, Sept. 11 (Aug. 31), 1848, Alexander-Jossefowna, previously Alexandrina-Frederica-Henrietta-Pauline (born July 20 (8), 1830), daughter of Joseph, duke of Saxe-Altenburg.
5. Nicolas-Nicolaewitch, born Aug. 8 (July 27), 1831.
6. Michael-Nicolaewitch, born Oct. 25 (13), 1832.

BROTHER and SISTERS:

1. Mary-Paulowna, grand-duchess of Saxe-Weimar.
2. Anne-Paulowna, widow of William II., king of the Netherlands, who died March 17, 1849.
3. Michael-Paulowitch, born Feb. 8 (Jan. 28), 1798; died Sept. 9, 1849. His widow, Helene-Paulowna, previously Frederica-Charlotte-Mary, is the daughter of prince Paul, of Wurtemberg, brother of the king. Her daughter is Catharine-Michaelowna, born Aug. 28 (16), 1827.

ROME.

ONCE the mistress of the world, and subsequently the seat of the most extensive ecclesiastical jurisdiction ever acknowledged by mankind. Rome was first governed by kings, who ruled for a period of 243 years. It afterwards became a commonwealth, which existed under consuls 479 years. The Roman empire commonly dates from 31 B.C., the year wherein (Sept. 2.) was fought the battle of Actium, which gave to Augustus (the title afterwards conferred by the senate upon Octavius Cæsar) the supreme power. We shall commence our account with the kings of Rome, as these are, not unfrequently, the subjects of historical reference.

Kings of Rome.

Before Christ.

753. Romulus: murdered by the senators.
[Tatius, king of the Cures, had removed to Rome in 747, and ruled jointly with Romulus six years.]
716. [Interregnum.]
715. Numa Pompilius, son-in-law of Tatius the Sabine, elected: died at the age of 82.
672. Tullus Hostilius: murdered by his successor, by whom his palace was set on fire; his family perished in the flames.
640. Ancus Martius, grandson of Numa.
616. Tarquinius Priscus; son of Demaratus, a Corinthian emigrant, chosen king.
573. Servius Tullius; a manumitted slave; married the king's daughter; and succeeded by the united suffrages of the army and the people.
534. Tarquinius Superbus, grandson of Tarquinius Priscus: assassinates his father-in-law, and usurps the throne.
510. [The rape of Lucretia, by Sextus, son of Tarquin, leads to the abolition of royalty.]

Republic.

First period. From the expulsion of Tarquin to the dictatorship of Sylla, 510 to 82 B. C.
Second period. From Sylla to Augustus, 82 to 31 B. C.

Emperors of Rome.

Before Christ.

48. Caius Julius Cæsar; perpetual dictator: assassinated March 15, 44 B. C.
31. Octavianus Cæsar: in the year 27 B. C. Augustus imperator.—*Livy.*

After Christ.

14. Tiberius (Claudius Nero).
37. Caius Caligula: murdered by a tribune.
41. Claudius (Tiber. Drusus): poisoned by his wife Agrippina, to make way for
54. Claudius Nero: deposed; put himself to death to escape a yet more terrible end.
68. Servius Sulpicius Galba: slain by the prætorian band.
69. M. Salvius Otho: stabbed himself, after a reign of three months.
69. Aulus Vitellius: deposed by Vespasian, and put to death.
69. Titus Flavius Vespasian.
79. Titus (Vespasian) his son.
81. Titus-Flavius-Domitian, brother of Titus; last of the Twelve Cæsars: assassinated.
96. Cocceius Nerva.
98. Trajan (M. Ulpius Crinitus).
117. Adrian or Hadrian (Publius Ælius).
138. Antoninus Titus, surnamed Pius.
161. Marcus Aurelius, and Lucius Verus, his son-in-law: the latter died in 169.
180. Commodus (L. Aurelius Antoninus), son of Marcus Aurelius: poisoned by his favourite mistress, Martia.
193. Publius-Helvius-Pertinax: put to death by the prætorian band.
[Four emperors now start up: Didius Julianus, at Rome; Pescennius Niger, in Syria; Lucius Septimius Severus, in Pannonia; and Clodius Albinus, in Britain.]
193. Lucius Septimius Severus: died at York, in Britain, in 211; succeeded by his sons
211. M. Aurelius Caracalla, and Septimius Geta. Geta murdered the same year by his brother, who reigned alone until 217, when he was slain by his successor,
217. M. Opilius Macrinus, præfect of the guards: beheaded in a mutiny.
218. Heliogabalus (M. Aurelius Antoninus), a youth: put to death for his follies and enormities by his incensed subjects.
222. Alexander Severus: assassinated by some soldiers corrupted by Maximinus.
235. Caius Julius Verus Maximinus: assassinated in his tent before the walls of Aquileia.
237. M. Antonius Gordianus, and his son: the latter having been killed in a battle with the partisans of Maximinus, the father strangled himself in a fit of despair, at Carthage, in his 80th year.
237. Balbinus and Pupienus: put to death.
238. Gordian junior, grandson of the elder Gordian, in his 16th year: assassinated by the guards, at the instigation of his successor,
244. Philip, the Arabian: assassinated by his own soldiers; his son Philip was murdered, at the same time, in his mother's arms.
249. Metius Decius: he perished, with his two sons, and their army, in an engagement with the Goths.
251. Gallus Hostilius, and his son Volusianus: both slain by the soldiery.
253. Æmilianus: put to death after a reign of only four months.
253. Valerianus, and his son, Gallienus: the first was taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and flayed alive.
260. Gallienus reigned alone.
[About this time thirty pretenders to imperial power start up in different parts of the empire; of these, Cyriades is the first, but he is slain.]
268. Claudius II. (Gallienus having been assassinated by the officers of the guard) succeeds: died of the plague.
270. Quintillus, his brother, elected at Rome by the senate and troops; Aurelian by the army in Illyricum. Quintillus, despairing of success against his rival, who was marching against him, opened his veins, and bled himself to death.
270. Aurelian: assassinated by his soldiers in his march against Persia, in Jan. 275.
275. [Interregnum of about nine months.]
275. Tacitus, elected Oct. 25: died at Tarsus in Cilicia, April 13, 276.
276. Florian, his brother: his title not recognised by the senate.

276. M. Aurelius Probus: assassinated by his troops at Sirmium.
282. M. Aurelius Carus: killed at Ctesiphon by lightning; succeeded by his sons,
283. Carinus and Numerianus: both assassinated, after transient reigns.
284. Diocletian; who associated as his colleague in the government,
286. Maximianus Hercules: the two emperors resign in favour of
305. Constantius Chlorus and Galerius Maximianus: the first died at York, in Britain, in 306, and the troops saluted as emperor, his son,
306. Constantine, afterwards styled the Great: whilst at Rome the prætorian band proclaimed,
306. Maxentius, son of Maximianus Hercules. Besides these were,
306. Maximianus Hercules, who endeavoured to recover his abdicated power,
306. Flavius Valerius Severus, murdered by the last-named pretender, and,
307. Flavius Valerianus Licinius, the brother-in-law of Constantine.

[Of these, Maximianus Hercules was strangled in Gaul in 310; Galerius Maximianus died wretchedly in 311; Maxentius was drowned in the Tiber in 312; and Licinius was put to death by order of Constantine in 324.]

324. Constantine the Great now reigned alone: died on Whitsunday, May 22, 337.

337. Constantine II., Constans, Constantius II. — Sons of Constantine; divided the empire between them: the first was slain in 340, and the second murdered in 350, when the third became sole emperor.

361. Julian, the Apostate, so called for abjuring Christianity, having been educated for the priesthood: mortally wounded in a battle with the Persians.
363. Jovian; reigned 8 months: found dead in his bed, supposed to have died from the fumes of charcoal.

[The Roman Empire may be said to have terminated here, as a single dominion.]

DIVISION OF THE EASTERN AND WESTERN EMPIRE.

WESTERN EMPIRE.[1]

364. Valentinian, son of Gratian, takes the Western, and his brother, Valens, the Eastern, Empire.
367. Gratian, a youth, son of Valentinian, made a colleague in the government, by his father.
375. Valentinian II., another son, also very young, is, on the death of his father, associated with his brother in the empire. Gratian is assassinated by his general, Andragathius, in 383; Valentinian murdered by one of his officers, Arbogastes, in 392.
392. Eugenius, an usurper, assumes the imperial dignity: he and Arbogastes are defeated by Theodosius the Great, who becomes sole emperor.

[Andragathius throws himself into the sea, and Arbogastes dies by his own hand.]

395. Honorius, son of Theodosius, reigns, on his father's death, in the West, and his brother, Arcadius, in the East. Honorius dies in 423.

[Usurpation of John, the Notary, who is defeated and slain, near Ravenna.]

425. Valentinian III., son of the empress Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great: murdered at the instance of his successor.
455. Maximus: he marries Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian, who, to avenge the death of her first husband and the guilt of her second, invites the African Vandals into Italy, and Rome is sacked. Maximus stoned to death.
456. Marcus Mæcilius Avitus: forced to resign, and dies in his flight towards the Alps.
457. Julius-Valerius Majorianus: murdered at the instance of his minister Ricimer; who raises
461. Libius Severus to the throne, but holds the supreme power. Severus is poisoned by Ricimer.
465. [Interregnum. Ricimer retains the authority, without assuming the title, of emperor.]
467. Anthemius, chosen by the joint suffrages of the senate and army: murdered by Ricimer, who dies soon after.
472. Flavius-Anicius Olybrius: slain by the Goths soon after his accession.
473. Glycerius: forced to abdicate by his successor.
474. Julius Nepos: deposed by his general, Orestes, and retires to Salonæ.
475. Romulus Augustulus, son of Orestes. Orestes is slain, and the emperor deposed by
476. Odoacer, king of the Heruli, who takes Rome, assumes the style of king of Italy, and completes the fall of the Western Empire.

ITALY.

476. Odoacer, chief of the Heruli, king.
493. Theodoric, the Ostrogoth.
526. Athalaric.
534. Theodatus.
536. Vitiges.
540. Theodebald.
541. Araric.
541. Totila, or Baduilla.

[1] Some writers date the Western Empire from the death of Theodosius the Great, January 17, 395; and as completed by Odoacer, on the defeat of Orestes by that prince, on August 23, 476.

552. Teïa, the last of the Goths.
553. Narses, duke or governor of Italy.
[Narses was succeeded by Longinus, who made the chief towns of Italy exarchates: he governed at Ravenna, which was afterwards ruled by imperial lieunants called exarchs, until 752, when it was reduced by the Lombards.]
568. Alboinus, the Lombard.
573. Cleophis.
575. [Interregnum of 10 years, during which the Lombards were governed by elective dukes.]

KINGS OF THE LOMBARDS.

584. Autharis.
590. Romanus.
591. Agilulphus.
615. Adawaldus, with his mother, Theodolinda.
625. Ariwaldus.
636. Rotharis, duke of Brescia.
652. Rodoaldus.
653. Aribert I.
661. Pertharitus: deposed.
661. Gondibert.
662. Grimoald.
671. Pertharitus, restored.
686. Cunibert, his son.
700. Luitpert, or Leutbert.
701. Ragimbertus.
701. Aribert II.
712. Luitprandus.
744. Hildebrand.
744. Ratchis, duke of Friuli.
749. Astolphus.
756. Desiderius, or Didier.
[In 774, Desiderius, the last of the Lombards, was taken prisoner by Charlemagne, and the kingdom of Italy was united, first to France, and afterwards to the empire, until 888, when it was separated from the latter, on the death of Charles le Gros.]
888. Berenger, duke of Friuli: deposed.
900. Louis, the Blind.
905. Berenger, restored.
922. Rodolph, king of Burgundy.
926. Hugh, count of Provence.
945. Lothaire.
950. Berenger II.: deposed.
962. [The emperor Otho reduced Italy, and re-united it to the German empire. In 1805, Napoleon Buonaparte revived the ancient title of king of Italy, which did not long endure.]

EASTERN EMPIRE.

364. Valens, son of Gratian, takes the Eastern, and his brother Valentinian the Western, Empire: defeated by the Goths and wounded in his retreat; his soldiers placed him in a cabin, which the enemy burnt, not knowing he was there.
379. Theodosius the Great: becomes sole emperor in 392; succeeded by his sons,
395. Arcadius in the East, and Honorius in the West. Arcadius is succeeded by
408. Theodosius II., his son, under the guardianship of his sister Pulcheria.
450. Marcianus.
457. Leo I., surnamed the Thracian.
474. Leo II., the younger, his grandson.
474. Zeno, the Isaurian, father of the preceding (having married Ariadne, daughter of Leo I.): deposed, but restored.
491. Anastatius I., the Silentiary.
518. Justin, the Thracian.
527. Justinian I., nephew of Justin: collector of the body of laws called the *Digest*, now the *Pandectæ Florentinæ*, and of the *Novellæ*; and founder of the magnificent church of St. Sophia at Constantinople. The renowned Belisarius was his general.
565. Justin II., nephew of Justinian.
578. Tiberius II.
582. Maurice, the Cappadocian: murdered, with all his children, by his successor,
602. Phocas, the Usurper, whose crimes and cruelties led to his own assassination, in 610.
610. Heraclius, by whom Phocas was dethroned.
641. Constantine III. (Heraclius-Constantine); reigned a few months: poisoned by his step-mother Martina.
641. Constans II.: assassinated in a bath.
668. Constantine IV., Pogonatus.
685. Justinian II., son of the preceding; abhorred for his exactions, debaucheries, and cruelties: dethroned and mutilated by his successor.
695. Leontius: dethroned and mutilated by Tiberius Aspimar.
698. Tiberius III. Aspimar.
705. Justinian II. restored. Leontius and Tiberius degraded in the Hippodrome, and put to death. Justinian slain in 711.
711. Phillippicus-Bardanes: assassinated.
713. Anastatius II.: fled on the election of Theodosius in 716; afterwards delivered up to Leo III., and put to death.
716. Theodosius III.
718. Leo III., the Isaurian.
[In this reign (726) commences the great Iconoclastic controversy; the alternate prohibition and restoration of images involves the peace of several reigns.]
741. Constantine V. Copronymus, son of the preceding; succeeded by his son,
775. Leo IV.
780. Constantine VI., and his mother Irene.
790. Constantine, alone, by the desire of the people, Irene having become unpopular.
792. Irene, again, jointly with her son, and afterwards alone: deposed for her cruelties and murders, and exiled.
802. Nicephorus I., surnamed Logothetes: slain.
811. Staurachius: reigns a few days only.
811. Michael I.: defeated in battle, abdicates the throne, and retires to a monastery.
813. Leo V., the Armenian: killed in the temple at Constantinople on Christmas-day, 820, by conspirators in the interest of his successor,
820. Michael II., the Stammerer.
829. Theophilus, son of Michael.
842. Michael III., surnamed Porphyrogennetes, or the Sot, son of the preceding; succeeds under the regency of his mother, Theodora: put to death by Basilius.

867. Basilius I., the Macedonian.
886. Leo VI., styled the Philosopher.
911. Alexander, and Constantine VII., brother and son of Leo, the latter only six years of age: the former dying in 912, Zoe, mother of Constantine, assumes the regency.
919. Romanus Lecapenus usurps the imperial power.
920. Constantine VIII., his son.
928. Stephen and Christopher.
[Five emperors now reign: of these, Christopher dies in 931; Romanus is exiled by his sons, Constantine and Stephen, who are themselves banished the next year.
945. Constantine VII. now reigns alone: poisoned by his daughter-in-law Theophania.
959. Romanus II., son of the preceding: this monster, who had contrived his father's death, banishes his mother Helena, debauches his sisters, and dies from disease engendered by his vices, aged 24.
963. Nicephorus II. Phocas: marries Theophania, his predecessor's consort, who has him assassinated.
969. John I. Zemisces, celebrated general; takes Basilius II. and Constantine IX., sons of Romanus II., as colleagues: John dies, supposed by poison, and
975. Basilius II. and Constantine IX. reign alone: the former dies in 1025; the latter in 1028.
1028. Romanus III. Argyropulus: poisoned by his consort Zoe, who raises
1034. Michael IV., the Paphlagonian, to the throne: on his death Zoe places
1041. Michael V., surnamed Calaphates, as his successor: him she dethrones, has his eyes put out, and marries
1042. Constantine X. Monomachus, who, and Zoe, reign jointly: Zoe dies in 1050.
1054. Theodora, widow of Constantine.
1056. Michael VI. Stratiotic: deposed.
1057. Isaac I. Comnenus: abdicates.
1059. Constantine XI., surnamed Ducas.
1067. Eudocia, consort of the preceding, and Romanus IV., surnamed Diogenes, whom she marries: reign to the prejudice of Michael, Constantine's son.
1071. Michael VII. Parapinaces, recovers his throne, and reigns jointly with Constantine XII.
1078. Nicephorus III.: dethroned by
1081. Alexius I. Comnenus: succeeded by
1118. John-Comnenus, his son, surnamed Kalos: died of a wound from a poisoned arrow.
1143. Manuel I. Comnenus, son of John.
1180. Alexius II. Comnenus, son of the preceding, under the regency of the empress Maria, his mother.
1183. Andronicus I. Comnenus; causes Alexius to be strangled, and seizes the throne: put to death by
1185. Isaac II. Angelus-Comnenus, who is deposed, imprisoned, and deprived of his eyes by his brother
1195. Alexius III. Angelus, called the Tyrant: this last deposed, in his turn, and his eyes put out; died in a monastery.
1203. Isaac II., again, associated with his son, Alexius IV.: deprived.

LATIN EMPERORS.

1204. Baldwin I., earl of Flanders, on the capture of Constantinople by the Latins, elected emperor: made a prisoner by the king of Bulgaria, and never heard of afterwards.
1206. Henry I., his brother: dies in 1217.
1217. Peter de Courtenay, his brother-in-law.
1221. Robert de Courtenay, his son.
1228. Baldwin II., his brother, a minor, and John de Brienne, of Jerusalem, regent and associate emperor.
1261. [Constantinople recovered, and the empire of the Franks or Latins terminates.]

GREEK EMPIRE AT NICE.

1204. Theodore Lascaris.
1222. John Ducas, Vataces.
1255. Theodore Lascaris II., his son.
1259. John Lascaris, and
1260. Michael VIII. Palæologus.

EMPERORS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

1261. Michael VIII., now at Constantinople: he puts out the eyes of John, and reigns alone.
1282. Andronicus II. Palæologus, the Elder, son of the preceding: deposed by his grandson, Andronicus the Younger.
1332. Andronicus III., the Younger.
1341. John Palæologus, under the guardianship of John Cantacuzenus: the latter proclaimed emperor at Adrianople.
1347. John Cantacuzenus.
1355. John Palæologus, restored.
1391. Manuel Palæologus, his son: succeeded by his son and colleague,
1425. John Palæologus II.
1448. Constantine XIII. Palæologus, his son.
1453. [Constantinople taken on May 29, 1453, by the Ottomans, under their sultan, Mahomet II.: Constantine is slain, and with him ends the Eastern Empire.]

OTTOMAN OR TURKISH EMPIRE.

THE Turks are of Tartar descent. There is a rapid river called *Turk*, running into the Caspian Sea, from which some suppose this people to take their name. About the year A.D. 800 they obtained possession of a part of Armenia, called from them Turcomania; and they afterwards gradually extended their power. Their dominions, divided for some time into petty states, were united under Othman, from whom his

subjects obtained the name of Ottomans. He established his empire at Prusa, in Bithynia, in the year 1299, and his successors extended their conquests over the adjacent parts of Asia, Africa, and Europe. In 1453 Constantinople was taken by Mahomed II. which put an end to the Eastern Empire.

Turkish Emperors.

1299. Othman, or Ottoman, who assumed the title of Grand Seignior.
1326. Orchan, son of Othman.
1360. Amurath I.: stabbed by a soldier, of which wound he died.
1389. Bajazet I., his son: defeated by Tamerlane, and died imprisoned.
1402. Solyman, son of Bajazet: dethroned by his brother and successor.
1410. Musa-Chelebi: strangled.
1413. Mahomed I., also son of Bajazet.
1421. Amurath II., succeeded by his son,
1451. Mahomed II., by whom Constantinople was taken, in 1453.
1481. Bajazet II.: deposed by his son.
1512. Selim I., who succeeded him.
1520. Solyman the Magnificent, son of the preceding: the most eventful reign in modern Turkish annals.
1566. Selim II., son of the last.
1574. Amurath III., his son: on his accession he caused his five brothers to be murdered, and their mother, in grief, stabbed herself to death.
1595. Mahomed III., son of Amurath: commenced his reign by strangling all his brothers, and drowning all his father's wives.
1603. Ahmed, or Achmet, his son: succeeded by his brother
1617. Mustapha I.; deposed by the Janissaries, and imprisoned: succeeded by his nephew,
1618. Osman I.: strangled by the Janissaries, and his uncle restored.
1622. Mustapha I., again: again deposed, sent to the Seven Towers, and strangled.
1623. Amurath IV.: succeeded by his brother,
1640. Ibrahim: strangled by the Janissaries.
1649. Mahomed IV., son of Ibrahim: deposed, and died imprisoned.
1687. Solyman III., his brother.
1691. Ahmed, or Achmet II.: succeeded by his nephew,
1695. Mustapha II., eldest son of Mahomet IV.: deposed; succeeded by his brother,
1703. Ahmed, or Achmet III.: deposed, and died in prison in 1736.
1730. Mahmud, or Mahomed V., succeeded his uncle, the preceding sultan.
1754. Osman II., brother of Mahmud.
1757. Mustapha III., brother of Osman.
1774. Abdul-Ahmed.
1788. Selim III.: deposed by the Janissaries, and his nephew raised to the throne.
1807. Mustapha IV.: deposed, and, with the late sultan, Selim, murdered.
1808. Mahmud II.: succeeded by his son,
1839. Abdul-Medjid, the PRESENT (1850) Sultan.

Sultan Abdul-Medjid-Khan, born May 6, 1822 (14 Chaban, 1237), succeeded his father, the sultan Mahmud-Khan II., July 1, 1839 (19 Reby-el-aker, 1255); and has nine sons and daughters, viz.:—

1. Sultan-Mohamed-Murad, born Sept. 22, 1840.
2. Naïmè-Sultane, born Oct. 10, 1840.
3. Fatimè-Sultane, born Nov. 1, 1840.
4. Refia-Sultane, born Feb. 6, 1842.
5. Abdul-Hamid, born Sept. 21, 1842.
6. Adlijè-Sultane, born Oct. 18, 1842.
7. Méhmed-Rechad, born Nov. 2, 1844.
8. Munire-Sultane, born Dec. 9, 1844.
9. Méhmed-Abid, born April 26, 1848.

BROTHER and SISTERS:

1. Athiè-Sultane, born May 1, 1826; the wife, since Aug. 13, 1840, of Fethi-Ahmed-Pacha.
2. Sultan-Abdul'-Aziz, born May 27, 1830.
3. Adilé-Sultane, born Jan. 30, 1831; married June 12, 1845, to Méhmed-Ali-Pacha.

PERSIA.

AT the grand partition of the dominions of Alexander the Great among his captains, Persia was annexed to the Syrian kingdom of Seleucus Nicator, but did not continue long so, for in the reign of Antiochus Theos, Arsases vindicated the independence of his country, and founded the monarchy of the Parthians. In the 3rd century of the Christian era a great internal convulsion took place, which terminated in the accession of the dynasty of the Sassanides, who restored the name, with the religion and laws of ancient Persia. This government was overthrown by the Saracens; and the successive invasions by the descendants of Zingis or Zenghis Khan, Timur, and by the Turks, changed entirely the aspect of Western Asia. Persia was the main theatre

on which the Saracens contended for mastery with these invaders, and she suffered all the miseries to which a nation can be exposed from the devastation of barbarous and sanguinary hordes. At length, early in the 16th century, a new dynasty arose.

SHAHS OF PERSIA.

1502. Ismail or Ishmael.
1523. Tamasp or Thamas I.
1576. Ismail Meerza.
1577. Mahomed Meerza.
1582. Abbas I., the Great; died in 1627, after a reign of 45 years.
1627. Shah Soofe.
1641. Abbas II.
1666. Solyman.
1694. Hussein: deposed.
1722. Mahmoud.
1725. Ashraff, the Usurper: slain in battle.
1729. Tamasp or Thamas II.: recovered the throne of his ancestors from the preceding.
[Thamas-Kouli-Khan obtained great successes in this and the subsequent reigns.]
1732. Abbas II., infant son of Tamasp, under the regency of Kouli-Khan, who afterwards caused himself to be proclaimed as Nadir Shah.
1736. Nadir Shah (the Victorious King): assassinated by his nephew at Korassan.
1747. Adil Shah.
1748. Shah Rokh.
1750. [Interregnum.]
1753. Kureem Khan.
1779. Abool-Fatteh-Khan.
1780. [Interregnum.]
1781. Ali-Moorad-Khan.
1785. Jaffier Khan.
1788. [Interregnum.]
1789. Looft-Ali-Khan: betrayed into the hands of his successor, who ordered his eyes to be plucked out, and afterwards put him to death.
1794. Aga-Mahommed-Khan: assassinated.
1798. Feth-Ali-Shah.
1834. Mahommed-Shah, grandson of Feth: succeeded by his son,
1848. Nasr-ul-Din [1], or Nausser-ood-deen, or Nasser-ud-deen-Shah, Sept. 4. The PRESENT (1850) Shah of Persia.

GREECE.

THIS country, once the foremost in the world, anciently consisted of the peninsula of the Peloponnesus, Greece outside of the Peloponnesus, Thessaly, and the islands: the limits of modern Greece are much more confined. It became subject to the Turkish empire in the 15th century, and has but recently again become a separate state. The treaty of London, on behalf of Greece, between England, France, and Russia, was signed in Oct. 1827; count Capo d'Istria [2] was declared president in Jan. 1828; and the Porte acknowledged the independence of Greece in April, 1830. It was afterwards erected into a kingdom, of which Otho I. of Bavaria was made king.

KING OF GREECE.

1832. Otho, 2d son of Louis-Charles, king of Bavaria; born June 1, 1815; elected by the government of the Grecian States, Oct. 5, 1832; ascended the throne as first king of Greece, Jan. 25, 1833. Married Nov. 20, 1836, Mary-Frederica-Amelia (born Dec. 21, 1818), daughter of the grand-duke of Oldenburg. The PRESENT (1850) King of Greece.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE provinces of North America that revolted from the sovereignty of Great Britain were first styled "the United States," by a resolution of congress, Sept. 9, 1776.

[1] Col. Tarrant, in his despatches, calls the present monarch of Persia, *Nausser-ood-deen-Shah*. The French spell the name variously, sometimes *Nasser-ed-deen*, sometimes *Nesser-ud-deen*. The *Almanach de Gotha* gives us the names of European sovereigns only. We have made inquiries of two Persian scholars, and they tell us that the Persian way of spelling the name is, as we first write it above, *Nasr-ul-Din*. At the Foreign Office they adopt Col. Tarrant's orthography.—EDITOR.

[2] This distinguished statesman was shortly afterwards murdered by the brother and son of Maromichaelis, a Mainote chief, whom he had imprisoned. The wretched assassins were sentenced to be immured within close brick walls built around them up to their chins, and to be supplied with food in this lingering torture until they died.

Their independence was acknowledged by Great Britain, Nov. 30, 1782, and the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and the United States, was signed at Paris, Sept. 3, 1783.

The flag of the Union was declared to be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, and thirteen stars in a blue field, corresponding with the then number of the states. The number of states at present (1850) is thirty-two, viz.:—

Maine.	Virginia.	Kentucky.
New Hampshire.	North Carolina.	Ohio.
Vermont.	South Carolina.	Michigan.
Massachusetts.	Georgia.	Indiana.
Rhode Island.	Florida.	Illinois.
Connecticut.	Alabama.	Missouri.
New York.	Mississipi.	Iowa.
New Jersey.	Louisiana.	Wisconsin
Pennsylvania.	Texas.	Oregon Territory,
Delaware.	Arkansas.	and the
Maryland.	Tennessee.	District of Columbia.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1789. General George Washington, first president. Elected April 6.
1793. General Washington again. March 4.
1797. John Adams. March 4.
1801. Thomas Jefferson. March 4.
1805. Mr. Jefferson. Re-elected March 4.
1809. James Madison. March 4.
1813. Mr. Madison. Re-elected March 4.
1817. James Monroe. March 4.
1821. Mr. Monroe. Re-elected, March 4.
1825. John Quincy Adams. March 4.
1829. General Jackson. March 4.
1833. General Jackson. Re-elected, March 4.
1837. Martin Van Buren. March 4.
1841. General Wm. Henry Harrison. March 4. Died a month after, April 4.
— John Tyler. April 4.
1845. James Knox Polk. March 4.
1849. General Zachary Taylor. March 4. Died July 9, 1850.
1850. Millard Fillmore. Sworn into office, next day, July 10. The now President of the United States of America.

*** The president, regularly elected, is always inaugurated on the 4th of March.

BISHOPS AND POPES OF ROME.

42. ST. PETER: crucified, his head downwards in 66.
** St. Clement (*Clemens Romanus*); according to *Tertullian*.
66. St. Linus[1]: martyred.
78. St. Anacletus: martyred.
91. St. Clement: abdicated.
100. St. Evaristus: martyred.
109. St. Alexander: martyred.
119. St. Sixtus: martyred.
128. St. Telesphorus: martyred.
139. St. Hyginus; the first who was called *pope*.
142. St. Pius: martyred.
157. St. Anicetus.
168. St. Soterus: martyred under Marcus Antoninus.
176. St. Eleutherus: he opposed with great zeal the doctrine of the Valentinians.
192. St. Victor: martyred under Severus.
202. St. Zephirinus.
219. St. Calixtus: martyred.
222. [The chair vacant.]
223. St. Urban: beheaded in the persecution of Alexander Severus.
230. St. Pontianus: banished by the emperor Maximin.
235. St. Anterus: martyred.
236. St. Fabian: martyred under Decius.
250. [The chair vacant.]
251. St. Cornelius: died the next year.
252. St. Lucius: martyred the year following. Novatianus; antipope.
253. St. Stephen: martyred in the persecution of Valerian.
257. Sixtus II. (his coadjutor) martyred three days before his faithful disciple St. Laurence, in the persecution of Valerian, 258.
258. [The chair vacant.]
259. Dionysius: opposed the heresy of Sabellius.
269. Felix: martyred; canonized.
275. Eutychianus: martyred.
283. Caius; a relative of the emperor Diocletian.
296. Marcellinus: distinguished by his courage under a severe persecution: canonized.
304. [The chair vacant.]
308. Marcellus: banished from Rome by the emperor Maxentius: canonized.

[1] St. Linus is set down in nearly all accounts of popes as the immediate successor of St. Peter; but Tertullian, who was, undoubtedly, well informed, maintains that St. Clement succeeded the Apostle. In the first century of the Christian Church, neither the dates of succession, nor the succession of popes, are reconciled, even by the best authorities.

310. St. Eusebius: died the same year.
311. St. Melchiades: coadjutor to Eusebius.
314. Silvester.
336. Marcus or Mark: died the next year.
337. Julius: of great piety and learning; maintained the cause of St. Athanasius.
352. Liberius: banished, and in
356. Felix II. antipope: placed in the chair by Constans, during the exile of Liberius, on whose return he was driven from it with ignominy.
[The emperor would have the two popes reign together; but the people cried out "*One God, one Christ, and one bishop.*"]
358. Liberius, again: abdicated.
358. Felix became legal pope; but he was made away with by Liberius.
359. Liberius, again.
366. Damasus: opposed the Arians; St. Jerome was his secretary.
384. Siricius: succeeded to the exclusion of Ursicinus.
398. Anastasius: caused the works of Origen to be proscribed.
402. Innocent I.
417. Zosimus; canonized.
418. Boniface I.: maintained in the pontifical chair by the emperor Honorius, against his rival, Eulalius: canonized.
422. Celestine I.: canonized.
432. Sixtus III.: suppressed the heresies of Nestorius and Pelagius in the west.
440. Leo I. the Great: most zealous in his endeavours to extend the papal see; canonized.
461. St. Hilary.
468. St. Simplicius.
483. Felix III.: had a violent dispute with the emperor Zeno respecting the Western Church; canonized.
492. Gelasius: canonized.
496. Anastasius II.: endeavoured to bring about a unity between the Eastern and Western Churches; canonized.
498. Symmachus: canonized.
514. Laurentius, antipope.
514. Hormisdas: canonized.
523. John I.: thrown into prison, where he died in 526.
526. Felix IV.: introduced extreme unction as a sacrament; canonized.
530. Boniface II.
533. John II.: opposed the Eutychians and Nestorians.
535. Agapetus: died the same year.
536. Silverius: son of pope Hormisdas, who had married before entering into the ecclesiastical state. The empress Theodosia violently persecuted him, and procured his banishment into Lycia, making Vigilius his successor.
538. Vigilius: banished, but restored.
555. Pelagius I.: endeavoured to reform the manners of the clergy.
560. John III.: the great ornamenter of churches.
573. [The see vacant.]
574. Benedict I., surnamed Bonosus.
578. Pelagius II.: died of the plague then desolating Rome.
590. Gregory the Great, an illustrious patrician: converted the English to Christianity.
604. Sabinianus.
606. Boniface III.: died in a few months.
607. Boniface IV.
614. Deusdedit.
617. Boniface V.
625. Honorius I.
639. [The see vacant.]
640. Severinus: died shortly after.
640. John IV.
642. Theodorus I.
649. Martin I.: starved to death, some say; died of his sufferings, others.
654. Eugenius I.: canonized.
657. Vitalianus: this pope sent missionaries into England.
672. Adeodatus, the "Gift of God."
676. Domnus I.
678. Agathon.
682. Leo II.: instituted holy-water.
683. [The see vacant.]
684. Benedict II.
685. John V.: ruled with wisdom.
686. Conon.
686. Theodore and Pascal; antipopes.
687. Sergius: "governed wisely."
701. John VI.
705. John VII.
708. Sisinnius: died 20 days after election.
708. Constantine.
715. Gregory II.: canonized.
731. Gregory III.: the first pope who sent nuncios to foreign powers.
741. Zacharias.
752. Stephen II.: with this pope commenced the temporal power of the Church of Rome.
757. Paul I.: moderate and pious.
768. Stephen III.
772. Adrian I.: sanctioned images, in which he was opposed by the kings of England and France.
795. Leo III.
816. Stephen IV.: died the next year.
817. Pascal I.
824. Eugenius II.
827. Valentinus.
828. Gregory IV.: pious and learned.
844. Sergius II.
847. Leo IV.: defeated the Saracens. [1]
[Between Leo IV. and the next pontiff, Benedict III., an absurd story, not worth refutation, places "pope Joan."—*Henault.*[2]]
855. Benedict III.: opposed by an anti-pope called Anastasius.
858. Nicholas I., styled the Great.
867. Adrian II.

[1] Of Leo IV. a great writer has beautifully said, "He showed himself, by defending Rome, worthy of being its sovereign: he was a Roman by birth, and the courage of the early ages of the republic seemed to be revived in him, at a time of cowardice and corruption. He stood, like one of the noble monuments of ancient Rome, which are seen, amid the ruins, as it were, reproaching the debasement, of the modern city."—*Voltaire.*

[2] It is fabulously asserted that a female, named Joan, conceived a violent passion for a young monk named Felda, and in order to be admitted into his monastery assumed the male habit. On the death of her lover, she entered on the duties of professor, and being very learned, was elected pope when Leo IV. died in 855. Other scandalous particulars follow; "yet until the Reformation the tale was repeated and believed without offence."—*Gibbon.*

872. John VIII.: it is to this John that some authors refer the scandalous fabrication of Pope Joan; but they err even in point of time. — *See above.*
882. Martin II.
884. Adrian III.; died the next year.
885. Stephen V.
891. Formosus: died detested; his corpse was thrown into the river Tiber.
896. Boniface VI.: deposed.
897. Romanus, antipope.
897. Stephen VI.; strangled in prison.
898. Theodorus II., governed 22 days.
898. John IX.
900. Benedict IV.
903. Leo V.: driven from his seat a few months after his election, and died in prison.
904. Sergius III.: disgraced his dignity by his vices.
911. Anastasius III.
913. Landonius, or Lando.
914. John X.: resigned, and was stifled by Guy, duke of Tuscany.
928. Leo VI.; considered an intruder by many Roman Catholic historians.
929. Stephen VII.
931. John XI.: imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, where he died.
936. Leo VII.; great in zeal and piety.
939. Stephen VIII.: "of ferocious character."
942. Martin III.
946. Agapetus II.: of holy life.
956. John XII., called the Infamous: deposed for adultery and cruelty, and, in the end, murdered.
[The preceding pope is said to have been the first who changed his name on his elevation to the papal chair.]
963. Leo VIII.: an honour to the chair, though an intruder. — *Baronius.*
963 Benedict V.: chosen on the death of John XII., but opposed by Leo VIII., who was supported by the emperor Otho; the Roman people were obliged to abandon his cause.
965. John XIII.; elected by the authority of the emperor against the popular will.
972. Benedict VI.: murdered in prison.
974. Boniface VII.
974. Domnus II.
975. Benedict VII.
983. John XIV.
984. John XV.: died before consecration.
985. John XVI.
996. Gregory V. An antipope, named John XVII., was set up, but expelled by the emperor.
999. Silvester II.
1003. John XVII.; legitimate pope: died same year.
1003. John XVIII.: abdicated.
1009. Sergius IV.
1012. Benedict VIII.
1024. John XIX.
1033. Benedict IX.: became pope, by purchase, at 12 years of age: expelled.
1044. Gregory VI.; abdicated.
1046. Clement II. (the Romanists call *Clemens Romanus*, the *first* Clement): died next year.
1047. Benedict again: again deposed.
1048. Damasus II.: died soon after.
1048. Leo IX.: canonized.
1054. [The throne vacant one year.]
1055. Victor II.
1057. Stephen IX.
1058. Benedict X.; an antipope: expelled.
1058. Nicholas II.
1061. Alexander II.: he carried the papal power to a height it had not reached before.
1073. Gregory VII., the celebrated Hildebrand; remarkable for the unexampled powers he usurped, and his unprincipled career.[1]
1085. [Throne vacant one year.]
1086. Victor III.
1088. Urban II.: in this pontificate commenced the great crusade.
1099. Pascal II.
1118. Gelasius II.: retired to a monastery.
1119. Calixtus II.
1124. Honorius II.
1130. Innocent II.
1143. Celestine II.: ruled 5 months.
1144. Lucius II.: killed by accident in a popular commotion.
1145. Eugenius III.: canonized.
1153. Anastasius IV.: ruled a short time only.
1154. Adrian IV., or Nicholas Brakespeare, an Englishman; born at St. Albans.
1159. Alexander III.: avenger of the murder of Thomas à Becket.
1181. Lucius III.
1185. Urban III.
1187. Gregory VIII.: ruled only two months.
1187. Clement III.
1191. Celestine III.
1198. Innocent III. (Lothario Conti) excommunicated king John of England.
1216. Honorius III.: learned and pious.
1227. Gregory IX.: caused a new crusade to be undertaken.
1241. Celestine IV.: died in 18 days after his election.
1241. [Throne vacant 1 year and 7 months.]
1243. Innocent IV.: gave the red hat.
1254. Alexander IV.
1261. Urban IV.
1265. Clement IV., an enlightened Frenchman, previously cardinal and legate to England: discouraged the crusades.
1268. [Throne vacant 2 years and 9 months.]
1271. Gregory X.; elected while he was with Edward I. of England in the Holy Land.
1276. Innocent V.: died shortly after.

[1] In the eleventh century, the power of the pontiff of Rome seems to have reached its utmost height. Gregory VII., the famous Hildebrand, assumed the exclusive title of Pope, which till then had been common to other bishops; and his successors carried their pretensions so far as to hold themselves out as lords of the universe, arbiters of the fate of empires, and supreme rulers of the kings and princes of the earth. In this character they proceeded to dispose of kingdoms, and to loose subjects from their allegiance, as is remarkably instanced in the history of John, king of England. At length they affirmed the whole earth to be their property, as well where Christianity had been propagated, as where it had not; and, therefore, on the discovery of the East and West Indies and America, Alexander VI., in 1493, granted to the Portuguese a right to all the countries lying to the eastward, and to the Spaniards all those westward of Cape Non, in Africa, which they might respectively be able to conquer. They finally pretended to be lords of the future world also, and by licences, pardons, dispensations, and indulgences, which they sold to the best bidders, to have a power of restraining, and in some instances of subverting, even the Divine justice itself. — *Lives of the Popes.*

1276. Adrian V.; legate to England in 1254: died 36 days after election.
1276. Vicedominus: died the next day.
1277. John XX. or XXI.: died in 8 months.
1277. Nicholas III.: died in 1280.
1281. Martin IV.
1285. Honorius IV.: promoted the crusades.
1288. Nicholas IV.: endeavoured to stir up the princes of Christendom to a new crusade, but without success.
1292. [Throne vacant 2 years and 3 months.]
1294. Celestine V.: resigned from fear.
1294. Boniface VIII.: proclaimed that "God had set him over kings and kingdoms;" imprisoned his predecessor, and laid France and Denmark under interdict.
1303. Benedict XI.: a pious and liberal pontiff: poisoned by some ambitious cardinals, a short time after his election.
1304. [Throne vacant 11 months.]
1305. Clement V. Bertrand the Goth: removed the papal seat from Rome to Avignon.
1314. [Throne vacant 2 years and 4 months.]
1316. John XXII.
1334. Benedict XII. [*Nicholas V.*; antipope, at Rome.]
1342. Clement VI.: a learned prelate, a generous prince, and amiable man. — *Petrarch.*
1352. Innocent VI.
1362. Urban V.: illustrious as a patron of learning.
1370. Gregory XI.: also an eminent protector of learning: he restored the papal chair to Rome.
1378. Urban VI.: so severe and cruel that the cardinals chose Robert of Geneva, under the name of Clement VII., which led to great violence.
1389. Boniface IX.
1394. Benedict (called XIII.); antipope at Avignon.
1404. Innocent VII.: died in 1406.
1406. Gregory XII. Angelo Corario; elected during the schism in the East; Benedict XIII. being the other pope: both popes were deposed.
1409. Alexander V.: died, supposed by poison.
1410. John XXIII.; elected during the great schism: deposed.
1417. Martin V. Otho Colonna.
1431. Eugenius IV. Gabriel Condolmera: deposed by the council of Basil, and Amadeus of Savoy chosen, as Felix V. in 1439; antipope.
1447. Nicholas V.
1455. Calixtus III.
1458. Pius II. Æneas Silvius Piccolomini.
1464. Paul II., a noble Venetian.
1471. Sixtus IV.
1484. Innocent VIII., a noble Genoese.
1492. Alexander VI., the infamous Roderic Borgia: poisoned at a feast by drinking of a bowl he had prepared for another.
1503. Pius III. Francis Todeschini: died 21 days after election.
1503. Julius II., Julian de la Ruvere.
1513. Leo X. (John de Medici): this pope's grant of indulgences for crime led to the Reformation.
1522. Adrian VI.
1523. Clement VII. Julius de Medici: refused to divorce Catharine of Arragon, and denounced the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anna Boleyn.
1534. Paul III., Alexander Farnese.
1550. Julius III.
1555. Marcellus II.: died soon after election.
1555. Paul IV. John Peter Caraffa. When queen Elizabeth sent him an ambassador to announce her accession, he haughtily answered, "that to the holy see, and not to her, belonged the throne, to which she had no right as being a bastard."
1559. Pius IV., cardinal de Medici.
1566. Pius V.
1572. Gregory XIII.; the greatest civilian and canonist of his time: under him the calendar was reformed.
1585. Sixtus V.: the most extraordinary man of his time. — *Tillemont.*
1590. Urban VII.: died 12 days after election.
1590. Gregory XIV. Nicolas Sfondrate.
1591. Innocent IX.; died in 2 months.
1592. Clement VIII.: learned and just.
1605. Leo XI.: died same month.
1605. Paul V., Camille Borghese.
1621. Gregory XV. Alexander Ludovisio.
1623. Urban VIII.: gave the title of Eminence to cardinals.
1644. Innocent X. John Baptist Pamphilus.
1655. Alexander VII. Fabio Chigi.
1667. Clement IX.
1670. Clement X. John Baptist Emile Altieri.
1676. Innocent XI.
1689. Alexander VIII.
1691. Innocent XII. Antonio Pignatelli.
1700. Clement XI. John Francis Albani.
1721. Innocent XIII. Michael Angelo Conti; the eighth pontiff of his family.
1724. Benedict XIII., properly so called.
1730. Clement XII.
1740. Benedict XIV.; the amiable Lambertini.
1758. Clement XIII. Charles Rezzonico.
1769. Clement XIV.; the illustrious Ganganelli.[1]
1775. Pius VI. Angelo Braschi: dethroned by Buonaparte.
1800. Pius VII. Cardinal Chiaramonte: deposed by Buonaparte in 1809; restored in 1814.
1823. Leo XII. Annibal della Ganga. Sept. 28.
1829. Pius VIII. Francis Xavier Castiglioni. March 31.
1831. Gregory XVI. Mauro Capellari. Feb. 2, 1831: died June 1, 1846.
1846. Pius IX. Mastei Ferretti: elected June 16. The PRESENT (1850) Pope.

[1] Benedict XIV., apprised of the extraordinary modesty and merit of this great man, unexpectedly raised him to the purple; but he continued to wear the plain dress of his order (minor conventual Franciscans) observing all the austerity and mortifications of a friar. On the death of Clement XIII., the cardinals, who were in the interest of the house of Bourbon, knowing that Ganganelli was not attached to the Jesuits, and seeing that most of the Catholic princes of Europe were ready to separate from the Roman See unless that order were suppressed, conceived that from his liberality and wisdom that point might be achieved without danger to the pontifical chair, and they accordingly elected Ganganelli to it. His conduct after his elevation was still the same, pious, familiar, and lowly. Convinced of the necessity for the suppression of the Jesuits, he signed the brief for it in 1773. Shortly after he had placed his signature to this important document, he was seized with a disorder, believed to have been the effect of some deleterious drug, and after languishing in agonies which reduced him to a skeleton, he died in 1775. Clement XIV. was one of the most enlightened and benevolent men that ever wore the tiara.

EXTINCT OR MERGED KINGDOMS AND PRINCIPALITIES.

JERUSALEM.

THIS kingdom began with its capture by the first crusaders, who elected as king, in 1099, Godfrey de Bouillon, the chief commander of the expedition, though he chose to be called, from motives of piety, the "advocate or defender of the holy sepulchre."[1] The crown of Jerusalem descended from Godfrey de Bouillon to the house of Anjou, afterwards to Guy de Lusignan, and, in 1210, to John de Brienne. The emperor Frederick having married the daughter of this last, was invested with all her rights, which, however, he did not care to assert; and the possession of Jerusalem being no longer an object of ambition, the city became, what it had been before Godfrey's invasion, a place of pilgrimage.

KINGS OF JERUSALEM.

1099. Godfrey de Bouillon, chosen by the first crusaders. Took Jerusalem from the Turks, 1099, and was proclaimed king; but his piety, as historians relate, would not permit him to wear a diadem of gold, in the city where his Saviour had been crowned with thorns.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*
1100. Baldwin I.
1118. Baldwin II.
1131. Fulke, count of Anjou.
1142. Baldwin III., son of Fulke.
1162. Amaurus I.
1173. Baldwin IV.
1185. Baldwin V.
1186. Guy de Lusignan: falls into the hands of the infidels.
1192. Conrad and Isabella.
1192. Henry.
1197. Frederick.
1197. Amaurus de Lusignan, king of Cyprus.
1205. [Interregnum.]
1210. John de Brienne; afterwards associate emperor of the East.
1229. [Jerusalem is surrendered by the sultan of Egypt to the emperor Frederick.].

BRETAGNE OR BRITTANY.

THE ancient *Armorica*; but this name in the earliest ages was common to all that tract of country situated between the mouths of the Seine and the Loire. When, however, the Bretons were obliged to abandon the isle of Albion (England), and to take refuge in a part of Armorica in the 5th century, they gradually communicated their name as well to the inhabitants, as to the province itself.—*Henault.* The counts of Bretagne (of whom was the celebrated Waroc) were distinguished in history some centuries before the reign of Charlemagne, by whom the territory was subdued, *circa* 780. In later times the dukes of Brittany became possessed of considerable power.

[1] Jerusalem taken, July 15, 1099, by assault, after a siege of five weeks. Impelled by a mixture of military rage, the Crusaders put the numerous garrison and inhabitants to the sword without distinction. Neither arms defended the valiant, nor submission the timid; no age or sex was spared; infants on the breast were pierced by the same blow with their mothers, who implored for mercy; even a multitude to the number of 10,000, who had surrendered themselves prisoners, and were promised quarter, were butchered in cold blood by these ferocious conquerors. The streets of Jerusalem were covered with dead bodies; and the triumphant warriors, after every enemy was subdued and slaughtered, immediately turned themselves, with sentiments of humiliation, towards the holy sepulchre! They threw away their arms still streaming with blood; they advanced with reclined bodies, and naked feet and hands, to that sacred monument; they sung anthems to their Saviour, who had there purchased their salvation by his death and agony; and their devotion so evercame their fury, that they dissolved in tears, and bore the appearance of every soft and tender sentiment. So inconsistent is human nature with itself! and so easily does superstition ally, both with the most heroic courage and with the fiercest barbarity.—*Abbé Vertot. Hume.*

Counts and Dukes of Brittany.

560. Conober, about this time; count.
* * * *
590. Waroc, about this time.
* * * *
824. Nomenoe; instituted duke of Brittany by Louis *le Débonnaire*. — *Henault.*
851. Erispoe or Herispoe; count.
857. Salomon, cousin of the preceding.
874. Pasquito de Vannes, and Gurvan de Rennes.
877. Alain III., de Vannes, and Judicael de Rennes.
907. Gurmallion.
930. Berenger de Rennes.
937. Alain IV., de Vannes.
952. Drogo.
980. Gueroc, de Nantes.
987. Conan I., de Rennes.
992. Geoffrey I.; duke.
1008. Alain V.
1040. Conan II.
1066. Hoel V.
1084. Alain Fergent, the Red.
1112. Conan III. the Fat.
1148. Eudes, Hoel VI., and Geoffrey I. (II.)
1156. Conan IV.
1171. Geoffrey II. (III.)
1196. Arthur, and Constance, daughter of Conan IV.; and wife of Geoffrey, son of Henry II. of England.
1203. Guy de Tours; regent.
1213. Peter Mauclerc.
1237. John I., the Red: ruled 49 years.
1286. John II.
1305. Arthur II.
1312. John III., styled the Good.
1341. Charles, count of Blois, and John IV., de Montfort, brother to John the Good.
1345. Charles de Blois, alone.
1364. John V., styled the Valiant.
1399. John VI.
1442. Francis I.
1450. Peter II.
1457. Arthur III.
1458. Francis II.: succeeded by
1488. Anne, his daughter. [1]
1513. Claude, daughter of Anne; married to
1524. Francis I., of France.
1532. [The dukedom of Brittany annexed to the crown of France.]

NORMANDY.

Neustra. The Normans, enticed by plunder, having made many descents upon France, Charles the Simple, at length wearied by their aggressions, came to an accommodation with them, and concluded the famous treaty of St. Clair upon the Epte, whereby he gave them a part of Neustra, which from the incursions of those barbarians had already taken the name of Normandy.—*Henault.* Charles also gave his daughter Giselle to their chief, Rollo, in marriage, on the condition of his embracing Christianity, and giving it encouragement among his followers.

Dukes of Normandy.

911. Rollo, the Dane; first duke, yielded homage for his dukedom to Charles the Simple, king of France.
927. William *Longespee* or Longsword, son of the preceding.
943. Richard I., surnamed the Fearless, a minor, son of William; governed 53 years.
996. Richard II., son of Richard I.: this duke's sister, Emma, was married to Ethelred II., king of England.
1026. Richard III.
1028. Robert I., surnamed *le Diable.*
1035. William the Bastard, natural son of Richard III. (our William I., or the Conqueror): became king of England in 1066.
1087. Robert, surnamed Courthose [2], eldest son of William; became duke of Normandy on his father's death, his brother William succeeding to the crown of England: governed until 1106; died in 1134.

The contention between the last duke, Robert, and his brother Henry (third son of the Conqueror, and now king of England) terminated with the battle of Tinche-

[1] This princess was a very beautiful and an extraordinary woman. She had been married by proxy to Maximilian of Austria, but by a kind of divorce from him she became the consort, in 1491, of Charles VIII. of France, who put aside Margaret, the daughter of Maximilian, to whom he was affianced, to espouse her. Charles died in April 1498, and in the Jan. following, Anne of Brittany married his successor on the throne, Louis XII. It is remarkable, also, that her daughter, the princess Claude, became the queen of the next king in succession, Francis I. Claude was the daughter of Louis XII. Anne died in 1513.—*Henault.*

On the death of Charles she put a "*cordelier*" (a black knotted lace) round her coat of arms, which introduced a custom observed ever since; and she mourned in *black*, instead of the then practice of wearing white. She, too, was the first to have young ladies of quality about her person, called "maids of honour."—*Brantôme.*

[2] This Robert had a son, William, to whom (and not to his father) the French historians give the surname Courthose (*Courtecuisse*), short-thigh: Lewis *le Gros* was desirous to protect him in his duchy; but Henry of England had become too powerful, and it was too late.—*Henault.*

bray, in Lower Normandy, Sept. 28, 1106; when Robert was defeated, made prisoner, and sent to England, where he died in captivity. Normandy was then annexed to England, but was re-united to the crown of France in the reign of king John.

SUABIA.

One of the ten great circles or divisions of Germany, supposed to have derived its name from the Suevi, who made it their abode about the time of Julius Cæsar. It was erected into a duchy in the 5th century, and continued to be governed by its dukes until the 13th, when the reigning family became extinct on the death of Conradin, who was beheaded at Naples in 1268. Suabia was eventually divided among a number of petty princes.

Dukes.

[The early dukes are too indistinctly recorded to be named consecutively.]
867. Hugh.
916. Burchardt I.
926. Herman I.
949. Ludolph.
954. Burchardt II.
973. Otho I.
982. Conrad I.
997. Herman II.
1004. Herman III.
1012. Ernest I.
1015. Ernest II.
1030. Herman IV., and Conrad II., emperor.
1039. Henry I., emperor as Henry III.
1045. Otho II.
1047. Otho III.
1057. Rodolph.
1080. Frederick I., de Buren.
1105. Frederick II., de Borgne.
1138. Conrad; duke of Franconia, and emperor as Conrad III.
1147. Frederick III. Barbarossa; emperor in 1152.
1152. Frederick IV., de Rothemburg; and duke of Franconia.
1167. [Interregnum.]
1169. Frederick V.
1191. Conrad; and duke of Franconia.
1196. Philip; elected emperor in 1198.
1208. Frederick VI.; elected emperor in 1212, as Frederick II.
1219. Henry II.
1235. Conrad IV.; elected emperor in 1250; died in 1254, supposed to have been poisoned by his illegitimate brother, Manfred.
1254. Conradin, son of Conrad, an infant; this young prince was deposed by his uncle, Manfred, and beheaded at Naples, after a defeat in battle by Charles, duke of Anjou, in 1268.

FRANCONIA.

Another of the former ten circles of Germany. Of the origin of the Franks historians have given us no certain account. Pharamond is the first of their kings of whom we have any distinct mention; see *France*. They were conquered by Charlemagne; and Franconia was subsequently governed by dukes.

In modern times, Franconia consisted of two principalities, Bayreuth and Anspach; three bishoprics, Bamburg, Wursburg, and Eichstadt; seven counties, and three lordships. These divisions are now altered; one district having been given to Wurtemburg; another to Baden; a third to the house of Hesse; and the tract called Henneberg to the house of Saxe; while all the rest was made over to Bavaria.

Dukes.

891. Conrad, about this time.
912. Eberhard.
939. Conrad II.
955. Otho I.; reigned duke 49 years.
1004. Conrad III.
1011. Conrad IV.
1038. [The dukedom extinct until 1116.]
1116. Conrad V.; emperor as Conrad III. in 1138.
1152. Frederick; and duke of Suabia.
1167. Conrad VI.
1191. Conrad, and duke of Suabia.

BURGUNDY.

Burgundiones.—Pliny. The kingdom of the Burgundians began in Alsace in 413, and continued for 119 years, the Franks stripping them of their dominions in 532. In the division of France among the sons of Clotaire in 561, Gontran had Orleans and Burgundy; in 638, Clovis II. had Burgundy and Neustra; and on the death of Charles le Gros, in 888, Rodolph became king of Transjuran Burgundy. The kingdom was soon afterwards united to that of Arles, and both passed on the death of Rodolph III. in 1032 to Conrad the Salique, emperor of Germany. The Burgundians, who settled in Celtic Gaul, gave name to the county and duchy of Burgundy.

KINGS.

413. Gundicar.
436. Gunderic.
466. Chilperic.
491. Gundebaud.
516. Sigismund.
523. Gondemar.
532. Conquered by the Franks under Childebert and Clotaire, kings of Paris and Soissons.
888. Rodolph I. king of Transjuran Burgundy; *Burgundia Transjurana.*
911. Rodolph II., king of Arles. Burgundy and Provence united in 933.
937. Conrad the Pacific, second king of Arles.
993. Rodolph III., *le Faineant.*
1032. [Rodolph bequeaths his kingdom to Conrad the Salique, emperor.

DUKEDOM OF BURGUNDY.

877. Richard *le Justicier.*
921. Rodolph; king of France in 923.
923. Giselbert or Gilbert.
938. Hugh, the Black.
988. Hugh, styled the Great.
956. Otho: succeeded by his brother,
965. Henry, styled the Great: bequeathed his dukedom to the king of France.[1]
1015. Henry II., afterwards king of France.
1031. Robert, brother of Henry II.
1075. Hugh I.
1078. Eudes I.
1102. Hugh II., surnamed the Pacific, reigned 40 years: succeeded by
1142. Eudes II.
1162. Hugh III.
1193. Eudes III.
1218. Hugh IV.: reigned 54 years.
1272. Robert II.
1305. Hugh V.
1315. Eudes IV.
1350. Philip I. *de Rouvre.*
1363. Philip II. surnamed the Hardy, for gallantly fighting near his father king John, of France, at the battle of Poitiers: founded the second royal house of Burgundy.
1384. [Flanders united to Burgundy by the marriage of Philip with Margaret, heiress of the counts of Flanders.]
1404. John, surnamed *Sans Peur* or the Fearless: murdered on the bridge of Montereau. — *Henault.*
1419. Philip III., surnamed the Good.
1421. [Namur sold to Burgundy.]
1429. [Brabant united to Burgundy.]
1433. [Holland and Hainault united to Burgundy.]
1444. [Luxemburg sold to Burgundy.]
1467. Charles the Bold, son of Philip the Good: treacherously killed in an engagement with the duke of Lorraine, and with him ended the second house of Burgundy in 1477.
1477. [Burgundy now passed to Austria by the marriage of Mary, its heiress, with Maximilian I., emperor of Germany.]

LORRAINE.

THIS country took its name from Lothaire, or Lotharius, son of the emperor of the same name, and was given to the prince as an independent dominion, A.D. 851. The kingdom eventually was divided in the 10th century into two parts. Lower Lorraine was governed by its dukes, afterwards dukes of Brabant, until Brabant became united with Burgundy in 1429. The late province subsisted until 1766, when it was finally united to France.

DUKES.

LOWER LORRAINE.

959. Godfrey I.
964. Godfrey II.
976. Charles, of France.
1001. Otho I.
1005. Godfrey III.

[1] This bequest is accounted for by Henry and his immediate predecessor, his brother Otho, being the sons of Hugh the Great (the Abbot) of France. — *Henault.*

1023. Gothelon, styled the Great.
1043. Godfrey IV., surnamed the Hardy.
1048. Frederick of Luxemburg.
1065. Godfrey IV., again.
1069. Godfrey V., Bossu.
1076. Conrad.
1089. Godfrey VI., of Bouillon.
1101. Henry I.
1106. Godfrey VII., styled the Great.
1128. Walleran, and Godfrey VII.
1140. Godfrey VIII. *le Jeune.*
1143. Godfrey IX., surnamed the Valiant.

DUKES OF BRABANT.

1190. Henry II.
1235. Henry III.
1248. Henry IV.
1261. John I., surnamed the Victorious.
1294. John II., surnamed the Pacific.
1312. John III., styled the Triumphant.
1355. Jane and Wenceslas of Luxemburg.
1383. Jane governed alone.
1405. Antony.
1415. John IV.
1427. Philip.
1429. [Brabant united to Burgundy.]

LORRAINE.

916. Giselbert or Gilbert.
940. Henry I.
944. Conrad, the Red.
953. Bruno, archbishop of Cologne.
959. Frederick I.
984. Thierry I.
1026. Frederick II.
1033. Gothelon or Gothelo I.
1043. Gothelon II.
1046. Albert d'Alsace.
1048. Gerard d'Alsace.
1070. Thierry, surnamed the Valiant.
1115. Sigismund I.
1139. Matthew I.
1176. Sigismund II.
1205. Ferri I.
1206. Ferri II.
1213. Theobald I.
1220. Matthew II.
1251. Ferri III.: governed 53 years.
1304. Theobald II.
1312. Ferri IV.
1328. Raoul. French for Rollo.
1346. John I.
1391. Charles I., surnamed the Hardy.
1431. Rene d'Anjou, styled the Good. The succession disputed by Antony de Vaudemont.
1453. John II.
1470. Nicholas.
1473. Jolantha and Rene II.
1508. Antony, surnamed the Good.
1544. Francis I.
1545. Charles II. styled the Great: this prince reigned 63 years.
1608. Henry II., styled the Good.
1624. Francis II., Charles III., and Nicholas-Francis, governed jointly.
1670. Charles, alone: succeeded by his nephew,
1675. Charles IV.: succeeded by his son,
1690. Leopold.
1729. Francis-Stephen; grand-duke of Tuscany in 1737; married Maria-Theresa of Austria. Emperor of Germany in 1745.
1737. Stanislaus, of Poland.
1766. [Lorraine united to France. See note appended to *Tuscany.*]

FLANDERS.

THIS country passed early into the hands of France, and was governed by its counts or earls, chiefly subject to that crown, from A.D. 862, until united with Burgundy in 1384. In the former year, Baldwin, the great forester or ranger of France, having carried off the daughter of Charles the Bald, widow of a king of England[1], after much difficulty obtained the king's consent to marry her, and was made earl of Flanders.—*Henault.*

COUNTS OF FLANDERS.

862. Baldwin I. *Bras de Fer*, first count.
879. Baldwin II., called the Bald.
918. Arnulph I. and Baldwin III.
965. Arnulph II., *le Jeune.*
989. Baldwin IV., called the Bearded.
1036. Baldwin V., *le Débonnaire.*
1067. Baldwin VI., surnamed the Good.
1070. Arnulph III.
1071. Robert I., *le Frison.*
1093. Robert II., of Jerusalem.
1111. Baldwin VII., *à la Hache.*
1119. Charles the Good: assassinated in the church of Donatianus during divine service.
1127. William de Clito, or Cliton: mortally wounded at the siege of Alost.
1128. Thierry.
1168. Philip d'Alsace.
1191. Margaret I., and Baldwin VIII.
1194. Baldwin IX., of Constantinople: Eastern emperor in 1204.
1206. Jane and Ferdinand.
1233. Jane governs alone.
1244. Margaret II., of Constantinople.
1280. Guy de Dampierre, her son: another son, John d'Avennes, became count of Holland.
1305. Robert III., de Bethune.
1322. Louis I., de Crecy, his grandson.
1346. Louis II., de Male.
1384. [On the death of Louis II., Philip the Hardy, of Burgundy, succeeded, by marriage with his daughter and heiress, and united Flanders to his dukedom.]

[1] The widow alluded to by Henault was Judith, second queen of Ethelwolf, who had espoused her when she was only twelve years of age. She afterwards became the wife of his son and successor Ethelbald. That king, however, was forced by public indignation and the censure of the Church to send her to her father in France; and there she was married to Baldwin.—*Charles Home's "England."*

HAINAULT.

The counts of Hainault were early of considerable note, and their names occur frequently in connection with the most remarkable political transactions of their time. In modern annals the province has been the theatre of great military conflicts, among which may be mentioned those of Enghein, Seneffe, Steenkirk, Fleurus, Malplaquet, Tournay, and Fontenoy.

Counts of Hainault.

875. Regner I.
916. Regner II.
932. Regner III.
958. Richer I.
* * * *
972. Garner, and Rainald.
973. Godfrey the Old, and Arnulph.
998. Regner IV.
1013. Regner V.
1030. Rechila, Herman, and Baldwin I.
1051. Rechila.
1070. Baldwin II., of Jerusalem.
1099. Baldwin III.
1120. Baldwin IV., surnamed the Builder; reigned 51 years.
1171. Baldwin V., styled the Valiant.
1195. Baldwin VI.
1206. Jane.
1244. Margaret, countess of Flanders.
1280. John d'Avennes, her son: another son, Guy de Dampierre, by another husband, became count of Flanders.
1299. [John d'Avennes succeeded to Holland. The provinces united.]

LUXEMBURG.

Sigefrid was first count in the 10th century, and the province continued to be governed by independent counts or dukes until it was sold to Burgundy in 1444. The princes of Luxemburg became of considerable note, and several of them have been emperors of Germany. The present dynasty of the Netherlands has the title of grand-duke of Luxemburg.

Counts or Dukes.

965. Sigefrid.
998. Frederic.
1019. Gilbert or Giselbert.
1057. Conrad I.
1086. Henry I.
1096. William.
1128. Conrad II.
1136. Henry II., called the Blind; governed 60 years.
1196. Ermensind and Theobald.
1214. Ermensind and Waleran.
1226. Henry III., styled the Great.
1275. Henry IV.
1288. Henry V.; elected emperor in 1308, as Henry VII.: said to have been poisoned.
1309. John, king of Bohemia; killed at the battle of Cressy, in 1346.
1346. Charles; elected emperor in 1347, as Charles IV.
1353. Wenceslas I., duke.
1383. Wenceslas II.; emperor.
1388. Jossus, *le Barbu.*
1411. Antony, of Burgundy.
1451. Elizabeth de Görlitz.
1444. [Luxemburg united to Burgundy.]

ANJOU.

In 877, Louis the Stammerer, son and successor of Charles the Bald of France, upon his accession to that crown, bestowed many largesses on his friends. In order to reconcile the malcontents (those who had not shared them) Louis found it expedient to dismember great portions of his domains; and hence arose many seignories, duchies, and counties, possessed by various individuals and families. This is believed to be the origin of the counts of Anjou, of whom Ingelger was the founder.—*Henault.*

Counts of Anjou.

Fulco (Fulke), surnamed the Red: after having united the counties of Eudo and Ingelger, died in 938.
938. Fulco II., surnamed the Good: succeeded by his eldest son,
958. Geoffrey I.: he obtained for himself and

his successors the dignity of seneschal of France.

987. Fulco III., the Black; died returning from Jerusalem: succeeded by his son,

1040. Geoffrey II. Martel (the Hammer), who died without male issue.

1060. { Geoffrey III., the Bearded; and Fulco IV.; the latter imprisoned his brother, and was excommunicated by the pope: his consort, Bertrade of Montfort, was carried off by the king (Philip I. of France), who married her.

1106. Geoffrey IV.: released his uncle, who died soon after, leaving to his nephew Anjou. Geoffrey fell in a war with his father by a poisoned arrow, discharged at him, it is said, at the instance of Bertrade.

1109. Fulco V., son of Geoffrey IV.; became king of Jerusalem, and died in 1142: succeeded by his third son,

1129. Geoffrey V., Plantagenet; obtained Anjou from his father this year: his two elder brothers succeeded the father as kings of Jerusalem.

[Geoffrey V. married Mathilde d'Angleterre[1] (Maud, daughter of Henry I.): he conquered Normandy, which he gave, in 1149, to his son Henry, afterwards Henry II., king of England.]

1150. Geoffrey VI., second son of the preceding: died without an heir.

1158. William, earl of Poitou, third son of Geoffrey V.: died in 1164.

[Anjou from this time became a possession of the kings of England. It was, however, in the reign of John taken, together with Normandy, by Philip-Augustus of France, and incorporated with that kingdom, and given as a fief; first to]

** John, son of Louis VIII., who died early; and next to

1264. Charles, his brother, who, later, became Charles I. of Sicily; and whose descendants were called the house of Anjou.

[Alfonso V., of Arragon and Naples, achieved a victory over René of Anjou[2] in 1422. The dukedom of Anjou afterwards became nothing more than a mere title, taken by the second sons of the kings of France. This title has long since ceased.]

[1] From this marriage of Maud of England with Geoffrey of Anjou, sprung the line of the Plantagenets of our own country, a race of fourteen kings, commencing with Henry II. in 1154, and terminating with Richard III. in 1485, a period of 331 years.

[2] Margaret of Anjou, daughter of René of Anjou, above mentioned, was queen of Henry VI. of England, and her name will ever stand prominently in British history. She was of an ambitious and Amazonian spirit, remarkable for her courage and enterprize, and the intrepidity with which she headed her troops in the war of the roses against the house of York. If she had not been the instrument of her husband's misfortunes by putting to death the duke of Gloucester, his uncle, her name would be immortalized for the fortitude and policy with which she supported the rights of Henry and her son. She defeated the duke of York at Wakefield in 1460, and in her march to London encountered at St. Albans (1461) the earl of Warwick, who had her husband with him as a prisoner; her success in this battle set him free. But after the defeat at Towton, being unable to raise a new army in England, she crossed over to France to solicit succours from Louis XI., who refused them. The fatal battle of Tewkesbury (1471) put an end to all her enterprizes. Margaret was taken prisoner, and confined in the Tower, but was ransomed by Louis, in return for which she made over to him all her right to the duchies of Anjou, Lorraine, and Barr, and the county of Provence. Died in 1482.

PART II.

STATESMEN AND STATE OFFICERS OF ENGLAND.

AMBASSADORS, ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY, MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY, &c. FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO FOREIGN STATES.

(*From the Accession of King* GEORGE III. 1760.)

*** *After the year* 1800, *the respective dates are, in most cases, those of the Credentials.*

AMBASSADORS are frequently mentioned in early history. As civilization advanced, and intercourse between nations (its consequence) became greater, they were made resident at courts, thereby to render the friendly relations of these courts with each other, the more permanent and enlarged. In England, we have four classes or degrees of ministers to foreign courts. The first class are Ambassadors; Envoys or Ministers-Plenipotentiary constitute the second class; Ministers, called resident (though all are so) the third; and *Chargés d'Affaires* the fourth. The distinctions are usually regulated by the dignity of the individual, the importance of his mission, and the splendour of the court to which he is accredited. The *Corps Diplomatique* of Great Britain has furnished to her councils some of her greatest statesmen. Many of the personages who have been members of it have risen to the highest honours in reward of their eminent services to their country, not more by their consummate wisdom in conducting delicate and intricate negotiation, than by their prudence and address in removing those political asperities that sometimes occur in the great business of nations.

EUROPE.

TO THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY, AFTERWARDS OF AUSTRIA.

1763. David Murray, viscount Stormont (afterwards earl of Mansfield), ambassador. May 7.
1772. Sir Robert-Murray Keith (afterwards Right hon.), ambassador. Aug. 14.
1790. Thomas, earl of Elgin, ambassador extraordinary, to congratulate Leopold II. on his accession to the throne.
1792. Thomas, earl of Elgin, ambassador to the emperor Francis II. Aug. 18.
1793. Sir Morton Eden (afterwards Right hon. and lord Henley), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.
1794. George-John, earl Spencer, ambassador extraordinary, on particular affairs.
1799. Gilbert, lord Minto, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. July 2.
1801. Hon. Arthur Paget (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Arthur), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Aug. 21.
1805. Charles, earl of Harrington; extraordinary mission. Nov. 28.
1806. Robert Adair (afterwards Right hon. sir Robert), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. May 7.
1807. George-Augustus, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, ambassador. May 14.
1809. Benjamin Bathurst; extraordinary mission. Feb. 14.
1813. George-Hamilton Gordon, earl of Aberdeen, ambassador. July 29.
— Hon. Frederick-James Lamb (afterwards sir Frederick, and lord Beauvale; succeeded as viscount Melbourne), minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* Aug. 6.
1814. Charles-William, lord Stewart (afterwards succeeded as marquess of Londonderry), ambassador.
— Robert, viscount Castlereagh (afterwards marquess of Londonderry), Richard, earl of Clancarty, William, earl Cathcart, and Charles-William, lord Stewart, plenipotentiaries to the congress at Vienna. Aug. 11.
1815. Arthur, duke of Wellington, first plenipotentiary to the congress of Vienna. Jan. 18.
— Hon. Robert Gordon (afterwards Right hon. sir Robert), minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* March 27.

1817. The same, *ad int.* June 24.
1818. Robert, viscount Castlereagh, and Arthur duke of Wellington, plenipotentiaries to the conference at Aix-la-Chapelle. Aug. 18.
1821. Hon. Robert Gordon, again, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* Jan. 19.
— Arthur, duke of Wellington, plenipotentiary to the conference at Vienna. Sept. 9.
1822. Arthur, duke of Wellington; extraordinary mission; congress at Verona. Sept. 14.
1823. Sir Henry Wellesley (afterwards lord Cowley), ambassador. Feb. 3.
1831. Hon. Francis-Reginald Forbes, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* April 22.
— Rt. hon. and hon. sir Frederick-James Lamb, again, ambassador. May 13.
1832. John-George, lord (afterwards earl of) Durham; extraordinary mission to Austria, to Prussia, and to Russia. Sept. 14.
1834. Hon. William Thomas Horner Fox-Strangways, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* Oct. 8.
1835. Right hon. sir Charles Bagot; special mission. April 7.
— Hon. Henry-Edward Fox, afterwards lord Holland, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* July 2.
1838. John-Ralph Milbanke, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* Nov. 7.
1841. Right hon. sir Robert Gordon, ambassador. Oct. 16.
1845. Arthur-Charles Magenis, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* June 18.
1846. John, viscount Ponsonby, ambassador. Aug. 10.
1849. Arthur-Charles Magenis, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* May 7.
1851. John, earl of Westmorland, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Jan. 27. The PRESENT Minister.

To the King of Bavaria.

(*See Germany, previous to* 1814.)

[Diplomatic relations between England and the king of Bavaria, were established at the close of the war in 1814.]
1814. George-Henry Rose (afterwards Rt. hon. sir George), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Jan. 31.
1815. Hon. Frederick-James Lamb (afterwards sir Frederick, and lord Beauvale; succeeded as viscount Melbourne), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Sept. 12.
1820. Brook Taylor (afterwards right hon. sir Brook), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. March 6.
1828. David Montagu, lord Erskine, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Jan. 4.
1843. John-Ralph Milbanke, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Nov. 24. The PRESENT (1850) Minister to Bavaria.

To the King of the Belgians.

[Since the separation of Belgium from the kingdom of the Netherlands, and the establishment of a distinct monarchy, 1830-31.]
1830. John, viscount Ponsonby; special mission to provisional government. Dec. 1.
1831. Rt. hon. sir Robert Adair; special mission. Aug. 3.
1832. Col. hon. John-Hobart Caradoc (afterwards succeeded as baron Howden); military special mission. Nov. 15.
1835. Henry-Lytton Bulwer (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Henry), *chargé d'affaires.* Dec. 3.
1836. Sir George-Hamilton Seymour, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. April 4.
1845. Thomas-Wathen Waller, *chargé d'affaires.* Oct. 18.
1846. Charles-Augustus, lord Howard de Walden and Seaford, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Dec. 10. The PRESENT (1850) Minister to Belgium.
— Rt. hon. sir Stratford Canning, extraordinary mission to Belgium, Germany, Greece, and Switzerland.

To the King of Denmark.

1763. Dudley-Alexander-Sydney Cosby (afterwards lord Sydney, of Leix, in Ireland), resident. Sept. 10.
1765. William Gordon (afterwards sir William, bart.), envoy extraordinary. June 29.
— Robert Gunning (afterwards sir Robert), resident. Nov. 23.
1771. Robert-Murray Keith (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Robert), envoy extraordinary. Feb. 13.
1772. Ralph Woodford, envoy extraordinary. Aug. 14.
1774. Daniel De Laval, resident. July 15.
1778. The same; envoy extraordinary. June 10.
1779. Morton Eden (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Morton, and lord Henley), envoy extraordinary. March 17.
1782. Hugh Elliot, envoy extraordinary, and (afterwards) minister plenipotentiary.
1791. Daniel Hailes, envoy extraordinary. Dec. 14.
1795. Lord Robert-Stephen Fitzgerald, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. July 7.
1800. Charles, lord (afterwards viscount and earl) Whitworth; extraordinary mission. Aug. 1.
1803. Sir James Craufurd, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Feb. 27.
— Robert Liston (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Robert); extraordinary mission. June 23.
1804. Benjamin Garlike, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Dec. 31.
1805. Edward Thornton (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Edward), minister plenipotentiary to Denmark, the Hanse Towns, Lower Saxony, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Mecklenburg-Strelitz. May 4.

1807. Brook Taylor (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Brook), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* July 17.
1807. Francis-James Jackson, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* July 24.
— Anthony Merry, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Oct. 3.
1812. Edward Thornton, again, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. July 5.
1813. General hon. Alexander Hope, envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary. Jan. 15.
1814. Augustus-John Foster (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Augustus), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. May 19.
1824. Henry-Watkin-Williams Wynn (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Henry), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Sept. 14. The PRESENT (1850) Minister to Denmark.

To FRANCE.

1761. Hans Stanley, afterwards Rt. hon. Hans Stanley, *chargé d'affaires.*
1762. John, duke of Bedford, ambassador. Sept. 4.
1763. Francis Seymour, earl of Hertford, ambassador.
1765. Charles Lenox, duke of Richmond, ambassador.
1766. William-Henry Nassau, earl of Rochford, ambassador. July 2.
1768. Simon Harcourt, earl Harcourt, ambassador.
1772. David Murray, viscount Stormont (afterwards earl of Mansfield), ambassador. Sept. 9.
1783. Francis-Godolphin Osborne, marquess of Carmarthen, ambassador. Feb. 10.
— George Montagu, duke of Manchester, ambassador. April 9.
— John-Frederick Sackville, duke of Dorset, ambassador.
1784. Daniel Hailes, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* April 28.
1785. Rt. hon. William Eden (afterwards lord Auckland), envoy extraordinary, and plenipotentiary for commercial affairs. Dec. 9.
1790. George Granville, earl Gower, ambassador. June 11. Recalled Sept. 1792.
[The war interrupted the diplomatic relations between the two countries.]
1796. James, lord (afterwards earl of) Malmesbury, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary for negotiating a treaty of peace. Oct. 13.
1797. James, lord Malmesbury, again; for negotiating a peace with the plenipotentiaries of the French republic at Lisle. June 30.
1801. Charles, marquess Cornwallis, plenipotentiary at the congress held at Amiens. Oct. 29.
— Francis-James Jackson, minister plenipotentiary. Dec. 2.
1802. Anthony Merry, minister plenipotentiary. April 1.
— Charles, lord (afterwards viscount and earl) Whitworth, ambassador. Sept. 10. Left Paris, May 19, 1803.
[The war with Napoleon again interrupted the diplomatic relations between the two countries.]
1806. Francis Seymour, earl of Yarmouth, and James, earl of Lauderdale, commissioners for negotiating a peace with France. Aug. 1.
1814. Sir Charles Stuart (afterwards lord Stuart de Rothesay), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* June 4.
— Rt. hon. Charles Bagot (afterwards sir Charles), minister plenipotentiary. July 11.
— Arthur, duke of Wellington, ambassador. Aug. 8.
1815. Lord Fitzroy-James-Henry Somerset, minister plenipotentiary. Jan. 18.
— Sir Charles Stuart, again; ambassador, *ad int.* March 26.
1824. Granville, viscount (afterwards earl) Granville; special mission, to congratulate Charles X. on his accession to the throne. Oct. 7.
— Hon. Algernon Percy, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* Oct. 12.
— Granville, viscount Granville, again, ambassador. Nov. 3.
1825. Hugh, duke of Northumberland; special embassy; coronation of the king (Charles X.). April 30.
1828. Lord Stuart de Rothesay, ambassador. July 1.
1830. Viscount Granville, again; ambassador. Dec. 8.
1832. Hamilton-Charles-James Hamilton, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* March 23.
1833. Arthur Aston (afterwards sir Arthur), minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* April 19.
1835. Henry, lord Cowley, ambassador. March 13.
— Granville, earl (late viscount) Granville, ambassador. March 29.
1837. Arthur Aston, again, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* July 24.
1839. Henry Lytton Bulwer (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Henry), minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* July 29.
1841. Henry, lord Cowley, again, ambassador. Oct. 16.
1845. Lord William Hervey, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* July 29.
1846. Constantine-Henry, marquess of Normanby, ambassador. Aug. 12.
1848. Marquess of Normanby, *continued;* special and temporary mission to the French National Assembly. Aug. 16.
1849. Marquess of Normanby, *continued,* ambassador. Jan. 31. The PRESENT (1850) Ambassador to France.

To GERMANY.

1763. Philip Stanhope, envoy extraordinary to the diet of the empire. March 22.
— James Porter (afterwards sir James), minister plenipotentiary to the emperor of Germany's court at Brussels. May 7.
1764. William Gordon (afterwards sir William), minister plenipotentiary at Ratisbon. April 3.
1765. The same, now minister plenipotentiary at Brussels. Nov. 23.

1765. Fulke Greville, envoy extraordinary to the elector of Bavaria, and minister plenipotentiary to the diet of Ratisbon. Nov. 23.
1769. Lewis de Visme, minister plenipotentiary to the elector of Bavaria and diet of Ratisbon.
1773. Hugh Elliot, minister plenipotentiary to the elector of Bavaria, and minister to the diet of Ratisbon. Dec. 24.
1776. Morton Eden (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Morton, and lord Henley), to the same. Oct. 31.
1777. Alleyne Fitzherbert (afterwards lord St. Helens), minister at Brussels. March 4.
1779. Richard Oakes, minister to the diet of Ratisbon.
1780. Hon. John Trevor, minister plenipotentiary to the elector palatine, and minister to the diet of Ratisbon. April 7.
1781. Ralph Heathcote, minister plenipotentiary to the elector of Cologne, &c. March 3.
1783. George Byng, viscount Torrington, envoy extraordinary to the emperor's court at Brussels.
— Robert, viscount Galway, envoy extraordinary to the elector palatine, and minister to the diet of Ratisbon. Feb. 22.
— Hon. Thomas Walpole, envoy extraordinary to the elector palatine. Nov. 19.
1788. Hon. Thomas Walpole, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the same.
1790. Charles-Henry Fraser, minister plenipotentiary to the circle of Lower Saxony, and resident at the Hanse Towns. Aug. 14.
1792. Thomas, earl of Elgin, envoy extraordinary to the emperor's court at Brussels. Aug. 18.
1796. William Elliot, minister plenipotentiary to the elector palatine, and minister to the diet of Ratisbon.
1798. Hon. Arthur Paget (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Arthur), envoy extraordinary to the elector palatine, and minister to the diet of Ratisbon. May 22.
— Sir James Craufurd, bart., minister plenipotentiary to the circle of Lower Saxony, and resident at the Hanse Towns. July 28.
1799. Francis Drake, envoy extraordinary to the same, and minister to the diet of Ratisbon. June 11.
1800. The same, to the elector palatine, *new credentials*, and envoy extraordinary to the diet of Ratisbon. May.
1801. Brook Taylor (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Brook), minister plenipotentiary to Hesse-Cassel and to the elector of Cologne. Aug. 4.
1802. Francis Drake, minister plenipotentiary to the elector palatine, in addition to his former character. July 1.
1803. The same, minister plenipotentiary to the diet of Ratisbon. Feb. 27.
1805. Hon. William Hill, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the circle of Franconia. March 1.
— Edward Thornton (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Edward), minister plenipotentiary to Denmark, the Hanse Towns, and the circle of Lower Saxony, to Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, and to Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. May 4.
1815. Alexander Cockburn, envoy extraordinary to the Hanse Towns and to Lower Saxony. June 1.
1817. Hon. Frederick-James Lamb (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Frederick, and lord Beauvale; succeeded as viscount Melbourne), minister plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation. Nov. 28.
1820. The same, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. March 6.
1823. George-Hamilton Seymour (afterwards sir George), *chargé d'affaires, ad int.*, to the Germanic Confederation. Oct. 7.
1824. Hon. Frederick Cathcart, minister plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation. April 2.
1826. Hon. Frederick Cathcart, minister plenipotentiary to Hesse-Cassel. Feb. 2.
1827. John-Ralph Milbanke, *chargé d'affaires, ad int.*, to the same. March 20.
1828. Henry-Unwin Addington, minister plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation, and to Hesse-Cassel. Feb. 18.
1829. George-William Chad, minister plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation, and to Hesse-Cassel. Nov. 2.
1830. Thomas Cartwright (afterwards sir Thomas), minister plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation. Nov. 16.
1831. The same, minister plenipotentiary to Hesse-Cassel. Jan. 14.
1838. Hon. Henry-Edward Fox (afterwards lord Holland), minister plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation. May 2.
— The same, to Hesse-Cassel. May 2.
1839. Hon. Ralph Abercromby, minister plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation. Jan. 2.
— The same, to Hesse Cassel. July 25.
1840. Hon. William-Thomas-Horner Fox-Strangways, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation, and minister plenipotentiary to Hesse-Cassel. Aug. 1.
1841. Hon. Francis-Reginald Forbes, minister plenipotentiary to Saxe-Coburg Gotha. June 29. See *Saxony*.
1843. Hon. Francis-George Molyneux, *chargé d'affaires* to the diet. Jan. 24.
1847. John, earl of Westmorland, minister plenipotentiary to Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, and to Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. April 20. See *Prussia*.
— Hon. John-Duncan Bligh, minister plenipotentiary to Oldenburg. April 20. See *Hanover*.
— The same, minister plenipotentiary to Brunswick. Oct. 15. See *Hanover*.
— John, earl of Westmorland, minister plenipotentiary to Anhalt-Dessau. Oct. 15. See *Prussia*.
— Hon. Francis-Reginald Forbes, minister plenipotentiary to Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, to Saxe-Altenburg, and to Saxe-Meiningen. Oct. 15. See *Saxony*.
— Hon. William-Thomas-Horner-Fox-Strangways, minister plenipotentiary to Hesse-Darmstadt, and to Nassau. Oct. 15.
— Rt. hon. Sir Stratford Canning, extraordinary mission to Germany, Belgium, Greece, and Switzerland.
1848. Henry-Richard-Charles, lord Cowley; special mission to Frankfort, *without credentials*. July 29. The PRESENT (1850) Minister.

To the King of Greece.

[Greece became a kingdom, Oct. 5, 1832; and Otho, of Bavaria, ascended the throne, as first king, Jan. 25, in the following year.]

1833. Edward-James Dawkins, minister plenipotentiary. Jan. 1.
1835. Sir Edmund Lyons, minister plenipotentiary. July 2.
1847. Rt. hon. sir Stratford Canning, extraordinary mission to Greece, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland.
1849. Rt. hon. Thomas Wyse, minister plenipotentiary. Feb. 14. The PRESENT (1850) Minister to Greece.

To the King of Hanover.

[Hanover became separated from the crown of Great Britain by the demise of his Britannic majesty, William IV., June 20, 1837, when Ernest, duke of Cumberland, ascended the throne.]

1838. Hon. John-Duncan Bligh, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. May 2. The PRESENT (1850) Minister to Hanover.

To the Hanse Towns.

Philip Stanhope, resident.
1762. Robert Colebrooke, resident.
1763. Ralph Woodford, resident. March 22.
1772. Emmanuel Matthias, resident. Aug. 14.
1790. Charles-Henry Fraser, resident, and minister plenipotentiary to Lower Saxony. Aug. 13.
1798. Sir James Craufurd, bart., resident, and minister plenipotentiary to Lower Saxony. July 28.
1803. Sir George-Berriman Rumbold, bart.[1], resident. Seized by the French government, and conveyed to Paris, Oct. 25, 1804: restored to liberty, and arrived in London, Nov. 18, following.
1805. Edward Thornton (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Edward), resident, and minister plenipotentiary to Denmark, Lower Saxony, Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, and Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. May 4.
1813. Alexander Cockburn; special mission. March.
1815. Alexander Cockburn, envoy extraordinary. June 1.
1836. Henry Canning, *chargé d'affaires* to the Hanse Towns and to Lower Saxony. Nov. 29.
1841. Colonel Lloyd Hodges, *chargé d'affaires*. July 31. The PRESENT (1850) Minister to the Hanse Towns, &c.

To the Netherlands.

Hon. Joseph Yorke (afterwards rt. hon. sir Joseph), envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary.
1784. Sir James Harris (afterwards lord and earl of Malmesbury), envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the states-general of the United Provinces. July 3.
1788. The same, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the states general, &c. Feb. 8.
1789. Rt. hon. Alleyne Fitzherbert (afterwards lord St. Helens), envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the states general, &c. May 16.
— William Eden, lord Auckland, ambassador to the states general, &c. Nov. 28.
1790. Lord Henry-John Spencer, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.*, to their high mightinesses. April 7.
1793. Hon. William Eliot (afterwards lord Eliot and earl of St. Germans), minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.*
1794. Alleyne, lord St. Helens, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary.
1802. Robert Liston (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Robert), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Batavian republic. Aug. 14.
1813. Richard, earl of Clancarty, ambassador to the prince of Orange. Nov. 25.
1815. Sir Charles Stuart (afterwards lord Stuart de Rothesay), ambassador to the prince of Orange. Jan. 16.
— Sir Charles Stuart (afterwards lord Stuart de Rothesay), ambassador to the Low Countries. March 21.
— John James, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* June 29.
1817. Richard, earl of Clancarty, again, ambassador. Jan. 18.
1819. George-William Chad, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* March 23.
1824. Granville, viscount (afterwards earl) Granville, ambassador. Feb. 14.
— Andrew-Snape Douglas, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* Oct. 6.
— Rt. hon. sir Charles Bagot, ambassador. Nov. 27.

[1] Sir George Rumbold's house, near Altona, was surrounded by a company of eighty soldiers (part of a detachment of 250) at one o'clock in the morning; the doors were forced open, and his person and papers seized. On the instant, he was hurried into a carriage, taken to the banks of the Elbe, and thence conveyed to Harbourg, and to Hanover, and subsequently by land, escorted by a squadron of dragoons, to Paris, where, immediately on his arrival, he was lodged in the Temple. The British government appealed in strong terms to the *corps diplomatique* against this outrage, and the different sovereigns of Europe were invoked to resent it. However, after an examination of his papers (in which nothing was found to implicate him in a supposed conspiracy), and an imprisonment of three days, he was released, and removed, still strongly guarded, first to Boulogne, and then to Cherbourg. At this latter place he was embarked for England in a fishing-smack, which, meeting in the channel the British frigate *Niobe*, she received him on board, and landed him at Portsmouth. This affair produced a great sensation at every court.

1829. Thomas Cartwright (afterwards sir Thomas), minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* July 28.
1832. Hon. John-Duncan Bligh, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* June 16.
1833. Hon. George-Sulyarde-Stafford Jerningham, *chargé d'affaires.*
1835. Sir Edward-Cromwell Disbrowe, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Dec. 30. The PRESENT (1850) Minister to the Netherlands.

TO THE KING AND REPUBLIC OF POLAND.

Thomas Wroughton (afterwards sir Thomas), minister plenipotentiary.
1778. Richard Oakes, minister plenipotentiary. June 10.
1779. James Hare, minister plenipotentiary. Oct. 19.
1782. John, viscount Dalrymple (afterwards earl of Stair), minister plenipotentiary. Jan. 5.
1784. Charles Whitworth (afterwards sir Charles, baron, viscount, and earl Whitworth), minister plenipotentiary. June 25.
1788. Daniel Hailes, minister plenipotentiary. Sept. 13.
1791. William Gardiner, minister plenipotentiary. Dec. 14.
[Poland was finally partitioned by Russia, Austria, and Prussia, in 1795.]

TO THE COURT OF PORTUGAL.

Hon. Edward Hay, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.
1766. William-Henry Lyttleton (afterwards lord Westcote, in Ireland), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Oct. 25.
1771. Hon. Robert Walpole, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. June 12.
1786. William Fawkener, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, for negotiating commercial affairs in conjunction with the hon. Robert Walpole. Oct. 4.
1800. John-Hookham Frere, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Oct. 14.
1802. Lord Robert-Stephen Fitzgerald, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Sept. 25.
1806. James, earl of Rosslyn, John, earl of St. Vincent, and general Simcoe; extraordinary mission. Aug. 9.
— Percy Clinton, viscount Strangford, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* Dec. 1.
1808. Percy Clinton, viscount Strangford, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. April 16.
[Viscount Strangford went to the Brazils on the court of Portugal going thither.]
— John-Charles Villiers, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Nov. 27.
1810. Charles Stuart (afterwards sir Charles, and lord Stuart de Rothesay), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Jan. 10.
1814. Thomas Sydenham, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. May 26.
— Rt. hon. George Canning, ambassador; to congratulate the king on his return to his European dominions. Oct. 17.
1817. Rt. hon. Edward Thornton (afterwards sir Edward), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. July 29.
[Mr. Thornton went to the Brazils same year.]
1819. The same, ambassador *pro tem.* April 12.
1820. Edward-Michael Ward, *chargé d'affaires.* March 6.
1823. Rt. hon. sir Edward Thornton, again, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Aug. 7.
1824. Sir William A'Court (afterwards lord Heytesbury), ambassador. Aug. 16.
1825. Sir Charles Stuart (afterwards lord Stuart de Rothesay); special mission. March 14.
1827. Rt. hon. sir Frederick-James Lamb (afterwards lord Beauvale; succeeded as viscount Melbourne), ambassador. Dec. 28.
1833. Lord William Russell; special mission. Aug. 7.
— Charles-Augustus, lord Howard de Walden (afterwards lord Howard de Walden and Seaford), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Nov. 26.
1847. Sir George-Hamilton Seymour, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Feb. 2. The PRESENT (1850) Minister to Portugal.

TO THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

1765. Andrew Mitchell (afterwards sir Andrew), envoy extraordinary. Dec. 13.
1771. Robert Gunning (afterwards sir Robert, bart.), envoy extraordinary. Feb. 13.
1772. James Harris (afterwards sir James, lord and earl of Malmesbury), envoy extraordinary. Jan. 3.
1776. Hugh Elliot, envoy extraordinary. Oct. 13.
1782. George-James, earl of Cholmondeley, envoy extraordinary. June 14.
— Sir John Stepney, bart., envoy extraordinary. Sept. 21.
1784. John, viscount Dalrymple (afterwards earl of Stair), envoy extraordinary.
1788. Joseph Ewart, envoy extraordinary. Aug. 5.
1791. Sir Morton Eden (afterwards Rt. hon. and lord Henley), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Nov. 3.
1793. James, lord (afterwards earl of) Malmesbury, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.
1795. Lord Henry-John Spencer, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary: died July, 1795.
— Thomas, earl of Elgin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Aug. 15.
1800. John-Joshua, earl of Carysfort, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. July 12.
1802. Francis-James Jackson, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Oct. 24.

1805. Edward Thornton (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Edward), minister plenipotentiary to Denmark, the Hanse Towns, Lower Saxony, Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, and Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. May 4.
— Dudley, lord (afterwards earl of) Harrowby; extraordinary mission to Prussia and to Russia. Oct. 25.
1806. Lord Granville-Leveson Gower (afterwards earl Granville); extraordinary mission. Jan. 8.
— Charles, earl of Harrington; extraordinary mission. Jan 9.
— George Howard, viscount Morpeth (succeeded as earl of Carlisle). Sept. 29.
— John Hely, lord Hutchinson (succeeded as earl of Donoughmore). Nov. 18.
1807. John-Hookham Frere, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. June 17.
— Benjamin Garlike, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* July 17.
1813. Hon. sir Charles Stewart (afterwards lord Stewart, and marquess of Londonderry), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. April 7.
— Robert Stewart, viscount Castlereagh (succeeded as marquess of Londonderry); extraordinary mission. Dec. 27.
1815. George-Henry Rose (afterwards Rt. hon. sir George), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Sept. 10.
1822. Arthur, duke of Wellington; extraordinary mission to the congress at Verona. Sept. 14.
1823. Richard Meade, earl of Clanwilliam, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Feb. 3.
1827. Sir Brook Taylor (afterwards Rt. hon.), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Dec. 28.
1830. George-William Chad, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Sept. 20.
1832. Gilbert, earl of Minto, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Aug. 22.
— John-George, lord Durham (afterwards earl of Durham); extraordinary mission to Austria, Prussia, and Russia. Sept. 14.
1834. Sir George Shee, bart., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Oct. 31.
1835. Rt. hon. sir Robert Adair; special mission. July 28.
— Lord George-William Russell, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Nov. 24.
1841. John, lord Burghersh (afterwards earl of Westmorland), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Oct. 16.
1846. Henry-Francis Howard, *chargé d'affaires ad int.* May 28.
[The earl of Westmorland is (as above) the PRESENT (1850) Minister to Prussia.]

TO THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Robert-Murray Keith (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Robert), envoy extraordinary.
1762. John, earl of Buckinghamshire, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. July 17?
1764. Sir George (afterwards lord, viscount, and earl) Macartney, envoy extraordinary. Aug. 31.
1766. Rt. hon. Hans Stanley, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Aug. 12.
1767. Sir George (afterwards lord, viscount, and earl) Macartney, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Oct. 14.
1768. Charles Shaw, lord Cathcart, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Feb. 23.
1771. Robert Gunning (afterwards sir Robert, bart.), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Dec. 13.
1776. Sir James Harris (afterwards lord, and earl of Malmesbury), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Nov. 30.
1783. Alleyne Fitzherbert (afterwards lord St. Helens), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Aug. 19.
1788. Charles Whitworth (afterwards sir Charles, and lord, viscount, and earl Whitworth), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Oct. 13.
1790. William Fawkener, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.*
1801. Alleyne, lord St. Helens, ambassador to the emperor Alexander on his accession. April 24.
— Benjamin Garlike, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* July 13.
1802. Sir John-Borlase Warren, bart., ambassador. Sept. 5.
1804. Lord Granville-Leveson Gower (afterwards earl Granville), ambassador. Aug. 10.
1805. William Shaw, lord (afterwards viscount, and earl) Cathcart, ambassador. Nov. 28.
— Dudley, lord (afterwards earl of) Harrowby; extraordinary mission (and to Prussia). Nov. 28.
1806. Lord Granville-Leveson Gower (afterwards earl Granville), again, ambassador. May 17.
— Alexander Hamilton, marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale (succeeded as duke of Hamilton), ambassador. May 28.
1812. William Shaw, viscount (afterwards earl) Cathcart, ambassador. July 25.
— Horatio, lord Walpole (succeeded as earl of Orford), minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* Aug. 4.
1813. Robert, viscount Castlereagh (succeeded as marquess of Londonderry); special mission. Dec. 27.
1817. Lewis Casamajor, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* July 5.
1820. Rt. hon. sir Charles Bagot, ambassador. May 23.
— Lt.-col. hon. Frederick Cathcart, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.*
1822. Arthur, duke of Wellington; extraordinary mission to the congress of Verona. Sept. 14.
1824. Edward-Michael Ward, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* June 30.
— Rt. hon. Stratford Canning (afterwards sir Stratford); special mission. Dec. 8.
1825. Edward-Cromwell Disbrowe (afterwards sir Edward), minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* Feb. 23.

1825. Percy Clinton, viscount Strangford, ambassador. Oct. 10.
1826. Arthur, duke of Wellington, again; special mission. Feb. 6.
— William-Spencer Cavendish, duke of Devonshire; special embassy; coronation of the emperor Nicholas. May 5.
— Edward-Cromwell Disbrowe (afterwards sir Edward), minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* May 31.
1828. Hon. William Temple, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* Jan. 4.
— William, lord Heytesbury, ambassador. June 7.
1832. John-George, lord (afterwards earl of) Durham; extraordinary mission to Austria, Russia, and Prussia. July 3.
1852. Hon. John-Duncan Bligh, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* Sept. 3.
1835. John-George, earl of Durham, ambassador July 8.
1836. John-Ralph Milbanke, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* Sept. 29.
1838. Ulick-John, marquess of Clanricarde, ambassador. Oct. 6.
1840. Hon. John-Arthur-Douglas Bloomfield, (afterwards lord Bloomfield), minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* March 28.
1841. Charles, lord Stuart de Rothesay, ambassador. Oct. 16.
1844. John-Arthur-Douglas, lord Bloomfield, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. March 9. The PRESENT (1850) Minister to Russia.

To the King of Sardinia.

Hon. James-Stuart Mackenzie, envoy extraordinary.
1761. George Pitt (afterwards lord Rivers), envoy extraordinary.
1768. Sir William Lynch, envoy extraordinary. Oct. 1.
1779. John, viscount Mountstuart, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary. Aug. 16.
1783. Hon. John Trevor, envoy extraordinary. Feb. 22.
1789. The same, as minister plenipotentiary. June 16.
1799. Thomas Jackson, minister plenipotentiary. April 13.
1807. Hon. William Hill, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Dec. 9.
1824. Right hon. Augustus-John Foster (afterwards sir Augustus), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Sept. 14.
1840. Hon. Ralph Abercromby, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. May 30.
1847. Gilbert, earl of Minto; extraordinary mission to Italy, Sardinia, Sicily, and Switzerland. Sept. 14.
Hon. Ralph Abercromby (as above), the PRESENT (1850) Minister to Sardinia.

To the Court of Saxony.

David Murray, viscount Stormont (afterwards earl of Mansfield), envoy extraordinary to the elector.
1764. Philip Stanhope, envoy extraordinary. April 3.
1768. Robert-Murray Keith (afterwards right hon. sir Robert) envoy extraordinary. Nov. 27.
1771. John Osborne, envoy extraordinary. Feb. 11.
1775. Sir John Stepney, bart., envoy extraordinary. Nov. 30.
1783. Morton Eden (afterwards right hon. sir Morton, and lord Henley), envoy extraordinary.
1789. Morton Eden, now minister plenipotentiary.
1791. Hugh Elliot, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Nov. 13.
1803. Henry-Watkin-Williams Wynn (afterwards right hon. sir Henry), envoy extraordinary. June 25.
[Saxony was erected into a kingdom, conformably with the treaty of Posen (signed Dec. 11. 1806) between France and Frederick-Augustus, the then elector, afterwards king.]
1816. John-Philip Morier, envoy extraordinary. Jan. 5.
1824. George-William Chad, minister plenipotentiary. Dec. 11.
1828. Edward-Michael Ward, minister plenipotentiary. Feb. 18.
1832. Hon. Francis-Reginald Forbes, minister plenipotentiary. Nov. 26.
1842. Thomas, earl of Wilton, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; special mission. Sept. 24.
— Hon. Francis-Reginald Forbes (as above), the PRESENT (1850) Minister to Saxony. See also *Germany*.

To the King of the (Two) Sicilies.

Sir James Gray, bart., envoy extraordinary.
1764. William Hamilton (afterwards right hon. sir William), envoy extraordinary.
1800. Hon. sir Arthur Paget (afterwards right hon.), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Jan. 17.
1801. Rt. hon. William Drummond, envoy extraordinary. Aug. 4.
1803. Hugh Elliot, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Feb. 9.
1806. General Henry-Edward Fox, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary (military). May 29.
— Rt. hon. William Drummond, again, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Oct. 3.
1809. William Pitt, lord (afterwards earl) Amherst, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Feb. 1.
1811. Lord William-Cavendish Bentinck, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. June 4.
1812. Hon. Frederick-James Lamb (afterwards sir Frederick, and lord Beauvale, and succeeded as viscount Melbourne), minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* May 18.
1814. William A'Court (afterwards sir William, and lord Heytesbury), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. March 5.
1822. William-Richard Hamilton, envoy extra-

ordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Feb. 12.

1824. Right hon. William-Noel Hill, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Sept. 14.

1825. John, lord Burghersh (succeeded as earl of Westmorland); special mission on the accession of the king (Francis I.), as king of the Two Sicilies. Feb. 23.

1830. John, lord Burghersh (afterwards earl of Westmoreland), *again*; envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Nov. 16. *Not sent.*

1832. John, lord (afterwards viscount) Ponsonby, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. June 8.

— Hon. William Temple, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Nov. 27.

1847. Gilbert, earl of Minto; extraordinary mission to Italy, Sardinia, Sicily, and Switzerland. Dec. 17.

— Hon. William Temple (as above). The PRESENT (1850) Minister to the Two Sicilies.

To Spain.

George-William Hervey, earl of Bristol, ambassador.

1763. John Montagu, earl of Sandwich, ambassador. Feb. 19.

— William-Henry Nassau, earl of Rochford, ambassador. June 18.

1766. Sir James Gray, bart., ambassador. Nov. 25.

1770. George Pitt (afterwards lord Rivers), ambassador. Feb. 19.

1771. Thomas Robinson, lord Grantham, ambassador. Jan. 25.

— James Harris (afterwards sir James, and lord and earl of Malmesbury), minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* Feb. 22.

1783. John, viscount Mountstuart, ambassador. March 12.

— Philip Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield, ambassador. Dec. 31.

1784. Robert Liston (afterwards right hon. sir Robert), minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.*

1787. Rt. hon. William Eden (afterwards lord Auckland), ambassador. Aug. 18.

1789. Charles-Henry Fraser, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* July 18.

1794. Sir Morton Eden (afterwards lord Henley), ambassador. March 15.

1795. John, earl of Bute (late viscount Mountstuart, afterwards marquess of Bute), *again*, ambassador. April 23.

1802. John-Hookham Frere (afterwards right hon.), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Sept. 20.

1809. Richard, marquess Wellesley, ambassador. June 9.

— Bartholomew Frere, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* Sept. 17.

1810. Right hon. and hon. Henry Wellesley (afterwards sir Henry, and lord Cowley), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Jan. 3.

1811. The same; ambassador. Oct. 1.

1813. Charles-Richard-Vaughan (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Charles), minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* July 16.

1820. Lionel Hervey, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* Nov. 25.

1822. Sir William A'Court (afterwards lord Heytesbury), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Aug. 8.

1825. Right hon. and hon. Frederick-James Lamb (afterwards sir Frederick, and lord Beauvale; succeeded as viscount Melbourne), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Feb. 18.

1829. Henry-Unwin Addington, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, Dec. 7.

1832. Right hon. sir Stratford Canning; special mission. Dec. 13.

1833. Hon. George-William-Frederick Villiers (afterwards sir George; succeeded as earl of Clarendon), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Sept. 5.

1835. Lord Elliot, military mission.

1839. Hon. George-Sulyarde Stafford Jerningham, *chargé d'affaires*. Oct. 18.

1840. Arthur Aston (afterwards sir Arthur), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Feb. 13.

1843. Henry-Lytton Bulwer (afterwards right hon. sir Henry), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.[1] Nov. 25.

1850. John Hobart, lord Howden, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. May 9. The PRESENT (1850) Minister to Spain.

To the King of Sweden.

Sir John Goodricke, bart., envoy extraordinary.

1773. Lewis De Visme, envoy extraordinary. Nov. 29: died in 1776.

1776. Horace St. Paul, envoy extraordinary. Oct. 31.

1778. Thomas Wroughton (afterwards sir Thomas), envoy extraordinary. June 10.

1787. The same; now minister plenipotentiary. April 27: died Sept. this year.

— Charles Keene, *chargé d'affaires*. Sept. 22.

1788. Robert Liston (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Robert), minister plenipotentiary. Sept. 13.

1793. Lord Henry-John Spencer, envoy extraordinary. July 13.

1795. Daniel Hailes, minister plenipotentiary. July 11.

1802. Charles Arbuthnot (afterwards Rt. hon.), envoy extraordinary. Sept. 5.

1804. Hon. Henry-Manvers Pierrepont (afterwards Rt. hon.), envoy extraordinary

[1] In May 1848, Mr. Bulwer was ordered by the Spanish government to quit Madrid within forty-eight hours, on the alleged ground of his improper interference in the internal affairs of the kingdom. The minister of Spain, in London (M. Isturiz) was, in consequence, informed by the British government that he could not be allowed to continue at the court of Great Britain as minister from the Queen of Spain. M. Isturiz took his departure, therefore, from London on the 14th June following; and diplomatic relations were not renewed between the two countries until April 1850; when Lord Howden was appointed British minister to the court of Madrid, and M. Isturiz returned to the court of London.

and minister plenipotentiary. April 20.
1807. Alexander Straton, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Jan. 19.
— Rt. hon. Henry-Manvers Pierrepont; special mission. May.
— Edward Thornton (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Edward), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Dec. 10.
1808. Anthony Merry, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Nov. 1.
1811. Edward Thornton, *again*; special mission. Oct.
1812. Edward Thornton, *again*, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Aug. 5.
1817. Percy Clinton, viscount Strangford, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. July 18.
1820. Rt. hon. William-Fitzgerald-Vesey Fitzgerald (afterwards lord Fitzgerald and Vesci), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Aug. 7.
1823. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield (afterwards lord Bloomfield), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. April 24.
1832. Charles-Augustus, lord Howard de Walden (afterwards lord Howard de Walden and Seaford), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Sept. 21.
1833. Sir Edward Cromwell Disbrowe, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Nov. 26.
1835. Hon. John Duncan Bligh, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Nov. 3.
1838. Sir Thomas Cartwright, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Oct. 6.
1850. George-John-Robert Gordon, *chargé d'affaires*, May 2, during the absence of sir Thomas Cartwright.
1851. Sir Edmund Lyons, bart., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, Jan. 27. The PRESENT Minister to Sweden.

TO THE SWISS CANTONS.

Arthur Villettes, minister.
1765. William Norton, minister. Jan. 1.
Colonel Braun, *chargé d'affaires*.
1792. Lord Robert-Stephen Fitzgerald, minister plenipotentiary. May 12.
1795. William Wickham (afterwards Rt. hon.), minister plenipotentiary. July 11.
1798. James Talbot, minister, *ad int.* Jan. 22.
1814. Stratford Canning (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Stratford), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. June 28.
1820. Edward-Cromwell Disbrowe (afterwards sir Edward), *chargé d'affaires, ad int.* June 12.
1822. Henry-Watkin-Williams Wyan (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Henry), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Feb. 12.
1823. Charles-Richard Vaughan (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Charles), minister plenipotentiary. Feb. 28.
1825. Hon. Algernon Percy, minister plenipotentiary. Oct. 10.
1832. David-Richard Morier, minister plenipotentiary. June 21.
1847. Gilbert, earl of Minto; extraordinary mission to the Italian States, Sardinia, Sicily, and Switzerland. Sept. 14.
— Rt. hon. sir Stratford Canning, *again*; extraordinary mission to Belgium, Germany, Greece, and Switzerland. Nov. 26.
1848. Henry-Richard-Charles, lord Cowley, minister plenipotentiary. Feb. 29.
1849. Sir Edmund Lyons, minister plenipotentiary. Feb. 9.
1851. Arthur-Charles Magenis, minister plenipotentiary, Jan. 27. The PRESENT Minister to Switzerland.

TO TURKEY. — THE OTTOMAN PORTE.

James Porter (afterwards sir James), ambassador.
1761. Hon. Henry Grenville, ambassador.
1765. Robert Colebrooke, ambassador, July 31.
— John Murray, ambassador, Nov. 30: died at Venice, Aug. 9, 1775.
1775. Sir Robert Ainslie, kt., ambassador, Sept. 20.
1793. Robert Liston (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Robert), ambassador, Oct. 1.
1796. Francis-James Jackson, ambassador, July 23.
— John-Spencer Smith, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.*
1799. Thomas, earl of Elgin, ambassador, April 13.
1803. Rt. hon. William Drummond, ambassador, Feb. 9.
1804. Rt. hon. Charles Arbuthnot, ambassador, June 5.
1807. Hon. sir Arthur Paget (afterwards Rt. hon.), ambassador, May 15.
1808. Robert Adair (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Robert); special mission, July 5.
1809. Robert Adair (afterwards sir Robert), ambassador, April 14.
— Stratford Canning (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Stratford), minister plenipotentiary, July 17.
1812. Robert Liston, *again*, ambassador, March 2.
1820. Bartholomew Frere, minister plenipotentiary, March 6.
1820. Percy Clinton, viscount Strangford, ambassador, Aug. 7.
1824. William Turner, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.*, May 18.
1825. Rt. hon. Stratford Canning, again, ambassador, Oct. 10.
1827. Col. the hon. John Hobart Caradoc (afterwards lord Howden); special mission to Egypt and Greece, July 4.
1829. Rt. hon. Robert Gordon (afterwards sir Robert), ambassador, April 8.
1831. Rt. hon. sir Stratford Canning, again, ambassador, Oct. 31.
— John-Henry Mandeville, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.*, Nov. 7.
1832. John, lord (afterwards viscount) Ponsonby, ambassador, Nov. 27.
1837. Sir Charles-Richard Vaughan, ambassador, March 1.

1841. Charles Bankhead, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.*, March 30.
— Rt. hon. sir Stratford Canning, again, ambassador, Oct. 16.
1845. Hon. Henry-Richard-Charles Wellesley (afterwards lord Cowley), minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.*, June 14.
1845. Sir Stratford Canning (as above). The PRESENT (1850) Ambassador to Turkey.

To the Grand Duke of Tuscany, &c.

Sir Horace Mann, bart., envoy extraordinary: died Nov. 1786, having been forty-six years minister at this court.
1787. William Fawkener, envoy extraordinary, *pro tem.* April 27.
1787. John-Augustus, lord Hervey, envoy extraordinary. Aug. 4.
1791. The same, minister plenipotentiary. July 22.
1794. Hon. William-Frederick Wyndham, envoy extraordinary. Jan. 25.
1800. Hon. William-Frederick Wyndham, in the additional character of minister plenipotentiary. Feb. 8.
1814. John, lord Burghersh (afterwards earl of Westmorland), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Aug 14.
1818. The same, in the same character, to Parma, and to Modena. Feb. 14.
— The same, in the same character, to Lucca, March 5.
1830. George-Hamilton Seymour (afterwards sir George), minister resident, Nov. 16.
— John, lord Burghersh, minister plenipotentiary to Parma, &c. Nov. 16. *Not sent.*
1831. Sir George-Hamilton Seymour, minister resident to Parma, to Lucca, and to Modena. June 13.
1835. Hon. Ralph Abercromby, minister resident to Tuscany, to Parma, and to Lucca. Dec. 26.
1839. Hon. Henry-Edward Fox (afterwards lord Holland), minister plenipotentiary to Tuscany, to Parma, and to Lucca. Jan. 2.
1841. Henry-Edward, lord Holland, minister plenipotentiary to Modena. May 14.
1846. Sir George-Baillie Hamilton, minister plenipotentiary to Tuscany, to Parma, to Modena, and to Lucca. May 23.
1847. Gilbert, earl of Minto; extraordinary mission to the Italian States, Sardinia, Sicily, and Switzerland. Sept. 14.
— Sir George-Baillie Hamilton: died at Florence while minister plenipotentiary, in Sept. 1850.
1850. Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, *chargé d'affaires.*
— Rt. hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, minister plenipotentiary. Oct. 24. The PRESENT (1850) *Chargé d'Affaires.*

To the Republic of Venice.

John Murray, resident.
1761. Charles Compton, earl of Northampton, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.
1762. John Murray, resident.
1765. James Wright (afterwards sir James, bart.), resident.
1778. John Strange, resident. Oct. 19.
1788. Robert Ritchie, *chargé d'affaires,*
1789. Sir Francis Vincent, bart., resident. Sept. 26: died Aug. 1791.
1791. William Lindsay, resident. Nov. 3.
1793. Francis Drake, resident. Jan. 19.
— Sir Richard Worsley, bart., resident. July 27.

[The republic of the Venetian States was wholly overthrown in 1797. The emperor took possession of these dominions in that year; it being settled by a private article in the treaty of Campo Formio, that he accepted them in compensation for the Netherlands.]

To the King of Wurtemberg, etc.

1803. John-Spencer Smith, envoy extraordinary to the elector of Wurtemberg. Oct. 5.

[The electorate of Wurtemberg was, by the provisions of the treaty of Presburg, erected into a kingdom, and the elector, Frederick II., was proclaimed king, Jan. 1, 1806.]

1814. Brook Taylor (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Brook), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Wurtemberg. July 11.
1820. Alexander Cockburn, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Wurtemberg. March 6.
1823. Henry-Watkin-Williams Wynn (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Henry), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Wurtemberg. March 7.
1824. David Montagu, lord Erskine, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Wurtemberg. Sept. 14.
1828. Edward-Cromwell Disbrowe (afterwards sir Edward), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the same. Jan. 4.
1833. Lord William Russell, minister plenipotentiary to the same. Nov. 26.
1835. Sir George Shee, bart., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the same. Nov. 24.
1841. Sir George Shee, bart.; also minister plenipotentiary to Baden. June 29.
1844. Sir Alexander Malet, bart., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Wurtemberg and to Baden. Sept. 17. The PRESENT (1850) Minister.

ASIA.

To the Chinese Empire.

1792. George, lord (afterwards viscount and earl) Macartney, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; special mission to the emperor. May 22.
Commissioners to the embassy, Henry Browne, Eyles Irwin, and William Jackson.
Secretary of legation, sir George L. Staunton.
1816. William Pitt, lord Amherst, ambassador; special mission. Jan. 20.
— Henry Ellis (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Henry), minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* Jan. 24.

To Persia.

1807. Sir Harford Jones (afterwards sir Harford Jones Brydges), envoy extraordinary. June 5.
1810. Sir Gore Ouseley, bart. (afterwards Rt. hon.), ambassador. March 6.
1814. James Morier, minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.* April 18.
— Henry Ellis (afterwards Rt. hon.), minister plenipotentiary, *ad int.*, in the event of Mr. Morier's absence. April 18.
1826. Col. Macdonald, envoy extraordinary from the supreme government of India. July 29.
1835. Rt. hon. Henry Ellis, ambassador. July 8.
1836. John M'Neill, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. May 25.
1844. Lt. col. Justin Sheil, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Sept. 17. The PRESENT (1850) Minister to Persia.

AFRICA.

To the Barbary States.

1813. William A'Court (afterwards sir William, and lord Heytesbury), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Barbary States. Jan. 5.
1821. Sir Thomas Reade, agent, to Tunis.
1829. Edward-William-Auriol-Drummond Hay, agent, to Morocco. May 11.
1845. John-Hay-Drummond Hay, agent, to Morocco. Aug. 9.
1849. Sir Edward Stuart Baynes, agent, to Tunis. Oct. 25.

NORTH AMERICA.

To the New States in North America.

1835. Richard Pakenham (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Richard), minister plenipotentiary, to Mexico. March 12.
1842. Captain Charles Elliot, *chargé d'affaires*, to Texas. June 28.
1843. Percy-William Doyle, *chargé d'affaires*, to Mexico. Jan. 4.
— Charles Bankhead, minister plenipotentiary, to Mexico. Dec. 14.
1847. Percy-William Doyle, again, *chargé d'affaires*, to Mexico.
1849. Frederick Chatfield, *chargé d'affaires*, to Guatimala. June 16.
1850. The same, *chargé d'affaires* (in addition to his previous appointment), to Costa Rica. Feb. 20. The present *chargé des affaires*.
— Charles Bankhead. The PRESENT (1850) *Chargé des Affaires* to Mexico.

To the United States of North America.

1791. George Hammond, minister plenipotentiary. July 5.
[Mr. Hammond was the first minister sent from Great Britain to America.]
1796. Robert Liston (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Robert), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. March 10.
1803. Anthony Merry, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Sept. 16.
1806. Hon. David-Montagu Erskine (afterwards succeeded as lord Erskine), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. July 22.

1807. George-Henry Rose (afterwards Rt. hon.); special mission. Oct. 23.
1809. Francis-James Jackson, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. July 6.
1811. Augustus-John Foster (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Augustus), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. February.
1815. Hon. Charles Bagot (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Charles), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. July 31.
1820. Rt. hon. sir Stratford Canning, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. July 18.
1825. Rt. hon. Charles-Richard Vaughan (afterwards sir Charles), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. May 21.
1835. Henry-Stephen Fox, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Oct. 2.
1842. Alexander Baring, lord Ashburton; extraordinary and special mission. Jan. 18.
1843. Rt. hon. Richard Pakenham (afterwards sir Richard), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Dec. 14.
1849. Rt. hon. sir Henry-Lytton Bulwer, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. April 27. The PRESENT (1850) Minister to the United States of North America.

SOUTH AMERICA.

To the Emperor of Brazil.

[Since the separation of Brazil from Portugal, and its erection into an empire in November, 1825.]
1826. Hon. Robert Gordon (afterwards Rt. hon. sir Robert), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. July 31.
1828. John, lord (afterwards viscount) Ponsonby, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Feb. 12.
— Percy Clinton, viscount Strangford; special mission. Aug. 19.
1832. Henry-Stephen Fox, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. June 1.
1835. Hamilton-Charles-James Hamilton, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Oct. 2.
1838. William-Gore Ouseley, *chargé d'affaires*. April 20.
1842. Rt. hon. Henry Ellis; extraordinary and special mission. Aug. 27.
1847. John Hobart, lord Howden, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Jan. 25.
1850. James Hudson, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. May 13. The PRESENT (1850) Minister to Brazil.

To Buenos Ayres.

1826. John, lord (afterwards viscount) Ponsonby, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. (Rio de la Plata). Feb. 28.
1830. Henry-Stephen Fox, minister plenipotentiary. July 9.
1834. Hamilton-Charles-James Hamilton, minister plenipotentiary. July 5.
1835. John-Henry Mandeville, minister plenipotentiary. Oct. 2.
1844. William-Gore Ouseley, minister plenipotentiary. Dec. 13.
1848. Henry Southern, minister plenipotentiary. May 31. The PRESENT (1850) Minister.

To the other New States of South America.

1826. Alexander Cockburn, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, to Colombia. Feb. 28.
1829. William Turner, envoy extraordinary, to the same. Sept. 21.
1835. Sir Robert-Ker Porter, *chargé d'affaires*, to Venezuela. July 2.
1837. William Turner, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, to New Grenada. June 27.
— Belford-Hinton Wilson, *chargé d'affaires*, to Bolivia. Nov. 18.
1841. Col. the hon. John Walpole, *chargé d'affaires*, to Chili. May 24.
— Robert Stewart, *chargé d'affaires*, to New Grenada. Aug. 4.
1842. William-Pitt Adams, *chargé d'affaires*, to Bolivia. Nov. 30.
1843. Adolphus Turner, *chargé d'affaires* to Uraguay. April 11.
— Daniel-Florence O'Leary, *chargé d'affaires*, to New Grenada. Nov. 28. The PRESENT (1850) *Chargé d'affaires*, to New Grenada.
1847. William-Gore Ouseley, minister plenipotentiary; special mission to Uraguay. Jan. 2.
— Capt. hon. Robert Gore, R. N., *chargé d'affaires*, to Uraguay. Oct. 3.
1848. Hon. Frederick Bruce, *chargé d'affaires*, to Bolivia. April 14.
1849. Stephen-Henry Sullivan, *chargé d'affaires*, to Chili. May 30. The PRESENT (1850) *Chargé d'Affaires* to Chili.

THE ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND.

THE higher Officers of the Government, holding their offices at pleasure, and removable on political change, are collectively called "the Administration," and are almost invariably members of one or other house of parliament. A select number of these, filling the most important offices, who assemble to concert on, and conduct the measures of the Administration, are called the CABINET, a name not known to the Constitution[1], but which is, in fact, a Committee of the Privy Council—constituting the responsible advisers of the Crown.

In old times the chief minister was the *Chancellor*, whose office originally included, besides its legal functions, the duties subsequently performed by Secretaries of State. In modern times, the extension and importance of the financial department, and, above all, the influence created by financial and fiscal patronage, have generally induced the chief minister to take the Treasury department, either as Lord High Treasurer or as First Lord Commissioner of the Board of Treasury. In the latter case, when he is a member of the house of commons, he has generally also been Chancellor of the Exchequer. We believe the only exceptions to this practice have been in the recent cases of Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell. Nor is it of necessity that the First Minister should be First Lord of the Treasury. Lord Chatham, in his first ministry (1756), chose rather to be Secretary of State, and in that of 1766, Privy Seal.

The Cabinet Ministers usually are, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the three Principal Secretaries of State, and, latterly, the President of the Board of Controul, and President of the Board of Trade. To these are occasionally added one or more of the following, viz.: the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, the Secretary-at-War, the Master-General of the Ordnance, the Postmaster-General, the Master of the Mint, and, recently, the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Sometimes, personages of distinguished rank and political weight are invited to a seat in the Cabinet, *without office*, as instanced in the late appointment of the Duke of Wellington; his grace was, however, at the time, Commander-in-Chief. Lords Sidmouth and Harrowby remained in the Cabinet for a short time after their resignation of office; and Lord Mulgrave continued a cabinet minister without office in 1820. Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, had a seat in the Cabinet in the Administration known by the derisive appellation of "All the Talents." This last appointment was generally condemned as unconstitutional, but it was sanctioned by a majority in parliament. Lord Ellenborough, however, afterwards declared himself opposed to such appointments.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND.

(From the Accession of King Henry VIII.)

KING HENRY VIII.

1509. William Warham, archbishop of Canterbury, lord chancellor; Dr. Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey (afterwards duke of Norfolk), lord treasurer; Dr. Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester (former secretary to Henry VII.), privy seal; George, earl of Shrewsbury, lord steward; Charles, lord Herbert, lord chamberlain; Dr. John Fisher, bishop of Rochester and cardinal, &c.

1514. Thomas Wolsey, archbishop of York and

[1] The term *cabinet council* is of comparatively modern date, and originated thus: The affairs of state in the reign of Charles I. were principally managed by the archbishop of Canterbury, the earl of Strafford, and the lord Cottington; to these were added the earl of Northumberland, for ornament; the bishop of London for his place, being lord treasurer; the two secretaries, Vane and Windebank, for service and intelligence; only the marquess of Hamilton, by his skill and interest, meddled just so far, and no further, than he had a mind. These persons made up the committee of state, reproachfully called the *junto*, and afterwards, enviously, the *cabinet council*.—*Lord Clarendon.*

There is no list of the cabinet: they are necessarily privy councillors, and have an extra official summons or notice to attend; and each member holds a master-key of the despatch boxes of all the various departments, by means of which each cabinet minister *circulates*, as it is called, intelligence received, or despatches proposed, &c., for the information and advice of his colleagues.

cardinal, lord chancellor; Thomas, duke of Norfolk, lord treasurer; Charles, earl of Worcester, lord chamberlain; Thomas Routhal, bishop of Durham, secretary of state (made privy seal), &c. The duke of Norfolk afterwards resigned in favour of his son.

1523. Thomas, earl of Surrey, lord high treasurer; Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of London, privy seal; Dr. Richard Pace (succeeded by Dr. Knight), secretary of state.

1529. Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor; Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, lord high treasurer; Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of London, privy seal; Dr. Stephen Gardiner, afterwards bishop of Winchester, secretary of state; Dr. Thomas Cranmer, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, &c.

1532. Sir Thomas Audley (afterwards lord Audley), lord keeper; Thomas Boleyn, earl of Wiltshire, privy seal; Thomas Cromwell, afterwards earl of Essex; Thomas Cranmer, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, &c.

1540. Thomas, lord Audley, lord chancellor; Thomas, duke of Norfolk, lord high treasurer; Charles, duke of Suffolk, lord president; Henry, earl of Surrey, bishop Gardiner, lord Russell, &c. Sir Thomas (afterwards lord) Wriothesley and sir Ralph Sadler, secretaries of state.

1544. Thomas, lord Wriothesley, lord chancellor; Thomas, duke of Norfolk [1], lord treasurer; Charles, duke of Suffolk, lord president; John, lord Russell, privy seal; William, lord St. John, John, lord Lisle, sir Anthony Brown, &c. Sir William Petre and sir William Paget, secretaries of state.

KING EDWARD VI.

1547. William, lord St. John, lord keeper and lord president (succeeded by Richard, lord Rich, as lord chancellor); Edward, earl of Hertford, lord protector, created duke of Somerset, and made lord treasurer; John, lord Russell, privy seal; Henry, earl of Arundel, lord chamberlain; Thomas, lord Seymour, sir Anthony Brown, &c. Sir William Paget and sir William Petre, secretaries of state.

1551. Thomas Goodrich, bishop of Ely, lord keeper, afterwards lord chancellor; John Dudley (late lord Lisle) earl of Warwick, created duke of Northumberland, lord high admiral; William, late lord St. John, now earl of Wiltshire (lord treasurer in 1550), president of the council; John, earl of Bedford, privy seal; Thomas, lord Wentworth, lord chamberlain, &c. Sir William Petre and sir William Cecil, secretaries of state.

QUEEN MARY.

1554. Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, lord chancellor; William, marquess of Winchester (late lord Wiltshire), lord treasurer; earl of Arundel, lord president; John, earl of Bedford (succeeded by Edward, earl of Derby), privy seal; William, lord Howard, lord high admiral; sir Edward Hastings, sir John Baker, Edmund Bonner, bishop of London, &c. Sir William Petre, sir John Cheke, and sir John Bourne, (three) secretaries of state.

*** It appears by the Council Register, folio 725, that three secretaries of state were appointed 7 Edward VI. June 2, 1553.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1558. Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper and privy seal; William, marquess of Winchester, lord treasurer; Edward, lord Clinton, lord admiral; sir Robert Dudley, afterwards earl of Leicester (a favourite), lord Howard of Effingham, lord Arundel, sir Francis Knollys, &c. Sir William Cecil, secretary of state. [This last illustrious statesman (afterwards lord Burleigh) continued secretary or chief minister during almost the whole of this long reign.]

1572. Sir William Cecil, now lord Burleigh, lord high treasurer; sir Nicholas Bacon, lord chancellor; lord Howard of Effingham, privy seal; Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, master of the horse, sir Henry Cocks, the earl of Sussex, &c. Sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state.

1579. Sir Thomas Bromley, lord chancellor; William, lord Burleigh, lord treasurer; Edward, earl of Lincoln, lord high admiral; Ambrose, earl of Warwick, ordnance; Thomas, earl of Sussex, Robert, earl of Leicester, sir Walter Mildmay, James Windebank, &c. Sir Francis Walsingham and sir Thomas Wilson, secretaries of state.

1587. Sir Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor; William, lord Burleigh, lord treasurer; Robert Devereux, earl of Essex (a favourite), &c.

1599. Thomas Sackville, lord Buckhurst, afterwards earl of Dorset, lord high treasurer; sir Thomas Egerton (afterwards lord Ellesmere, and subsequently viscount Brackley) lord keeper; Charles, lord Howard of Effingham, &c. Sir Robert Cecil (son of lord Burleigh), secretary of state.

[1] This nobleman was marked by Henry for death, and his escape from it was signally providential. Upon the most frivolous charges, he had been condemned, without trial or evidence, by the obsequious peers, and a bill of attainder had passed their house against him. Norfolk wrote a pathetic letter to the king, protesting his entire innocence and pleading his past services; his son had already suffered on the scaffold. But the vengeance of Henry, though his own end was fast approaching, was not to be appeased. Fearing his victim might escape him, he sent a message to the commons to hasten the bill, to which he affixed the royal assent by commission, and issued orders for Norfolk's execution on the morning of the 29th of January. News, however, having reached the Tower that the king himself had expired that night, the lieutenant deferred obeying the warrant, and it was not thought advisable by the council to begin a new reign by the unmerited death of the greatest nobleman in the kingdom. — *Hume*.

KING JAMES I.

1603. Thomas, earl of Dorset, lord treasurer; Thomas, lord Ellesmere, lord chancellor; Charles, earl of Nottingham, lord admiral; Thomas, earl of Suffolk, Edward, earl of Worcester, sir Richard Vernon, George, lord Hume of Berwick, James Hay, lord Hay, &c. Robert Cecil, afterwards earl of Salisbury, secretary of state.

1609. Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, lord high treasurer; Thomas, lord Ellesmere, lord chancellor; Henry, earl of Northampton, privy seal; Charles, earl of Nottingham, Thomas, earl of Suffolk, &c.

1612. Henry, earl of Northampton, first commissioner of the treasury; Thomas, lord Ellesmere, lord chancellor; Edward, earl of Worcester, sir Ralph Winwood, Charles, earl of Nottingham, &c. Robert Carr[1] (a favourite), viscount Rochester, afterwards earl of Somerset, lord chamberlain.

1615. Thomas, earl of Suffolk, lord treasurer; Thomas, lord Ellesmere, lord chancellor; Edward, earl of Worcester, privy seal; Charles, earl of Nottingham, sir George Villiers[2] (a favourite), afterwards viscount Villiers, and successively earl, marquess and duke of Buckingham (lord high admiral in 1619), sir Ralph Winwood, sir Thomas Lake, &c.

1620. Sir Henry Montagu, afterwards viscount Mandeville and earl of Manchester, lord treasurer.

1621. Lionel, lord Cranfield, afterwards earl of Middlesex, Edward, earl of Worcester, John, earl of Bristol, John Williams, dean of Westminster, George Villiers, now marquess of Buckingham, sir Edward Conway, afterwards lord Conway, &c.

KING CHARLES I.

1628. Richard, lord Weston, afterwards earl of Portland, lord treasurer; sir Thomas Coventry, afterwards lord Coventry, lord keeper; Henry, earl of Manchester (succeeded by James, earl of Marlborough, who, in turn, gave place to Edward, lord, afterwards viscount, Conway), privy seal; William Laud, bishop of London, sir Albertus Morton, &c.

1635. William Laud, now archbishop of Canterbury, first commissioner of the treasury; Francis, lord Cottington, James, marquess of Hamilton, Edward, earl of Dorset, sir John Coke, sir Francis Windebank, &c. The great seal in commission.

1640. William Juxon, bishop of London, lord treasurer; sir John Finch, afterwards lord Finch, lord keeper; Francis, lord Cottington, Wentworth, earl of Strafford, Algernon, earl of Northumberland, James, marquess of Hamilton, Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, and sir Francis Windebank and sir Henry Vane, secretaries of state.

[When the civil war commenced all went into confusion. The unfortunate king was beheaded, Jan. 30, 1649.

COMMONWEALTH.

1653. Oliver Cromwell, made protector. He named a council whose number at no time was to exceed twenty-one members, nor be less than thirteen.

1658. Richard Cromwell, son of Oliver, succeeded on the death of the latter. A council of officers ruled at Wallingford House.

KING CHARLES II.

(From the Restoration of the King.)

[Until this time there was not, in point of fact, anything that could be exclusively called a CABINET. The sovereign had latterly governed by a collection of privy councillors, sometimes of larger, sometimes of smaller number, and not always holding the same offices, and still less the same men.]

1660. Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards earl of Clarendon, lord chancellor; George Monk, general of the king's forces in the three kingdoms, and master of the horse, created duke of Albemarle; Thomas, earl of Southampton, soon made lord treasurer; Edward Montagu, created earl of Sandwich, general and admiral; James, duke of York, brother to the king, lord high admiral; lord Sey and Sele, privy seal; sir Robert Long, chancellor of the exchequer; earl of Manchester, lord Seymour, &c. Sir Edward Nicholas and sir William Morrice, secretaries of state.

1667. George Monk, duke of Albemarle, made first commissioner of the treasury, &c.

1670. "The CABAL" Ministry. Sir Thomas Clifford, afterwards lord Clifford (C); Anthony Ashley, afterwards earl of Shaftesbury (A); George Villiers, duke of Buckingham (B); Henry, lord

[1] Robert Carr, a young Scotchman, became a great favourite with the king. His majesty created him viscount Rochester, and as long as he followed the advice of Sir Thomas Overbury, his favouritism was not very displeasing to the English. But young Carr, falling in love with the too celebrated Frances Howard, lady Essex, and she with him, it was contrived to divorce her from her husband; they were married, and he was promoted to the earldom of Somerset. Overbury disapproving of the whole affair, Somerset, upon some other pretence, got him imprisoned in the Tower, where, in a short time after, he was poisoned with an envenomed clyster. The perpetrators were executed, all but Somerset and his countess, who, though condemned, were pardoned by the king. He afterwards gave them a small pension upon which they retired, and languished out old age in infamy and obscurity.—*Charles Home's England.*

[2] The king, on a visit to Cambridge, saw a young man of good family, George Villiers, who had, in fact, thrown himself in the king's way by appearing in a play acted before his majesty by the Cambridge scholars. In a very short time Villiers disputed James's favour with Somerset, upon whose fall he at once rose to the height of power, riches, and honours. "Of all wise men living, James was most delighted with handsome persons, and Villiers was of fine person and exceedingly handsome."—*Lord Clarendon.* "Villiers became duke of Buckingham, lord high admiral of England, warden of the Cinque Ports, and master of the horse; and disposed of all the offices and all the honours in the three kingdoms. The votes and remonstrances that were passed against him by the parliament as an enemy of the people were all in vain. This favourite was, however, afterwards assassinated.—*Charles Home. Lord Clarendon.*

Arlington, afterwards earl of Arlington (A); and John, duke of Lauderdale (L). This private council obtained the name of *Cabal* from the initial letters of their five names, which composed the word.[1]—*Charles Home's England.*

1672. Thomas, lord Clifford, Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury, late lord Ashley, Henry, earl of Arlington, Arthur, earl of Anglesey, Sir Thomas Osborne, created viscount Latimer, Rt. hon. Henry Coventry, sir John Duncombe, sir George Carteret, Edward Seymour, &c.

1673. Thomas, viscount Latimer, afterwards created earl of Danby, made lord high treasurer. June 26.

1679. Arthur, earl of Essex, made first commissioner of the treasury, March 26; succeeded by Laurence Hyde, afterwards earl of Rochester, Nov. 21, both in this year. Robert, earl of Sunderland, secretary of state, vice sir Joseph Williamson, &c.

[The king nominated a new council this year (on April 21), consisting of thirty members only, of whom the principal were the great officers of state and great officers of the household.]

1684. Sidney, lord Godolphin, Lawrence, earl of Rochester, Daniel, earl of Nottingham, Robert, earl of Sunderland, sir Thomas Chicheley, George, lord Dartmouth, Henry, earl of Clarendon, earls of Bath and Radnor, &c.

JAMES II.

1685. Lawrence, earl of Rochester, George, marquess of Halifax, sir George Jeffreys, afterwards lord Jeffreys and lord chancellor, Henry, earl of Clarendon, sir John Ernley, knt., duke of Queensberry, viscount Preston, &c.

1687. The earl of Rochester was displaced, and John, lord Belasyse, made first commissioner of the treasury in his room. Jan. 4; the earl of Sunderland made president of the council; viscount Preston, secretary of state; and various other changes took place in this and the following year.

1688. [At the close of this reign, the advisers of the king were chosen as creatures of his narrow and desperate policy. Several Roman Catholics had been admitted of the council; Protestants had been superseded in the army; judges removed, and prelates imprisoned; and no man's liberty or life was safe in England; while in Ireland the earl of Tyrconnel ruled despotically.

In the end, the king left Whitehall in the night of Dec. 17, and, quitting the kingdom, landed at Ambleteuse, in France, Dec. 23, 1688.[2]]

KING WILLIAM III.

1689. Charles, viscount Mordaunt, first commissioner of the treasury; Thomas Osborne, earl of Danby, created marquess of Carmarthen, afterwards duke of Leeds, lord president; George, marquess of Halifax, privy seal; Arthur Herbert, afterwards lord Torrington, first commissioner of the admiralty; earls of Shrewsbury, Nottingham, and Sunderland, earl of Dorset and Middlesex, William, earl (afterwards duke) of Devonshire, lord Godolphin, lord Montagu, lord De la Mere, &c. The great seal in commission.

1690. Sidney, lord Godolphin, first commissioner of the treasury; Thomas, earl of Danby, lord president; Rt. hon. Richard Hampden, chancellor of the exchequer; Thomas, earl of Pembroke, admiralty; Henry, viscount Sydney and Daniel, earl of Nottingham, secretaries of state, &c. The great seal and privy seal in commission.

1698. Charles Montagu, afterwards lord Halifax, first commissioner of the treasury; May 1; succeeded by Ford, earl of Tankerville, Nov. 15, 1699.

QUEEN ANNE.

1702. SIDNEY, LORD (afterwards earl) GODOLPHIN, treasury; Thomas, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, lord president; John Sheffield, marquess of Normanby, afterwards duke of Normanby and Buckingham, privy seal; hon. Henry Boyle, chancellor of the exchequer; sir Charles Hedges and the earl of Nottingham (the latter succeeded by the Rt. hon. Robert Harley, created earl of Oxford, in 1704), secretaries of state, &c.

1711. ROBERT, EARL OF OXFORD, treasury; sir Simon (afterwards lord) Harcourt, lord keeper; John, duke of Normanby and Buckingham, lord president; John, bishop of Bristol (afterwards of London), privy seal; Henry St. John, afterwards viscount Bolingbroke, and William, lord Dartmouth, secretaries of state; Rt. hon. Robert Benson, afterwards lord Bingley, chancellor of the exchequer, &c.

1714. Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, treasury. July 30 (two days before the queen's demise). Patent revoked Oct. 13, following.

[1] At the time that this appellation had generally obtained, about 1672, lord Clifford held the office of lord treasurer; lord Ashley had become lord chancellor; the duke of Buckingham was lord president; lord Arlington, secretary of state; and the duke of Lauderdale lord president of Scotland.

[2] William, prince of Orange, had published (Oct. 1, 1688) a declaration of his reasons for his expedition to England: the principal were, "to facilitate the calling of a free parliament, to inquire into the birth of the prince of Wales, and to secure the Protestant religion, which was in great danger." On Oct. 16, he formally took leave of the States General, and on the 19th set sail from Holland; but, having been driven back by a storm, he did not finally set sail until Nov. 1. His forces consisted of nearly 50 ships of war and 300 transports, having on board 14,322 men. The prince was in the centre of the fleet, accompanied by the earls of Shrewsbury and Macclesfield, and other nobles: his ship bore at the main mast-head the British flag and their Mightinesses' arms, with the words "*The* Protestant Religion and the Liberties of England," surrounding both; while another flag floated at the mizen with the motto of the house of Nassau "*Je maintiendrai.*" The armament, entering the channel, passed the Gunfleet on Nov. 3; and, on the 5th (according to Dr., afterwards bishop Burnet, who was with the prince; not the 4th, as some historians have it) William landed at Torbay.

KING GEORGE I.

1714. CHARLES, EARL OF HALIFAX, first lord of the treasury (succeeded on his death by the earl of Carlisle); William, lord Cowper, afterwards earl Cowper, lord chancellor; Daniel, earl of Nottingham, lord president; Thomas, marquess of Wharton, privy seal; Edward, earl of Oxford, admiralty; James Stanhope, afterwards earl Stanhope, and Charles, viscount Townshend, secretaries of state; sir Richard Onslow, chancellor of the exchequer; dukes of Montrose and Marlborough, lord Berkeley, Rt. hon. Robert Walpole, Mr. Pulteney, &c.

1715. RT. HON. ROBERT WALPOLE, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, &c.

1717. RT. HON. JAMES STANHOPE, afterwards earl Stanhope, treasurer and chancellor of the exchequer; William, lord Cowper, Charles, earl of Sunderland, the duke of Kingston, lord Berkeley, Rt. hon. Joseph Addison, &c.

1718. CHARLES, EARL OF SUNDERLAND, first lord of the treasury; Thomas, lord Parker, afterwards earl of Macclesfield, lord chancellor; the earl Stanhope, the duke of Kent, lord Berkeley, Mr. Craggs, Mr. Aislabie, &c.

1721. RT. HON. ROBERT WALPOLE, afterwards sir Robert, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer; Thomas, lord Parker, created earl of Macclesfield, lord chancellor; Henry, lord Carleton (succeeded by William, duke of Devonshire), lord president; Evelyn, duke of Kingston (succeeded by lord Trevor), privy seal; James, earl of Berkeley, first lord of the admiralty; Charles, viscount Townshend, and John, lord Carteret (the latter succeeded by the duke of Newcastle), secretaries of state; John, duke of Marlborough (succeeded by the earl of Cadogan), ordnance; Rt. hon. George Treby (succeeded by Rt. hon. Henry Pelham), secretary-at-war; viscount Torrington, &c.

GEORGE II.

1727. SIR ROBERT WALPOLE, &c. *continued.*
[The following was the state of the Cabinet near the close of sir Robert Walpole's long administration.]

1740. SIR ROBERT WALPOLE, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer; Philip, lord Hardwicke, lord chancellor; Spencer, earl of Wilmington, lord president; John, lord Hervey, privy seal; John Potter, archbishop of Canterbury; duke of Newcastle and the earl of Harrington, secretaries of state; sir Charles Wager, first commissioner of the admiralty; duke of Dorset, lord steward; duke of Grafton, lord chamberlain; duke of Richmond, master of the horse; earl of Pembroke, groom of the stole, &c.

*** These great household officers were at this period always in what was called the *Cabinet*, but there was an interior council, of Walpole, the chancellor, and the secretaries of state, who, in the first instance, consulted together on the more confidential points.[1]

1742. [Sir Robert Walpole, having been in a minority of 16 on an inquiry into the Chippenham election, declared he would never again enter the house of commons.[2] He went to court and resigned all his employments, February 8, having been first minister twenty-one consecutive years. He was created earl of Oxford, viscount Walpole, and baron Houghton. The earl of Wilmington was made minister in his room.[3]]

1742. EARL OF WILMINGTON, first lord of the treasury; lord Hardwicke, lord chancellor; Mr. Sandys, chancellor of the exchequer; earl of Harrington, president of the council; earl Gower, privy seal; lord Carteret and the duke of Newcastle, secretaries of state; earl of Winchilsea, first lord of the admiralty; duke of Argyll, commander of the forces and master-general of the ordnance; Mr. Henry Pelham, paymaster of the forces, &c. *Feb.*
[The duke of Argyll resigned, and was succeeded by the earl of Stair, as commander of the forces, and by the duke of Montagu at the ordnance.]

1743. RT. HON. HENRY PELHAM, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, in the room of Spencer earl of Wilmington, deceased. *Aug.* 25.

1744. The "BROAD BOTTOM[4] Administration:"

[1] *Lord Hervey's Memoirs of the Reign of George II. by the Rt. Hon. John Wilson Croker.*—Mr. Croker adds, "The duke of Bolton, without a right to it from his office of captain of the Band of Pensioners, in which employment he succeeded the duke of Montagu on his removal to the ordnance, was likewise admitted to the cabinet council, because he had been of the cabinet seven years previously, at the time he was turned out of all his offices." And he further says, "Sir John Norris (vice-admiral of England) was called in, as an auxiliary, when anything was under deliberation in relation to our then maritime war with Spain."

[2] Sir Robert Walpole had risen to a power no minister had ever before attained. From his conduct in administration, he was called the Father of Corruption; he used to say "that every man had his price," and boasted of knowing what that price was.* He was either mistaken in the assertion, or he had not the means of buying the votes of the commons, as it now appeared.

[3] The prince of Wales (father of George III.) received in January, 1742, a message from the king (George II.), then not on cordial terms with the prince, his son, offering him, provided he wrote a letter of submission to his majesty, an addition to his revenue of £50,000 per annum, and a sum of £200,000 for the discharge of his debts. The prince answered, that he had the utmost respect for his royal father, and that whenever his majesty thought proper to admit him to his presence, he should throw his person at his feet without any conditions; but that he would give no countenance to the minister in his management of public affairs. *Sir Robert Walpole was,* he said, *a bar between his majesty and the affections of his people, between his majesty and foreign powers, and between his majesty and himself.* "This," said the prince, "is my answer. But I would have it understood that I take the message to come from the minister, and not from the throne."
On the change in the administration, the prince of Wales presented himself at court, where he was most graciously and affectionately received, and a guard of honour was immediately ordered to attend his royal highness at Carlton-House. The joy of the people at this reconciliation was unbounded; bonfires, illuminations, the ringing of all the public bells, and acclamations from the multitude, and other demonstrations of popular satisfaction and delight took place in London and in all the towns and villages adjacent, in the evening.—*Coxe.*

[4] This ministry was ludicrously called the "*Broad Bottom* Administration," because comprising a grand coali-

Rt. hon. Henry Pelham, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer; lord Hardwicke, lord chancellor; duke of Dorset, president of the council; earl Gower, privy seal; duke of Newcastle, secretary of state for the Southern, and the earl of Harrington for the Northern, department; duke of Montagu, master-general of the ordnance; duke of Bedford, first lord of the admiralty; duke of Argyll, keeper of the great seal of Scotland; marquess of Tweeddale, secretary of state for Scotland; duke of Grafton, lord chamberlain; duke of Richmond, master of the horse; all of the cabinet. *Nov.*

1746. [Mr. Pelham and his friends having tendered their resignation to the king, the formation of a new administration (which expired within two days, while yet incomplete) was undertaken by the earl of Bath: the members of it actually appointed, and submitted for approval to his majesty, were (*Feb.* 10) viz.]

The "SHORT-LIVED MINISTRY:" Earl of Bath, first lord of the treasury; lord Carlisle, privy seal; lord Winchilsea, first lord of the admiralty; and lord Granville, one of the secretaries of state.[1] Expired, *Feb.* 12.

1746. RT. HON. HENRY PELHAM, first minister, returned, with his colleagues, to power. *Feb.* 12.

[The duke of Bedford resigned the admiralty to the earl of Sandwich, and succeeded the earl of Chesterfield as secretary of state, Feb. 1748; and the earl of Holdernesse succeeded the duke of Bedford, June, 1751, in the same office. Mr. Pelham died, March 6, 1754.]

1754. THOMAS HOLLES PELHAM, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, first lord of the treasury; hon. Henry Bilson Legge, chancellor of the exchequer; earl of Holdernesse and sir Thomas Robinson (afterwards lord Grantham), secretaries of state; the latter succeeded by the Rt. hon. Henry Fox; lord Anson, first lord of the admiralty; lord Granville, lord president; lord Gower (succeeded by the duke of Marlborough), privy seal; duke of Grafton, earl of Halifax, Rt. hon. George Grenville, &c. Earl of Hardwicke, lord chancellor. *April.*

1756. WILLIAM, DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, first lord of the treasury; Rt. hon. WILLIAM PITT, secretary of state for the Southern department; Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, chancellor of the exchequer; earl Granville, lord president; earl Gower, privy seal; earl of Holdernesse, secretary of state for the Northern department; Rt. hon. George Grenville, earl of Halifax, dukes of Rutland and Grafton, earl of Rochford, &c. The great seal in commission. *Nov.*

1757. DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S and MR PITT'S ADMINISTRATION. Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle, first lord of the treasury; Rt. hon. William Pitt, afterwards lord Chatham, secretary of state for the Northern department, and leader of the house of commons; lord Henley, lord keeper; lord Granville, lord president; earl Temple, privy seal; Mr. Legge, chancellor of the exchequer; earl of Holdernesse, secretary of state for the Southern department; duke of Devonshire, lord chamberlain; duke of Rutland, lord steward; lord Anson, admiralty; duke of Marlborough (succeeded by lord Ligonier), master-general of the ordnance; Rt. hon. Henry Fox (afterwards lord Holland), paymaster. Rt. hon. George Grenville, lords Halifax and Gower, James Grenville, &c. *June.*

KING GEORGE III.

1760. DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S and MR. PITT'S ministry, *continued.*

[The following were among the changes subsequent to the accession of George III.: sir Robert Henley, created lord Henley, lord chancellor, Jan. 1761; the earl of Bute, secretary of state, *vice* the earl of Holdernesse, March; and the earl of Egremont, *vice* Mr. Pitt, Oct., same year; lord North, a lord of the treasury, &c.]

1762. JOHN, EARL OF BUTE, first lord of the treasury; lord Henley, lord chancellor; sir Francis Dashwood (afterwards lord le Despencer), chancellor of the exchequer; lord Granville, lord president; duke of Bedford, privy seal; earl of Halifax, admiralty; earl of Egremont and Rt. hon. George Grenville, secretaries of state; lord Ligonier, ordnance; Rt. hon. Henry Fox, paymaster; Viscount Barrington, lord Sandys, duke of Marl-

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tion of all parties. The whigs were satisfied because their influence was predominant, and the tories, though considered accessory and subordinate, were yet pleased, because many of their leaders, who had been hitherto excluded, were admitted *into* offices of trust and power. The members *not* of the cabinet were: the earl of Stair commander of the forces; the duke of Devonshire, lord steward; duke of Bolton, governor of the Isle of Wight; Mr. Waller, cofferer of the household; Mr. Dodington, treasurer of the navy; Mr. Lyttelton, Mr. Arundel, the earl of Middlesex, and Mr. Fox, lords of the treasury; and the earl of Sandwich, Mr. Grenville, lord Archibald Hamilton, lord Vere Beauclerk, lord Baltimore, and Mr. Anson, admiralty lords. — *Coxe's Memoirs of the Rt. hon. Henry Pelham.*

[1] Lord Granville had the seals of one secretary of state, with the seals of the other, "to be given to whom he might chuse." Among the *jeux d'esprit* of the day was a *History of the Long Administration*, bound up with the works printed for children, and sold for a penny: it concluded with the following ironical eulogium: "And thus endeth this astonishing administration, which lasted 48 hours, three quarters, seven minutes, and eleven seconds; the most wise and honest of all ministries; never having said one silly thing, or committed one rash act, and having left as much money in the treasury as they found in it. This history is recorded in this mighty volume, that it may be read with the valuable works of the immortal Thomas Thumb by our children, grand-children, and great-grandchildren to the end of the world." — *Coxe's Memoirs of Pelham.*

borough, lords Huntingdon, and North, &c. *May.*

1763. Rt. hon. George Grenville, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer; earl Granville (succeeded by John, duke of Bedford), lord president; duke of Marlborough, privy seal; lord Henley (afterwards earl of Northington), lord chancellor; earls of Halifax and Sandwich, secretaries of state; earl Gower, lord chamberlain; lord Egmont, admiralty; marquess of Granby, ordnance; lord Holland (late Mr. Fox) paymaster; Rt. hon. Welbore Ellis, secretary-at-war; lord Hillsborough, first lord of trade; duke of Rutland, lord North, &c. *May, et seq.*

1765. Charles, marquess of Rockingham, first lord of the treasury; Rt. hon. William Dowdeswell, chancellor of the exchequer; earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, lord president; duke of Newcastle, privy seal; duke of Portland, lord chamberlain; duke of Rutland, master of the horse; lord Talbot, lord steward; general the hon. Henry Seymour Conway, and the duke of Grafton, secretaries of state; lord Egmont, admiralty; marquess of Granby, ordnance; viscount Barrington, secretary-at-war; viscount Howe, treasurer of the navy; hon. Charles Townshend, paymaster; earl of Dartmouth, first lord of trade; lord John Cavendish, Thomas Townshend, &c. Earl of Northington (late lord Henley), lord chancellor. *July, et seq.*

1766. Earl of Chatham (late Rt. hon. William Pitt), first minister and privy seal; duke of Grafton, first lord of the treasury; hon. Charles Townshend, chancellor of the exchequer; earl of Northington, lord president; William, earl of Shelburne and general Conway, secretaries of state; sir Charles Saunders (succeeded by sir Edward Hawke), admiralty; marquess of Granby, ordnance; lord Hillsborough, first lord of trade; lord Barrington, secretary-at-war; Frederick, lord North, a joint paymaster; viscount Howe, &c. Lord Camden, lord chancellor. *Aug.*

1767. [William, lord Mansfield, lord chief justice of the king's bench, became, *ex officio*, chancellor of the exchequer, *pro tem.*, on the death of Mr. Townshend, Sept. this year; and Frederick, lord North, was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, Dec. following.]

1767. Augustus-Henry, duke of Grafton, first lord of the treasury; Frederick, lord North, chancellor of the exchequer; earl Gower, lord president; earl of Chatham[1], lord privy seal until Oct. 1768, then succeeded by the earl of Bristol; earl of Shelburne, secretary of state for the Southern department; viscount Weymouth, Northern department; and lord Hillsborough, colonies; sir Edward Hawke, first lord of the admiralty; marquess of Granby, ordnance; lords Sandwich and le Despencer, joint postmasters-general; lord Hertford, Thomas Townshend, &c. Lord Camden, lord chancellor. *Dec.*

1768. [Viscount Weymouth, secretary of state for the Southern department, *vice* lord Shelburne; earl of Rochford, secretary of state for the Northern department, *vice* lord Weymouth. *Nov.*]

1770. Frederick, lord North, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer; earl Gower, lord president; earl of Halifax, privy seal; lord Rochford, lord Weymouth (succeeded by lord Sandwich), and lord Hillsborough (colonies), secretaries of state; sir Edward Hawke, admiralty; lord Granby, ordnance; sir Gilbert Elliot, treasurer of the navy; lord Barrington, secretary-at-war; lord Hertford, lord Carteret, &c. *Jan.* The great seal was delivered to Mr. Attorney-general Yorke, made lord chancellor; but before the patent for his peerage, under the title of lord Morden, was completed, he died suddenly, and the seal, after being a year in commission, was given to the hon. Henry Bathurst, one of the commissioners, created lord Apsley.

[Lord North continued minister eleven years, during the whole of the American war. The changes within this period were numerous; among them were:]

1771. Lord Halifax, secretary of state, *vice* lord Sandwich (who went to the admiralty), succeeded as lord privy seal by the earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. *Jan.* The latter gave place to the duke of Grafton, and became secretary of state. *June.*

1772. Lord Dartmouth, secretary of state, *vice* lord Hillsborough. *Aug.* Viscount Townshend, ordnance, vice marquess of Granby. *Oct.*

1775. Viscount Weymouth, again secretary of state, *vice* Rochford; and lord George Sackville Germaine, vice Dartmouth, made privy seal. *Nov.*

1778. Lord Thurlow, lord chancellor. *June.*

1779. Lords Stormont and Hillsborough, secretaries of state. Earl Bathurst, lord president. *Nov.*

1782. Marquess of Rockingham, first lord of the treasury; lord John Cavendish, chancellor of the exchequer; lord Camden, president of the council; duke of Grafton, privy seal; William, earl of Shelburne, and Rt. hon. Charles James Fox, secretaries of state; Rt. hon. Augustus Keppel, first lord of the admiralty; duke of Richmond, master-general of the ordnance; Rt. hon. Thomas Townshend, secretary-at-war; Rt. hon. Isaac Barre, treasurer of the navy; Rt. hon. Edmund Burke, pay-

[1] This was the last office in the state filled by lord Chatham; but he continued to take a forward part in the house of lords, for a period of ten years afterwards. On April 8, 1778, while enforcing, with his accustomed energy, in the house, the wisdom of a reconciliation with America, he was seized with a convulsive fit, and died on the 11th of the following month. His remains lay in state some days in the Jerusalem chamber, whence they were deposited in Westminster Abbey.

master; &c. Lord Thurlow, lord chancellor. *March.*

[The death of the marquess of Rockingham (July 2, 1782) led to the administration of lord Shelburne, who accepted the office of first minister, without the privity of his colleagues, and Mr. Fox, lord John Cavendish, and others, resigned.]

1782. EARL OF SHELBURNE (afterwards marquess of Lansdowne), first lord of the treasury; Rt. hon. William Pitt, chancellor of the exchequer; lord (afterwards earl) Camden, president of the council; duke of Grafton, lord privy seal; Thomas, lord Grantham, home, and Rt. hon. Thomas Townshend, foreign, secretaries; Augustus, viscount Keppel, admiralty; duke of Richmond, ordnance; Rt. hon. Henry Dundas, treasurer of the navy; Isaac Barre, paymaster; sir George Yonge, secretary-at-war; &c. Lord Thurlow, lord chancellor. *July.*

1783. The "COALITION MINISTRY."[1] Duke of Portland, first lord of the treasury; viscount Stormont, president of the council; earl of Carlisle, lord privy seal; Frederick, lord North, and Rt. hon. Charles James Fox, home and foreign secretaries; lord John Cavendish, chancellor of the exchequer; viscount Keppel, first lord of the admiralty; viscount Townshend, master-general of the ordnance; Rt. hon. Charles Townshend, treasurer of the navy; Rt. hon. Edmund Burke, paymaster; Rt. hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, secretary-at-war; &c. The great seal in commission; lord Loughborough, chief justice of the common pleas, first commissioner. *April.*

1783. RT. HON. WILLIAM PITT, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer; earl Gower, lord president; duke of Rutland, privy seal; marquess of Carmarthen, and earl Temple (the latter immediately succeeded by lord Sydney), secretaries of state; duke of Richmond, ordnance; viscount Howe, admiralty; lord Mulgrave and Rt. hon. William Wyndham Grenville, afterwards Lord Grenville, joint-paymasters; Henry Dundas, &c. Lord Thurlow, lord chancellor. *Dec.*

[During Mr. Pitt's long administration numerous changes in the ministry took place; among these were: earls Camden, Fitzwilliam, Mansfield, and Chatham, successively presidents of the council; marquess of Stafford, and earls of Chatham, Spencer, and Westmoreland, lords privy seal; earl of Chatham and earl Spencer, first lords of the admiralty; and Mr. Grenville (afterwards lord Grenville), Mr. Dundas, and duke of Portland, secretaries of state, &c. Mr. Pitt resigned in 1801.[2]]

1801. RT. HON. HENRY ADDINGTON, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer; duke of Portland, lord president; earl of Westmoreland, privy seal; lord Pelham, home, lord Hawkesbury, foreign, and lord Hobart, colonial secretaries; earl St. Vincent, admiralty; earl of Chatham, ordnance; Rt. hon. Charles Yorke, secretary-at-war; viscount Lewisham, India board; lord Auckland, board of trade, &c. Lord Eldon, lord Chancellor. *March, et seq.*

[CHANGES: viscount Castlereagh, India board, *Sept.* 1802; Rt. hon. Charles Yorke, home secretary. *July* 1803.]

1804. RT. HON. WILLIAM PITT, first minister; duke of Portland (succeeded by lord Sidmouth, late Mr. Addington, *Jan.* 1805), lord president; earl of Westmoreland, privy seal; lord Hawkesbury, home secretary; lord Harrowby (succeeded by lord Mulgrave) foreign secretary; and earl Camden (succeeded by viscount Castlereagh, colonial secretary; viscount Melville, succeeded by lord Barham), admiralty; duke of Montrose, board of trade; lord Mulgrave, duchy of Lancaster; Rt. hon. Mr. Dundas, Rt. hon. George Canning, &c. Lord Eldon, lord chancellor. *May, et seq.*

[The death of Mr. Pitt (Jan. 23, 1806), led to the formation of another cabinet.]

1806. "ALL THE TALENTS"[3] administration: Lord Grenville, first lord of the treasury; Lord Henry Petty, chancellor of the exchequer; earl Fitzwilliam, lord president; viscount Sidmouth, privy seal; Charles James Fox, foreign, earl Spencer, home, and William Windham, war, secretaries; earl of Moira, ordnance; sir Charles Grey (afterwards viscount Howick and earl Grey), admiralty; lord Minto, board of controul; lord Auckland, board of trade, &c. Lord Erskine, lord chancellor. Lord Ellenborough, lord chief justice, had a seat in the cabinet. *Feb*

1806. [The death of Mr. Fox (Sept. 13) caused several changes, viz.: viscount Sidmouth, president of the council; lord Holland, privy seal; lord Howick, fo-

[1] So called, from the disgraceful coalition of lord North and Mr. Fox, who had, for years previously, opposed and even abused each other. This was universally regarded as one of the most odious events that had ever occurred in political life, for they had coalesced manifestly with a view to forcing themselves into power, which, however, they did not long retain: the ministry (which he had accepted from necessity) was dismissed by his majesty at the close of the year.

[2] It has been said, that yielding to the public wish that an experiment for peace should be tried, Mr. Pitt retired from office, in order to this experiment being made. But he had identified himself with Roman Catholic emancipation to secure the union with Ireland; and we have his own evidence and that of his successor, lord Sidmouth, in proof, that his inability to propose his "resolutions" in relation to that measure, as a *minister*, was "the *sole* cause of his resignation."

[3] The friends of this ministry gave it the appellation of *All the Talents*, which, being echoed in derision by the opposition, became fixed upon it. Besides the members above named, it consisted of, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, treasurer of the navy; earl of Derby, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; general Fitzpatrick, secretary at war; earls of Buckinghamshire and Carysfort, postmasters-general; earl Temple, vice president of the board of trade; lord John Townshend, joint-paymaster of the forces; lord Charles Spencer, master of the mint; Mr. Pigot, attorney-general; Mr. Romilly, solicitor-general, etc. Duke of Bedford, lord-lieutenant of Ireland,

reign secretary, *vice* Mr. Fox; Rt. hon. Thomas Grenville, admiralty; Mr. Tierney, board of controul, &c.]

1807. DUKE OF PORTLAND, first lord of the treasury; earl Camden, lord president; earl of Westmoreland, privy seal; hon. Spencer Perceval, chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the house of commons; lord Hawkesbury, Mr. Canning, and viscount Castlereagh, home, foreign, and colonial, secretaries; earl Bathurst, board of trade; Mr. Dundas, India board; lord Mulgrave, admiralty; earl of Chatham, ordnance, &c. Lord Eldon, lord chancellor. *March.*

1809. [A quarrel and duel (Sept. 22) between lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning (the latter wounded) led to the retirement of both. This, with the subsequent retirement of the duke of Portland, who died shortly after (Oct. 30, 1809) dissolved the administration, which, after some negotiation with the whigs, was reconstituted under]

1809. RT. HON. SPENCER PERCEVAL, first lord of the treasury, chancellor of the exchequer, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; earl Camden, lord president; earl of Westmoreland, privy seal; hon. Richard Ryder, home, marquess Wellesley, foreign, and earl of Liverpool, colonial, secretaries; lord Mulgrave, admiralty; Mr. Dundas, board of controul; earl Bathurst, board of trade; earl of Chatham, ordnance; viscount Palmerston, secretary-at-war, &c. Lord Eldon, lord chancellor. *Nov.* and *Dec.*

1810. [Lord Mulgrave went to the ordnance, and was succeeded at the admiralty by the Rt. hon. Charles Yorke. *May.* Some subordinate changes took place.]

REGENCY OF GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES.

1811. MR. SPENCER PERCEVAL and his colleagues, *continued. Feb.*
[The death of Mr. Perceval, who was assassinated, by a man named *Bellingham*, in the lobby of the house of commons (May 11, 1812) led to several changes. After much fruitless negotiation with the Whigs the former government was reconstituted under the]

1812. EARL OF LIVERPOOL, first lord of the treasury; earl of Harrowby, lord president; earl of Westmoreland, privy seal; Mr. Vansittart, chancellor of the exchequer; earl of Mulgrave, ordnance; lord Melville, admiralty; viscount Sidmouth, viscount Castlereagh, and earl Bathurst, home, foreign, and colonial secretaries; earl of Buckinghamshire, board of controul; marquess Camden, lord Palmerston, earl of Clancarty, &c. Lord Eldon, lord chancellor. *May. June.*

1814. [Among the changes that afterwards took
to place, were the following:
1819. Mr. Charles Bragge Bathurst, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, a cabinet minister; and Mr. W. Wellesley Pole advanced to the cabinet as master of the mint, 1814. Mr. Canning made president of the board of controul, 1816. Mr. Frederick John Robinson, president of the board of trade, 1818; and the duke of Wellington, master-general of the ordnance, 1819.]

KING GEORGE IV.

1820. EARL of LIVERPOOL and his colleagues, *continued.* The cabinet at the commencement of this reign was constituted thus: Earl of Liverpool, first minister and first lord of the treasury; earl of Harrowby, president of the council; earl of Westmoreland, privy seal; Mr. Vansittart, chancellor of the exchequer; viscount Melville, admiralty; duke of Wellington, ordnance; viscount Sidmouth, viscount Castlereagh, and earl Bathurst, home, foreign and colonial secretaries; Mr. Canning, board of controul; Mr. Frederick J. Robinson, board of trade; Mr. Charles B. Bathurst, duchy of Lancaster; Mr. Wellesley Pole, master of the mint; earl of Mulgrave without office. Lord Eldon, lord chancellor. *Jan.*

1822. [The Rt. hon. Robert Peel became home secretary, *Jan.*, and Mr. W. W. Wynn, president of the board of trade, in *Feb.* 1822; and, on the death of viscount Castlereagh (then marquess of Londonderry), Mr. Canning became foreign secretary, *Sept.* same year. Viscount Sidmouth continued a member of the cabinet, without office. In 1823, Mr. Huskisson united the board of trade with the treasurership of the navy; and a few other changes subsequently occurred.]

1827. EARL of LIVERPOOL, *continued.* At the close of lord Liverpool's long administration, it consisted of the following members: Earl of Liverpool, first lord of the treasury; Mr. Frederick J. Robinson, chancellor of the exchequer; lords Harrowby and Westmoreland, lord president and privy seal; Mr. Peel, Mr. Canning, and earl Bathurst, secretaries of state for the home, foreign, and colonial departments; lord Melville, admiralty; duke of Wellington, ordnance; lord Bexley (late Mr. Vansittart), duchy of Lancaster; Mr. Charles W. W. Wynn and Mr. Huskisson, boards of controul and trade; lord Sidmouth, without office, &c. Lord Eldon, lord chancellor. *Dissolved, owing to lord Liverpool's illness*[1], *April*, 1827.

1827. RT. HON. GEORGE CANNING, first lord of

[1] Lord Liverpool was attacked by a fit of apoplexy, Feb. 17, 1827. His illness continuing, Mr. Canning was appointed first lord of the treasury, April 10, following; on the 11th, the duke of Wellington sent in his resignation, and six other members of the cabinet immediately afterwards followed his example. Mr. Canning was, in consequence, entrusted with the formation of a new government. Lord Liverpool lingered until the 4th Dec. 1828, when he died.

the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer; lord Harrowby, lord president of the council; duke of Portland, privy seal; lord Dudley, viscount Goderich, and Mr. Sturges Bourne, foreign, colonial, and home secretaries; Mr. Wynn, board of controul; Mr. Huskisson, board of trade; lord Palmerston, secretary-at-war; lord Bexley, duchy of Lancaster; duke of Clarence, lord high admiral. Lord Lyndhurst, lord chancellor. *April.*

*** The marquess of Lansdowne had a seat in the cabinet, to which were soon added the seals of the home department.

[The death of Mr. Canning, Aug. 8, following, led to several changes.]

1827. VISCOUNT GODERICH, first minister; duke of Portland, lord president; earl of Carlisle, privy seal; viscount Dudley, Mr. Huskisson, and marquess of Lansdowne, foreign, colonial, and home secretaries respectively; lord Palmerston, secretary-at-war; Mr. Wynn, board of controul; Mr. Charles Grant, board of trade; Mr. Tierney, master of the mint; &c. Lord Lyndhurst, lord chancellor. *August.*

1828. DUKE OF WELLINGTON, first lord of the treasury; Mr. Goulburn, chancellor of the exchequer; earl Bathurst, president of the council; lord Ellenborough, privy seal; Mr. Peel, earl Dudley, and Mr. Huskisson, home, foreign, and colonial secretaries; viscount Melville, board of controul; Mr. Grant, board of trade; lord Palmerston, secretary-at-war; Mr. Herries, master of the mint; earl of Aberdeen, duchy of Lancaster; Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. V. Fitzgerald, &c. Lord Lyndhurst, lord chancellor. *Jan.*

[Mr. Huskisson, earl Dudley, viscount Palmerston, and Mr. Grant, quit the ministry, and changes follow.]

1828. DUKE OF WELLINGTON, first minister; earl Bathurst, lord president; lord Ellenborough, privy seal; Mr. Peel, earl of Aberdeen, and sir George Murray, home, foreign, and colonial secretaries; viscount Melville and Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, boards of controul and trade; sir Henry Hardinge, secretary-at-war; viscount Lowther, first commissioner of land revenues, &c. Lord Lyndhurst, lord chancellor. *May* and *June.*

[The duke of Clarence surrendered the office of lord high admiral, Aug. 12; and lord Melville became first lord of the admiralty, Sept. 19; lord Ellenborough became president of the board of controul, and lord Rosslyn privy seal.]

KING WILLIAM IV.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON and his colleagues, *continued.*

1830. EARL GREY, first lord of the treasury[1]; viscount Althorpe, chancellor of the exchequer; marquess of Lansdowne, president of the council; earl of Durham, privy seal; viscounts Melbourne, Palmerston, and Goderich, home, foreign, and colonial secretaries; sir James Graham, first lord of the admiralty; lord Auckland and Mr. Grant, presidents of the boards of trade and controul; lord Holland, duchy of Lancaster; lord John Russell, paymaster of the forces (not of the cabinet at first); duke of Richmond, earl of Carlisle, Mr. Wynn, &c. Lord Brougham, lord chancellor. *November.*

[Sir Henry Parnell afterwards became secretary-at-war, *vice* Mr. Wynn; and subsequently sir Henry Parnell, was succeeded by sir John Hobhouse.]

1832. EARL GREY resigns, owing to a majority against him in the lords on a question relating to the Reform bill, *May* 10; great public excitement prevails; and he resumes office, *May* 18.

[The earl of Ripon (late viscount Goderich) succeeds the earl of Durham as lord privy seal, *April* 3, 1833, when, also, the Rt. hon. E. G. S. Stanley (previously of the cabinet as secretary for Ireland) becomes colonial secretary, and Mr. Ellice, secretary-at-war.]

1834. VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, first minister; marquess of Lansdowne, president of the council; earl of Mulgrave, privy seal; viscount Althorpe, chancellor of the exchequer; viscount Duncannon, home secretary; viscount Palmerston, foreign secretary; Mr. Spring Rice, war and colonies; lord Auckland, admiralty; Mr. Grant and Mr. C. P. Thomson, boards of controul and trade; lord John Russell, paymaster of the forces; sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Ellice, marquess of Conyngham, Mr. Littleton, &c. Lord Brougham, lord chancellor. *July.*

[Viscount Melbourne's administration dissolved.[2] The duke of Wellington takes the helm of state provisionally, waiting the return of sir Robert Peel from Italy. *November* 14.]

1834. SIR ROBERT PEEL, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer; lord Wharncliffe, privy seal; earl of Rosslyn, lord president; Rt. hon. Henry Goulburn, duke of Wellington, and earl of Aberdeen, home, foreign, and colonial secretaries; earl de Grey, first lord of the admiralty; lord Ellenborough and Rt. hon. Alexander Baring, afterwards

[1] On this change of ministry, the Rt. hon. John Wilson Croker, secretary to the admiralty, retired. We mention the circumstance, as it was the first occasion on which a personage holding that office resigned it with the minister. Mr. Croker had been secretary full twenty-one years, embracing one of the brightest periods in our naval administration.

[2] On the death of the earl Spencer, lord Althorpe succeeded to the earldom, and lord Melbourne went to Brighton to receive the king's commands as to the appointment of a new chancellor of the exchequer, in the latter's room; but his majesty informed the minister, that, under the circumstances, he considered the administration at an end. This announcement created great surprise and excitement in the political circles and throughout the nation. The duke of Wellington being sent for, his grace advised the king to appoint Sir Robert Peel premier, and this was done accordingly.

lord Ashburton, boards of controul and trade; sir Edward Knatchbull, paymaster of the forces; Mr. Herries, secretary-at-war; sir George Murray, master-general of the ordnance, &c. Lord Lyndhurst, lord chancellor. *November* and *December*.

1835. VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, again, prime minister; marquess of Lansdowne, lord president; viscount Duncannon, lord privy seal, with the woods and forests; Mr. Spring Rice, chancellor of the exchequer; lord John Russell, viscount Palmerston, and lord Glenelg (late Mr. Charles Grant), home, foreign, and colonial secretaries; earl of Minto, first lord of the admiralty; presidents of the boards of controul and trade, sir John Hobhouse and Mr. Poulett Thomson; lord Holland, duchy of Lancaster; viscount Howick, secretary-at-war; sir Henry Parnell, Mr. Labouchere, lord Morpeth, &c. The great seal in commission. *April*.

[The chancellorship, which had been in commission from the formation of this ministry, was given to sir Charles C. Pepys, *Jan.* 1836, with the title of lord Cottenham.]

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1837. VISCOUNT MELBOURNE and his colleagues, *continued*. *June* 20.

[Rt. hon. F. T. Baring afterwards becomes chancellor of the exchequer, *vice* Mr. Rice, created lord Monteagle; the marquess of Normanby (late earl of Mulgrave), home secretary, *vice* lord John Russell, made colonial secretary; Mr. T. B. Macauley, secretary-at-war, in the room of viscount Howick; earl of Clarendon, lord privy seal, in room of viscount Duncannon; Mr. Labouchere, president of the board of trade, *vice* Mr. C. Poulett Thomson, &c.]

1839. Ministers announce their determination to resign, in consequence of the division in the commons on the Jamaica bill, in which they had a majority of only *five*, *May* 7. Sir Robert Peel receives the queen's commands to form a new administration, *May* 8; but owing to the refusal of her majesty to dismiss the ladies of her household, on which sir Robert insisted, this command is withdrawn, and on *May* 10 lord Melbourne and his friends return to power.

1841. SIR ROBERT PEEL, first lord of the treasury and first minister; duke of Wellington, without civil office, commander-in-chief; lord Wharncliffe, lord president; duke of Buckingham, lord privy seal; sir James Graham, earl of Aberdeen, and lord Stanley, home, foreign, and colonial secretaries; Mr. Goulburn, chancellor of the exchequer; earl of Haddington, admiralty; earl of Ripon, board of trade; lord Ellenborough, board of controul; sir Henry Hardinge, sir Edward Knatchbull, sir George Murray, &c. Lord Lyndhurst, lord chancellor. *Aug.* and *Sept.*

1841. to 1846. [Among the many succeeding changes were: lord Fitzgerald and Vesey to the board of controul, *vice* lord Ellenborough appointed governor-general of India, *Oct.* 1841; duke of Buccleuch, lord privy seal, *Feb.* 1842. Earl of Ripon, from the board of trade to the board of controul, *vice* lord Fitzgerald, deceased, *May*, 1843. Sir Thomas Fremantle, secretary-at-war, *vice* sir Henry Hardinge, appointed governor-general of India, *May*, 1844. Earl of Dalhousie, to the board of trade, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, secretary-at-war, *Feb.* 1845. Mr. W. E. Gladstone, colonial secretary, *vice* lord Stanley, who resigned; duke of Buccleuch, lord president, *vice* lord Wharncliffe, deceased; earl of Haddington, lord privy seal; and earl of Ellenborough, admiralty. *Jan.* 1846.

1846. LORD JOHN RUSSELL, first lord of the treasury and first minister; marquess of Lansdowne, lord president; earl of Minto, lord privy seal; sir George Grey, viscount Palmerston, and earl Grey, home, foreign, and colonial secretaries; Mr. (now sir Charles) Wood, chancellor of the exchequer; earl of Auckland, admiralty; sir John Hobhouse and earl of Clarendon, boards of controul and trade; lord Campbell, duchy of Lancaster; viscount Morpeth (now earl of Carlisle), woods and forests; marquess of Clanricarde, Mr. Macauley, Mr. Labouchere, &c. Lord Cottenham, lord chancellor. *July*.

1847. to 1850. [CHANGES: Mr. Labouchere to board of trade, *vice* earl of Clarendon, appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, *July*, 1847. Earl Granville, paymaster general, *vice* Mr. Macauley, *May*, 1848. Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, first lord of the admiralty, *vice* earl of Auckland, deceased, *Jan.* 1849. Mr. Fox Maule, secretary-at-war, to be of the cabinet, *Nov.* 1849. Earl of Carlisle from Woods and Forests to the duchy of Lancaster, *March*; and sir Thomas Wylde, created lord Truro, lord chancellor, *vice* lord Cottenham, who resigned, and was created earl of Cottenham, *July*, 1850.]

1850. LORD JOHN RUSSELL (as above) and his colleagues, the PRESENT Ministers.

THE GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE.

THE LORD HIGH STEWARD OF ENGLAND.

THE FIRST great officer of the crown was formerly the Lord High Steward of England, or Viceroy, for so the word signifies in the Saxon language: in Latin he is styled *Magnus Angliæ Seneschallus*. This honourable office is of great antiquity, having been established prior to the reign of Edward the Confessor. The Lord High Steward was the prime officer under the king, and the office was annexed to the lordship of Hinckley, in Leicestershire; and this lordship belonging to the family of Montfort, earls of Leicester, they were, in right of it, Lord High Stewards of England. But Simon de Montfort, the last earl of this family, having made a bad use of the power which this office had given him, raised a rebellion against his sovereign Henry III., and was attainted, and his estate forfeited. Henry and his successors, wisely judging that the power was too great, in some measure abolished the office, as, in the hands of an ambitious subject, it might be made subservient to the worst purposes. It is now, therefore, only revived *pro hac vice*, to officiate at a coronation, or the trial of a peer. By his commission for the first, the Lord High Steward sits judicially himself, or appoints commissioners to act for him: he keeps his court in the king's palace, where he receives the petitions of noblemen and others, who, by tenure or otherwise, claim to do service at the coronation of the king. When he is appointed to preside at the trial of a peer or peeress of the realm, the lords being assembled, his commission is read, and a white rod, his emblem of office, is put into his hand, and his "Grace," for so he is then styled, takes the seat allotted to him as Lord High Steward, and proceeds to the trial of the personage arraigned before him. As soon as the investigation is over, his Grace breaks the rod, which ends his commission.

LORD HIGH STEWARDS OF ENGLAND SINCE THE RESTORATION OF KING CHARLES II.

1661. James Butler, duke of Ormond, for his majesty's coronation. April 20.
1666. Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon (lord chancellor), for the trial of Thomas Parker, lord Morley and Monteagle. April 12.
1676. Heneage Finch, lord Finch (lord chancellor), for the trial of Charles Cornwallis, lord Cornwallis. June 15.
1677. Heneage Finch, lord Finch (lord chancellor), for the trial of Philip, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. March 18.
1679. Heneage Finch, lord Finch (lord chancellor), for the trial of Thomas Osborne, earl of Danby. May 10.
— Heneage Finch, lord Finch (lord chancellor), for the trial of William Herbert, earl of Powis; William Howard, viscount Stafford; Henry Arundel, lord Arundel of Wardour; William Petre, lord Petre; and John, lord Belasyse. May 27.
1680. Heneage Finch, lord Finch (lord chancellor), for the trial of William Howard, viscount Stafford. November 30.
1685. James Butler, duke of Ormond, for the coronation of James II. April 21.
George Jeffereys, lord Jeffereys (lord chancellor), for the trial of Henry Booth, lord Delamere. January 9.
1689. William Cavendish, earl of Devonshire, for the coronation of William III. and Mary II. April 11.
1692. Thomas Osborne, marquis of Carmarthen, for the trial of Charles Mohun, lord Mohun. March 25.
1699. John Somers, lord Somers (lord chancellor), for the trial of Edward-Henry Rich, earl of Warwick and Holland, and of Charles Mohun, lord Mohun. Jan. 31.
1702. William Cavendish, duke of Devonshire, for the coronation of Queen Anne.
1714. Charles Fitzroy, duke of Grafton, for the coronation of George I.
1716. William Cowper, lord Cowper (lord chancellor), for the trial of James Radcliffe, earl of Derwentwater; William Widdrington, lord Widdrington; William Maxwell, earl of Nithsdale; Robert Dalziel, earl of Carnwath; William Gordon, viscount Kenmure; and William Nairne, lord Nairne. Jan. 10.
— William Cowper, lord Cowper (lord chancellor), for the trial of George Seton, earl of Wintoun. March 15.
1717. William Cowper, lord Cowper (lord chancellor), for the trial of Robert Harley, earl of Oxford and earl Mortimer, June 24.

1725. Peter King, lord King (lord chancellor), for the trial of Thomas Parker, earl of Macclesfield; which trial began May 14.
1727. Lionel Cranfield Sackville, duke of Dorset, for the coronation of George II.
1746. Philip Yorke, lord Hardwicke (lord chancellor), for the trial of William Boyd, earl of Kilmarnock; George Mackenzie, earl of Cromarty; and Arthur Elphinstone, lord Balmerino. July 5.
1747. Philip Yorke, lord Hardwicke (lord chancellor), for the trial of Simon Fraser, lord Lovat. March 9.
1760. Robert Henley, lord Henley (lord keeper), for the trial of Lawrence Shirley, earl Ferrers. April.
1761. William Talbot, earl Talbot, for the coronation of George III.
1765. Robert Henley, earl of Northington (lord chancellor), for the trial of William Byron, lord Byron. May.
1776. Henry Bathurst, earl Bathurst (lord chancellor), for the trial of Elizabeth Chudleigh, duchess of Kingston. Feb. 10.
1788. Edward lord Thurlow (lord chancellor), for the trial of Warren Hastings. Feb. 12.
1793. Alexander, lord Loughborough (lord chancellor), for the trial of the same. Jan. 28. This trial continued seven years, and ended in the acquittal of Mr. Hastings, April 23, 1795.
1806. Thomas, lord Erskine (lord chancellor), for the trial of Henry Dundas, viscount Melville. April 29.
1821. Henry-William, marquess of Anglesey, for the coronation of George IV. July 19.
1831. Alexander, duke of Hamilton, for the coronation of William IV. Sept. 8.
1838. Alexander, duke of Hamilton, for the coronation of Queen Victoria. June 28.
1841. Thomas, lord Denman, lord chief justice of the queen's bench, for the trial of James Thomas Brudenell, earl of Cardigan. Feb. 16.

THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

THE SECOND great officer of the Crown is the Lord High Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. Formerly this office was conferred upon some dignified clergyman, remarkable for his abilities, and his knowledge of the civil law. After the princes of the blood royal, he is the first lay-subject, and is reputed the keeper of the king's conscience. Among the many great prerogatives of his office, he has a power to judge according to equity, conscience, and reason, where he finds the law of the land so defective as that the subject would be injured thereby. If a man be imprisoned illegally during the vacation, he has power to grant a writ of *habeas corpus*, and do him justice according to law; whereas, neither the court of king's bench, nor the common pleas, can grant that writ but in term-time. The Lord Chancellor and Lord Keeper are the same in authority, power, and precedence; they are appointed by the King's delivery of the great seal to them, and by taking the oath of office. They differ only in this point, that the Lord Chancellor has also letters-patent; whereas the Lord Keeper has none. The business of the chancery, originally transacted in the exchequer department of the *Curia Regis*, was removed to a separate court about the close of Richard I.'s reign, from which time the annual rolls descend regularly.

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS OF ENGLAND.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

1067. Arfastus, or Herefast[1], chaplain to the king; bishop of Elmham.
1070. Osbert, afterwards bishop of Exeter.
1073. Osmund, afterwards bishop of Salisbury.
1078. Maurice, afterwards bishop of London.
** William Velson, or Welson (de Bellofago), chaplain to the king; afterwards bishop of Thetford.
1086. William Giffard; afterwards bishop of Winchester.

KING WILLIAM II.

1087. William Giffard, *continued.*
1090. Robert Bloet, or Bluet, afterwards bishop of Lincoln.
1093. Baldric, or Galdricus; and Drogo, keeper under him.
1094. William Giffard, again.

KING HENRY I.

1100. William Giffard, bishop of Winchester, *continued.*
1101. Roger, afterwards bishop of Salisbury.
1103. William Giffard, again.
1104. Waldricus.
107. Ranulph, or Arnulph: died 1123.
[Richard, a chaplain, was, according to

[1] Dugdale, and most of the earlier writers, and, later, Hardy, place Arfastus as the first chancellor, in this year. Other writers fix a subsequent date. Mr. Foss, an excellent authority, says, that he held the office at Whitsuntide 1068; and he mentions his name (with the addition of "chancellor") as being affixed to the charter which William then granted to the church of St. Martin's-le-Grand, in London. Mr. Foss adds, that "Thynne, Philipot, and Spelman, state the date correctly." We are indebted to Mr. Hardy for the greater portion of this list, and follow him, as being infinitely more certain than Dugdale, nearly all through. — EDITOR.

Thynne, keeper of the seal under Ranulph; but this is doubtful: he became bishop of Hereford in 1120.]

1124. Geoffrey Rufus, afterwards bishop of Durham.

KING STEPHEN.

1135. Roger Pauper, son of Roger, bishop of Salisbury.
1139. Philip.
1142. Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury; constituted by the empress Maud.
** William Fitzgilbert; constituted by the empress Maud.
** William de Vere; also constituted by the empress, in reversion.
** Robert de Gant, lord chancellor: died in 1153.

KING HENRY II.

1154. Thomas à Becket, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury: resigned in 1162.
1173. Ralph de Warneville, treasurer of York.
1177. Walter de Constantiis, bishop of Lincoln and archbishop of Rouen, vice-chancellor or deputy.[1]
1182. Geoffrey Plantagenet, bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards archbishop of York.

KING RICHARD I.

1189. William de Longchamp, afterwards bishop of Ely: died in 1197.
1190. John de Alençon, archdeacon of Lisieux; vice-chancellor.
1192. Roger Malus Catulus, vice-chancellor. March.
— Benet, vice-chancellor. Oct.
1195. Eustace, afterwards bishop of Ely, vice-chancellor.
1198. Warine, or Guarinus, prior of Loches, in Touraine, vice-chancellor.
— Eustace, bishop of Ely; chancellor.
— Roceline, vice-chancellor.

KING JOHN.

1199. Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury.
1205. Walter-de-Grey, afterwards bishop of Worcester and archbishop of York.
1213. Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester.
1214. Walter de Grey, again. Jan.
— Richard de Marisco, afterwards bishop of Durham. Oct.

KING HENRY III.

1216. Richard de Marisco, *continued.*
1218. Ralph de Nevill, afterwards bishop of Chichester, keeper.
1226. Ralph de Nevill, chancellor.
[The king took the great seal from him in 1238, and delivered it to Geoffrey, a Templar, and to John de Lexinton; but Ralph had still the emoluments of the chancellorship.]
1238. Simon Normannus, or de Cantilupe, keeper.
1240. Richard Crassus, abbot of Evesham, keeper.
1242. Silvester de Everdon, or Eversden, keeper.
1246. John Mansel, provost of Beverley, keeper.
1247. John de Lexinton, again keeper, in the absence of John Mansel on an embassy.
1248. John Mansel, on his return, again keeper.
1250. William de Kilkenny, afterwards bishop of Ely, keeper.
1255. Henry de Wingham, bishop of London, keeper.
1258. Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester, keeper.
1260. Nicholas de Ely, afterwards bishop of Worcester and Winchester, keeper.
1261. Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester, chancellor.
1263. Nicholas de Ely, chancellor.
1265. Thomas de Cantilupe, bishop of Hereford. Feb.
— Walter Giffard, bishop of Bath and Wells. Aug.
1266. Godfrey Giffard, bishop of Worcester.
1268. John de Chishull, afterwards bishop of London, keeper.
1269. Richard de Middleton; first, keeper, afterwards chancellor.
1272. John de Kirkeby, afterwards bishop of Ely.

KING EDWARD I.

— Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester.
1274. Robert Burnell, archdeacon of York.
1292. John de Langton, afterwards bishop of Chichester.
1302. William de Grenefield, dean of Chichester, afterwards archbishop of York.
1304. William de Hamilton, dean of York.
— John de Benstede, keeper, until the new chancellor's arrival to receive the seal.
1307. Ralph de Baldoc, Baldok, or Beaudake, bishop of London.

KING EDWARD II.

1307. Ralph de Baldoc, *continued.*
— John de Langton, bishop of Chichester.
1310. William de Melton, Robert de Bardelby, Ingelard de Warlegh, and John Fraunceis, keepers.
— Walter Reinalds, or Reynolds, bishop of Worcester, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. July.
1311. Adam de Osgodeby, master of the rolls, Robert de Bardelby, and William de Ayremynne, keepers.
1312. Walter Reynolds, again, keeper.
1314. John de Sandale, afterwards bishop of Winchester. Sept.
1318. John de Hotham, or Hothum, bishop of Ely. June.
1320. John Salmon, bishop of Norwich. Jan.
1323. Robert de Baldoc, or Baldok, archdeacon of Middlesex (and elected bishop of Norwich). Aug.

KING EDWARD III.

1327. John de Hotham, again. Jan.
— Henry de Clyff, master of the rolls, keeper. March.

[1] In Henry I.'s reign, a keeper of the seal under the chancellor Ranulph is mentioned, but upon somewhat doubtful authority. In this reign (Henry II.'s) Walter de Constantiis is called "Vice-Chancellor" by one author, and is described by another as having the duties of the Chancellor in the Curia Regis committed to him by Ralph de Warneville. In the following reign (that of Richard I.), the title, it will be found, was officially adopted. He was, perhaps, the deputy of the chancellor mentioned in the *Dialogus de Scaccario*, to whom the custody of the rolls was entrusted, and in whose appointment probably originated the office of master of the rolls.—*Foss's Judges of England.*

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1327. Henry de Burghersh, bishop of Lincoln. May.
1330. John de Stratford, bishop of Winchester. Nov.
1334. Richard de Angarville, or Bury, bishop of Durham. Sept.
1335. John de Stratford, again, now archbishop of Canterbury. June.
1337. Robert de Stratford, archdeacon of Canterbury. March.
1338. Richard de Bynteworth, or Wentworth, bishop of London. July.
— John de St. Paul, master of the rolls, and Thomas de Baumburgh, keepers, *pro tem.* July.
1339. John de St. Paul, Michael de Wath, and Thomas de Baumburgh, keepers. Dec.
1340. John de Stratford, the third time. April: resigned from infirmity.
— John de St. Paul, keeper. June.
— Robert de Stratford, now bishop of Chichester. July.
— William de Kildesby, keeper. Dec. 1.
— Sir Robert Burghchier, or Bourchier, knt. Dec. 14.
1341. Sir Robert Parnyng, knt.: died, Aug. 26, 1343.
1343. John de Thoresby, master of the rolls, John de St. Paul, Thomas de Brayton, and Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, keepers. Aug.
— Robert de Sadyngton. Sept.
1345. John de Offord, or Ufford, dean of Lincoln: appointed archbishop of Canterbury, but died, May 20, 1349, before consecration.
1349. David de Wollore, master of the rolls, John de St. Paul, Thomas de Brayton, and Thomas Cotyngham, keepers. May 28.
— John de Thoresby, bishop of St. David's. June 16.
1356. William de Edington, bishop of Winchester. Nov. 27.
1363. Simon Langham, bishop of Ely, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. Feb. 19.
1367. William de Wyckham, or Wykeham, bishop of Winchester.
1371. Sir Robert de Thorpe, knt. March 26: died June 29, 1372.
1372. Sir Richard le Scrope, lord Scrope, of Bolton, treasurer; keeper. June 29.
— Sir John Knyvet, knt. July 5.
1377. Adam de Houghton, or Hoghton, bishop of St. David's. Jan. 11.

KING RICHARD II.

1377. Adam de Hoghton, *continued.*
1378. Sir Richard le Srcope, lord Scrope. Oct. 29.
1379. Simon de Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, July 4. Beheaded by the rebels under Wat Tyler, June 14, 1381.
1381. Richard, earl of Arundel, keeper. June 14.
— Hugh de Segrave, steward of the king's household, keeper. June 16.
— William Courtenay, bishop of London. Aug. 10.
— Richard, lord Scrope, again. Dec. 4.
1382. Hugh de Segrave, treasurer of England, William de Dighton, privy seal, John de Waltham, master of the rolls (July 11), and Walter de Skirlawe (Aug. 8), keepers.
— Robert de Braybroke, bishop of London. Sept. 20.
1383. John de Waltham, keeper. March 10.
— Sir Michael de la Pole. March 13.
1386. Thomas de Arundel, or Fitz-Alan, bishop of Ely; afterwards archbishop of York and of Canterbury. Oct. 24.
1389. William de Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, again. May 4.
1391. Thomas de Arundel, now archbishop of York, again. Sept. 27.
1396. Edmund Stafford, bishop of Exeter. Nov. 23.
1399. Thomas de Arundel, now archbishop of Canterbury; the third time. Sept.
— John de Scarle. Sept.

KING HENRY IV.

1399. John de Scarle, *continued.*
1401. Edmund Stafford, again. March 9.
1403. Henry de Beaufort, bishop of Lincoln. Feb.
1405. Thomas Longley, keeper of the privy seal, March 2; bishop of Durham in 1406.
1407. Thomas de Arundel, the fourth time. Jan. 30.
1410. Sir Thomas de Beaufort, afterwards earl of Dorset and duke of Exeter. Jan. 31.
1412. Thomas de Arundel, the fifth time. Jan. 5.

KING HENRY V.

1413. Henry de Beaufort, bishop of Winchester (translated from Lincoln). March 21.
1417. Thomas Longley, bishop of Durham, again. July 23.

KING HENRY VI.

1422. Simon Gaunstede, master of the rolls, keeper. Sept. 28.
1424. Henry de Beaufort, again. July 6.
1426. John Kempe, bishop of London. March 16.
1432. Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, keeper. Feb. 25.
— John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells. March 4.
1450. John Kempe, now a cardinal, and archbishop of York. Jan. 31; died March 2, 1454.
1454. Richard Neville, earl of Salisbury. April 2.
1455. Thomas Bourchier, archbishop of Canterbury. March 7.
1456. William de Waynflete, bishop of Winchester. Oct. 11.
1460. Thomas Bourchier, archbishop of Canterbury, keeper. July 7.
— George Neville, bishop of Exeter, afterwards archbishop of York, July 25.

KING EDWARD IV.

1461. The bishop of Exeter, *continued.*
1463. Robert Kirkeham, master of the rolls, keeper during the chancellor's absence. Aug. 23, and subsequently.
1467. Robert Stillington, bishop of Bath and Wells. June 20.
1473. John Morton, master of the rolls, keeper. June 18.
— Henry Bourchier, earl of Essex, keeper. June 23.
— John Morton, again keeper. July 17. *See year* 1487.
— Lawrence Booth, bishop of Durham. July 27.
1475. Thomas Rotheram, bishop of Lincoln.
— John Alcock, bishop of Rochester. April 27.
— Thomas Rotheram, again. Sept. 28.

KING EDWARD V.

1483. John Russell, bishop of Lincoln.

KING RICHARD III.

1483. The bishop of Lincoln, *continued.*
1485. Thomas Barowe, master of the rolls, keeper. Aug. 1.

KING HENRY VII.

1485. John Alcock, now bishop of Worcester, and afterwards bishop of Ely.
1487. John Morton, now archbishop of Canterbury. Aug. 8. He had been made bishop of Ely in 1478; died Sept. 1500.
1500. Richard Nikke, dean of the chapel royal, keeper. Sept. 16.
1502. Henry Deane, bishop of Salisbury, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, keeper. Oct. 13.
— William Barons, master of the rolls, keeper. July 27.
— William Warham, bishop elect of London, keeper. Aug. 11.
1504. William Warham, now bishop of London, and archbishop elect of Canterbury, lord chancellor. Jan. 21.

KING HENRY VIII.

1509. William Warham, *continued.*
1515. Thomas Wolsey, cardinal, and archbishop of York. Dec. 22.
1529. Thomas, duke of Norfolk, treasurer, and Charles, duke of Suffolk, earl marshall, keepers. Oct. 17.
— Sir Thomas More. Oct. 25: he resigned the seal May 16th, 1532.[1]
1532. Sir Thomas Audley, keeper. May 20.
1533. Sir Thomas Audley, chancellor. Jan. 26; created lord Audley, of Walden, Nov. 29, 1538.
1544. Thomas, lord Wriothesley, keeper. April 22.
— Thomas, lord Wriothesley, lord chancellor. May 3.

KING EDWARD VI.

1547. Lord Wriothesley, *continued,* and created earl of Southampton.
— William Paulet, lord St. John, keeper. March 7.
— Richard, lord Rich. Oct. 23.
1551. Thomas Goodrich, bishop of Ely, keeper. Dec. 22.
1552. Thomas Goodrich, bishop of Ely, lord chancellor. Jan. 19.

QUEEN MARY.

1553. Stephen Gardiner, or Gardyner, bishop of Winchester. Aug. 23.
1556. Nicholas Heath, archbishop of York. Jan. 1.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1551. The QUEEN, keeper. Nov. 18.
— Sir Nicholas Bacon[2], keeper; Dec. 22: the first lord keeper that ranked as lord chancellor. Died Feb. 20, 1579.
1579. The QUEEN. Feb. 20.
— William Cecil, lord Burleigh, and Robert, earl of Leicester, lord keepers. Feb. 24.
— Sir Thomas Bromley, knt., lord chancellor. April 26: died April 12, 1587.
1517. Henry, lord Hunsdon; William, Lord Cobham; and sir Francis Walsingham, lord keepers. April 15.
— William, lord Burleigh; Robert, earl of Leicester; and sir Francis Walsingham, lord keepers. April. 26.
— Sir Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor. April 29: died Nov. 20, 1591.
1591. William, lord Burleigh; Henry, lord Hunsdon; William, lord Cobham; and Thomas, lord Buckhurst, commissioners of the great seal. Nov. 22.
— Sir Gilbert Gerrard, master of the rolls, and others, commissioners for hearing causes. Nov. 22.
1592. Sir John Puckering, knt., lord keeper. May 28: died April 30, 1596.
1596. Sir Thomas Egerton, knt.[3] lord keeper. May 6.

KING JAMES I.

1603. Sir Thomas Egerton, lord keeper, *continued.* March 24.
— Sir Thomas Egerton, now lord Ellesmere, lord chancellor, July 24: afterwards created viscount Brackley: died March 15, 1617.
1617. Sir Francis Bacon, knt., lord keeper. March 7.
1618. Sir Francis Bacon[4] made lord chancellor, Jan. 4: created lord Verulam, and afterwards viscount St. Alban's.

[1] Sir Thomas More was the first layman that had held the great seal as lord high chancellor. He resigned because he could not concur with the court in the king's divorce from Catharine of Arragon. His conscientious opposition to the tyrant's will was enough to prove the ruin of this excellent man — "*vir, doctrinâ et probitate spectabilis,*" as he is called by THUANUS, the historian. His unfortunate fate is too well known to be related here.

[2] CAMDEN gives him this character: "*Vir præpinguis, ingenio acerrimo, singularia prudentia, summa eloquentia, tenacia memoria, et sacris conciliis alterum columen.*" Of person very corpulent, most quick wit, singular prudence, admirable eloquence, retentive memory, and another pillar to the privy council. This corpulency of body grew upon him in his old age, and whenever queen Elizabeth alluded to it, she used to say, "Sir Nicholas's soul lodges well."

[3] Lord Campbell, who seems to delight in bestowing just praise, says of this personage: "It is refreshing to have to contemplate the life of a man remarkable alike for talent, learning, and probity, who raised himself from obscurity by his own exertions, and who reached the highest honours without affixing any stain on his character, and with merits so acknowledged, that he did not even excite the envy of rivals." — *Lord Campbell's Lives of the Lord Chancellors.*

His lordship relates an early anecdote of Egerton, which he takes, he says, from the Rev. Francis Egerton's Memoirs of him: "He first gave earnest of his future eminence by interposing as *amicus curiæ* while yet a student, when a verdict was about to be pronounced which would have ruined a worthy old lady who kept a house of public entertainment in Smithfield. Three graziers had deposited a sum of money with her, to be returned to them on their joint application. One of them fraudulently pretending that he had authority to receive it, induced her to give him the whole of the money, and absconded with it. The other two brought their action against her, and (as the story goes) were about to recover, when young Egerton begged permission to befriend the court, by pointing out a fatal objection which had escaped her counsel as well as my lord judge. Said he: 'The money by the contract was to be returned to *three*, but only two sue; where is the third? Let him appear with the others; till then the money cannot be demanded of her.' This turned the fortune of the day; the plaintiffs were nonsuited, and our young student was from that day considered to be of great mark and likelihood." — *Lord Campbell's Lord Chancellors.*

[4] This great man was accused of bribery and corruption by a committee of the commons; adjudged guilty (May 3, 1621); and sentenced to a fine and ransom of £40,000, to imprisonment in the Tower during the king's

1621. Sir Julius Cæsar, master of the rolls, and other commissioners, to hear causes in chancery. May 1.
— Sir John Ley, knt. and bart., chief justice, and other commissioners, to hear causes in the lords. May 1.
— Henry, viscount Mandeville, lord treasurer; Ludowic, duke of Richmond; and the earl of Arundel, to use the seal. May 1.
— John Williams, dean of Westminster, afterwards bishop of Lincoln, lord keeper. July 10.

KING CHARLES I.

1625. The bishop of Lincoln, lord keeper, *continued:* resigned the seal, Oct. 30.
— Sir Thomas Coventry, lord keeper, Nov. 1: afterwards lord Coventry: died Jan. 13, 1640.
1640. Sir John Finch, chief justice C. P., lord keeper. Jan. 17: afterwards lord Finch.
1641. Sir Edward Lyttleton, chief justice C. P., lord keeper. Jan. 19. Created lord Lyttleton in Feb. 1641.
1642. The KING. May 21.
1643. Oliver, earl of Bolingbroke; Henry, earl of Kent; Oliver St. John, John Wilde, Samuel Browne, and Edmund Prideaux, parliamentary commissioners or keepers. Nov. 30.
1645. Sir Richard Lane, royal keeper. Oct. 23.
1646. The earl of Salisbury, in the room of the earl of Bolingbroke, deceased, parliamentary commissioner. Aug. 11.
— Edward, earl of Manchester, speaker of the house of lords, and William Lenthall, speaker of the commons and master of the rolls, parliamentary commissioners or keepers. Oct. 31.
1648. Henry, earl of Kent, and William, lord Grey, of Werke, parliamentary keepers. March 17.
— Sir Thomas Widdrington, and Bulstrode Whitelocke, parliamentary keepers, joined to the preceding. April 12.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

1649. Bulstrode Whitelocke, and John Lisle, esqrs., and serjeant Keeble, parliamentary commissioners. Feb. 8.
1653. Sir Edward Herbert, attorney-general, king's lord keeper. April 5.
1654. Bulstrode Whitelocke, sir Thomas Widdrington, and John Lisle, esq., parliamentary commissioners. April 4.
— Sir Thomas Widdrington, parliamentary keeper, Whitelocke being abroad, and Lisle unwell. May 30.
1654. Bulstrode Whitelocke, sir Thomas Widdrington, and Mr. Lisle, parliamentary keepers. July 14.
1655. Nathaniel Fiennes and Mr. Lisle, parliamentary commissioners. Oct. 10.
1658. Sir Edward Hyde, knt. and bart., made king's lord keeper at Bruges, Jan. 13; and king's lord chancellor, Jan. 29.
— Nathaniel, lord Fiennes, and John, lord Lisle (summoned as peers to the commonwealth parliament), parliamentary commissioners. Sept. 20.
1659. Nathaniel, lord Fiennes; John, lord Lisle; and Bulstrode, lord Whitelocke (also summoned as a peer of the commonwealth), parliamentary commissioners or keepers. Jan. 22.
— William Lenthall, parliamentary keeper. May 14.
— John Bradshaw, Thomas Terryll, and John Fountain, parliamentary commissioners. June 3.
— Bulstrode (lord) Whitelocke, again, parliamentary keeper. Nov. 1.
1660. William Lenthall, parliamentary keeper. Jan. 13.
— Sir Thomas Widdrington, Thomas Terryll, and John Fountain, parliamentary commissioners. Jan. 16.
— Edward, earl of Manchester, joined to the above. May 7.

THE RESTORATION.

1660. Sir Edward Hyde, lord chancellor. June 1; afterwards created lord Hyde, viscount Cornbury, and earl of Clarendon: removed Aug. 1667.
1667. Sir Orlando Bridgeman, knt. and bart., lord keeper. Aug. 31.
1672. Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, lord chancellor. Nov. 17.
1673. Sir Heneage Finch, bart., lord keeper. Nov. 9.
1675. Heneage, now lord Finch, lord chancellor. Dec. 19; afterwards created earl of Nottingham[1]: died Dec. 18, 1682.
1682. Sir Francis North, created lord Guildford, lord keeper. Dec. 20.

KING JAMES II.

1685. Francis, lord Guildford, lord keeper, *continued:* died Sept. 5, 1685.
— George, lord Jeffreys[2], chief justice K. B., lord chancellor. Sept. 28.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1689. Sir John Maynard, knt.; sir Anthony Keck, knt., and sir William Rawlin-

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pleasure, and declared incapable of any office, place, or employment in the state: he was "never more to sit in parliament, or come within the verge of the court." James shed tears at his fate, and appears (after he had been a short time in confinement) to have remitted his sentence; as we find him summoned to the House of Peers 1st Charles I. "Bacon was the greatest genius of his age."—*Boyle.* "The father of experimental philosophy."—*M. Voltaire.* "His works are, for expression as well as thought, the glory of our nation."—*Sheffield Duke of Buckingham.*

[1] The Duke of Wharton said of this lord chancellor: "To figure this great and inestimable man aright, and to paint him in true colours, and with some warmth of imagination, but with the greatest submission to truth, I would seat him on his throne, with a ray of glory about his head, his ermine without spot or blemish, his balance in the right hand, mercy on his left, splendour and brightness at his feet, and his tongue, in silver tones, dispensing goodness, virtue, and justice to mankind."

[2] It appears that a patent was made out shortly before the king's flight, creating Jeffreys, earl of *Flint* — *Granger.* This is a mistake: The titles of earl of Flint and viscount Wickham were sarcastically applied to this notorious personage. Granger was deceived by a work, "*Dissertatio Lithologica*, &c." dedicated to "*Honoratissimo domino Georgio comiti Flintensi, vicecomiti de Weickham, baroni de Weim, supremo Angliæ cancellario, et serenissimo Jacobo Segundo regi Angliæ a secretioribus consiliis;*" a sarcastic dedication to him as the *flinty* Jeffreys.—*Sir Harris Nicolas.*

son, knt., commissioners or keepers. March 4.

1690. Sir John Trevor, knt.; sir William Rawlinson, knt., and sir George Hutchins, knt.; commissioners or keepers. May 14.

1693. Sir John Somers, lord keeper. March 23.

1697. Sir John Somers, lord chancellor.[1] April 22. Created lord Somers. Deprived of the seal, April 27, 1700.—*Lord Raymond's Reports.*

1700. Lord chief justice Holt, K. B., sir George Treby, chief justice C. P., and chief baron sir Edward Ward, lord keepers. April 27.

— Sir Nathan Wright, lord keeper. May 21.

QUEEN ANNE.

1702. Sir Nathan Wright, lord keeper, *continued:* removed in 1705.

1705. Rt. hon. William Cowper[2], lord keeper, Oct. 11; afterwards lord Cowper.

1707. William, lord Cowper, lord chancellor, May 4: resigned Sept. 25, 1710.

1710. Sir Thomas Trevor, chief justice C. P., Robert Tracy, justice C. P., and baron Scrope (of Scotland) lord keepers. Sept. 26.

— Sir Simon Harcourt, attorney-general, lord keeper, Oct. 19: created lord Harcourt.

1713. Simon, lord Harcourt, lord chancellor. April 7.

KING GEORGE I.

1714. Simon, lord Harcourt, *continued:* deprived Sept. 21.

— William, lord Cowper, lord chancellor, Sept. 21: afterwards earl Cowper.

1718. Sir Robert Tracy, sir John Pratt, and sir James Montague, lord keepers. April 18.

— Thomas, lord Parker, lord chancellor, May 12: afterwards earl of Macclesfield: surrendered the seal. Jan. 4, 1725.

1725. Sir Joseph Jekyll, master of the rolls, sir Jeffrey Gilbert, B. E., and sir Robert Raymond, justice K. B., lord keepers. Jan. 7.

— Sir Peter King, created lord King, lord chancellor. June 1.

KING GEORGE II.

1727. Lord King, *continued:* resigned Nov. 1733.

1733. Hon. Charles Talbot, created lord Talbot, lord chancellor, Nov. 29: died Feb. 1737.

1737. Philip Yorke, lord Hardwicke[3], lord chancellor, Feb. 21: resigned Nov. 19. 1756.

1756. Sir John Willis, chief justice C. P., sir Sidney Stafford Smythe B. E., and sir John Eardley Wilmot, justice K. B., lord keepers. Nov. 19.

1757. Sir Robert Henley, attorney-general, lord keeper, June 20: afterwards lord Henley.

KING GEORGE III.

1760. Lord Henley, lord keeper, *continued.*

1761. Lord Henley, lord chancellor, Jan. 16; afterwards viscount Henley, and earl of Northington: resigned July 30, 1766.

1766. Charles, lord Camden, chief justice C. P., lord chancellor, July 30: resigned Jan. 17, 1770.

1770. Hon. Charles Yorke, attorney-general, lord chancellor, Jan. 17: created lord Morden: died Jan. 20, before the seals were put to his patent of peerage; he held the great seal only three days.

— Sir Sidney-Stafford-Smythe, B. E.; hon. Henry Bathurst, justice C. P.; and Sir Richard Aston, justice K.B., commissioners. Jan. 21.

1771. Hon. Henry Bathurst, created lord Apsley, lord chancellor. Jan. 23. Succeeded his father as earl Bathurst 1775: resigned.

1778. Edward Thurlow, attorney-general, created lord Thurlow, lord chancellor, June 3: resigned.

1783. Alexander, lord Loughborough; sir William-Henry Ashhurst, knt., justice K.B.; and sir Beaumont Hotham, B. E., knt. commissioners. April 9.

— Edward, lord Thurlow, lord chancellor, Dec. 23: resigned June 15, 1792.

1792. Sir James Eyre, knt. C.B.; sir William-Henry Ashhurst, knt. justice K.B.; and sir John Wilson, knt., justice C. P., commissioners. June 15.

1793. Alexander, lord Loughborough, lord chancellor, Jan. 21: resigned.

1801. John, lord Eldon[4], chief justice C.P., lord chancellor, April 14: resigned.

[1] Lord Somers was one of those divine men, who, like a chapel in a palace, remain unprofaned, while all the rest is tyranny, corruption, and folly. The most incorrupt lawyer, and the honestest statesman; a master orator, a genius of the finest taste, and a patriot of the most expansive views; a man who dispensed blessings by his life, and planned them for posterity.—*Horace Walpole.*

[2] It being customary on New-Year's day for those who practised in chancery to present the lord chancellor with a New Year's gift, which usually amounted to about 1500*l.*, the lord keeper, Cowper, refused to accept this contribution, it appearing too much like bribery. A rare example of an independent spirit and of proud integrity!—*Ann. of Great Britain*, 1706.

[3] Lord Hardwicke continued, it is said, chief justice of the king's bench (which he had previously been) until June 7, 1737, though he had kissed hands for the great seal.—*Burrow's Settlement Cases. Woolrych.* "Lord Hardwicke valued himself more upon being a great minister of state, which he certainly was not, than upon being a great chancellor, which he certainly was."—*Lord Chesterfield.*

[4] George III. gave Lord Eldon a seal on which was engraven Justice, with eyes unbandaged, directed in her path by Religion. On presenting him this seal, the king observed, that "Justice was generally painted blind, but he did not know why it should be so, when her path was so guided." Lord Eldon acknowledged his infirmity of doubting. "He preferred dull truth to brilliant error, slow accuracy to expeditious misdirection."—*Sir Charles Wetherell.* "No man who has sat in the court where he [Lord Eldon] presides, ever brought to the public service a more consummate knowledge of all its principles and practice; no one could be better qualified to decide in that forum with rapidity, yet how often does he there pause and reconsider, risking the appearance of being dilatory and undecided, rather than mistake the rights of the meanest individual whose interests are in his hands."—*Lord Erskine in the House of Peers.* "If lord Eldon have a fault, it is that of an over-anxiety to do justice."—*Sir Samuel Romilly.* His lordship himself once said, "It has been a principle on which many who have presided in this court, have acted, that a judge is obliged to know nothing more than the counsel think proper to disclose, relative to the case. But for myself, I have thought and acted otherwise, and I *know*, if I had given judgment on the statements only that have been made to me by counsel on both sides, I should have disposed of numerous estates to persons who had no more title to them than *I* have; and believe me, I feel a comfort in that thought,—a comfort, of which all the observations upon my conduct can never rob me."

1806. Hon. Thomas Erskine[1], created lord Erskine, chancellor. Feb. 7: resigned.
1807. John, lord Eldon, *again*. April 1.

KING GEORGE IV.

1820. Lord Eldon, *continued*: afterwards earl of Eldon: resigned.
1827. John Singleton Copley, master of the rolls, created lord Lyndhurst, lord chancellor. May 2.

KING WILLIAM IV.

1830. Lord Lyndhurst, *continued*: resigned.
— Henry Brougham, created lord Brougham and Vaux, lord chancellor. Nov. 22: resigned.
1834. Lord Lyndhurst, *again*, Nov. 22: resigned.
1835. Sir Charles-Christopher Pepys, master of the rolls, vice-chancellor Shadwell, and justice Bosanquet C. P., commissioners. April 23.
1836. Sir Charles-Christopher Pepys, lord chancellor, Jan. 16.: created lord Cottenham.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1837. Lord Cottenham, *continued*. Resigned Sept. 3, 1841.
1841. Lord Lyndhurst, *third time*, lord chancellor. Sept. 3: resigned.
1846. Lord Cottenham, *again*. July 6. Resigned, June 19, 1850. His lordship, on signifying his intention to retire from office, was created earl of Cottenham.
1850. The great seal in commission: Henry, lord Langdale, master of the rolls, sir Launcelot Shadwell, knt., vice-chancellor of England, and sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, knt., a baron of the exchequer, commissioners. June 19.
— Sir Thomas Wilde (chief justice of the common pleas) made lord chancellor, and created lord Truro. July 15. The PRESENT Lord High Chancellor of England.

THE LORD HIGH TREASURER OF ENGLAND.

THE Lord High Treasurer is the THIRD great officer of the Crown; and is appointed by letters-patent. After he has taken the oaths before the lord chancellor, or lord keeper, he repairs to the court of exchequer, where, his letters-patent having been read, he takes his seat upon the bench. This is now only an honorary usage, he never sitting among the barons as formerly (with the chamberlains) judicially. He is a lord by his office, and governs (nominally) the upper court of exchequer, and has the custody of the king's treasure, and of the foreign and domestic records there deposited, and the appointment of all commissioners and other officers employed in collecting the revenues of the crown.—*Beatson.* The Lord High Treasurer holds his place during pleasure. The office is now executed by five or more persons, who are called Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Treasurer.

The office of Chancellor of the Exchequer is always held by one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. He is styled Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer; and has the custody of the exchequer seal: he has also the controlment of the rolls of the Lords of the Treasury, and sits (on occasions) in the court of exchequer above the barons.—*Beatson.*

LORD HIGH TREASURERS OF ENGLAND.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.
Odo, Earl of Kent.

KING HENRY I.
Geoffry de Clinton.
Ranulph Flambard, Bishop of Durham.
Roger, Bishop of Salisbury.
Nigellus, Bishop of Ely.

KING HENRY II.
Geoffrey Ridel, bishop of Ely.
Richard de Ely.

KING RICHARD I.
Richard de Ely, *continued*.
William de Ely.

KING JOHN.
William de Ely, *continued*.
* * Dean of St. Paul's, London.
Walter de Grey, bishop of Worcester.
Geoffrey, archdeacon of Norwich.

KING HENRY III.
John Ruthal.

[1] Lord Erskine owed both his title and official dignity to his faithful attachment to Mr. Fox. When the "Talents" administration was in course of formation, Mr. Fox submitted to the king a list of such persons as his party considered eligible for the chancellorship. At the head of this list was Mr. Erskine's name, placed there more as a mark of esteem and regard, than from any expectation that his majesty would consent to his appointment. The king, however, did not make the anticipated objection: he merely said, "Well, if Mr. Erskine must be chancellor, remember he is *your* chancellor, not mine. Mr. Erskine was accordingly made chancellor, much to his own astonishment and that of all his friends. This surprise, we must suppose, arose simply from the knowledge of how much he was disliked by the king.

1217. Eustace de Fauconbridge, afterwards bishop of London.
— John de Fontibus, bishop of Ely.
— Walter Maclerk, or Lacklatine, bishop of Carlisle.
— Hubert de Burgo.
— Peter de Orial.
[Under him, Robert Passelewe was chancellor of the exchequer, or deputy treasurer.]
1234. Hugh de Patteshull.
— Galfridus Templarius.
— William Haverhull, canon of St. Paul's, London.
— Richard de Barking, abbot of Westminster.
— Philip Lovel; deposed by the barons in the year 1258.
1258. John Crackhall, archdeacon of Bedford.
1260. John, abbot of Peterborough; made treasurer by the barons.
1263. Nicholas de Ely, archdeacon of Ely.
1266. Thomas de Wymundham.
1269. John de Chishull, dean of St. Paul's London; afterwards bishop of London.
1271. Philip de Ely.

KING EDWARD I.

1274. Joseph de Clancy.
1275. Walter Giffard, bishop of Bath and Wells, afterwards archbishop of York.
— Robert Burnel, bishop of Bath and Wells.
1278. John de Clancy, prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, in England.
1279. Thomas Beck, archdeacon of Dorchester.
1280. Richard de Warren, or de Ware, abbot of Westminster.
1284. Walter Wenlock, abbot of Westminster.
1286. Roger de Longespee, *alias* de Molend, bishop of Lichfield.
— John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Coventry, afterwards bishop of Ely.
1290. William de Marchia, bishop of Bath and Wells.
1293. Peter de Leicester, baron of the exchequer, who, with the two chamberlains of the exchequer, executed the office of treasurer until the appointment of
1295. Walter de Langton, bishop of Lichfield.
[Under whom, Peter Willeby was chancellor of the exchequer.]

KING EDWARD II.

1307. Walter Reynolds, bishop of Worcester, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. He had been schoolmaster to the king.
[Under him John de Sandale was chancellor of the exchequer.]
1311. John de Sandale.
1312. Sir Walter de Norwich.
1313. John de Sandale, bishop of Winchester; *second time.*
1315. Sir Walter de Norwich; *second time.*
— John de Drokenesford, bishop of Bath and Wells.
[Hervey de Stanton, chancellor of the exchequer].
1317. John Hotham, bishop of Ely.
1318. William Walwaine.
— John de Stratford, bishop of Winchester.
1319. Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter.
1321. Sir Walter de Norwich; *third time.*
1322. Roger de Northburgh, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.
1324. Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter; *second time.* He was beheaded in the year 1326, by order of the queen regent, Isabella.
1324. William de Melton, archbishop of York.

KING EDWARD III.

1326. John de Stratford, bishop of Winchester; *second time.*
— Adam de Orleton, bishop of Hereford.
1327. Henry de Burghersh, bishop of Lincoln.
1329. Thomas Charleton, or Charlton, bishop of Hereford.
1330. Robert Woodhouse.
1331. William Melton, archbishop of York; *second time.*
1332. William Ayremin, bishop of Norwich.
1333. Robert le Ailstone.
1336. Henry de Burghersh, bishop of Lincoln; *second time.*
1337. Richard de Bury, bishop of Durham.
1338. William de la Zouch, or le Zouch, archbishop of York.
1340. Sir Richard Sodington, knt.
— Roger de Northburgh, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; *second time.*
1342. Roger de Northburgh, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; *third time.*
1343. William de Cusans.
1345. William de Edington, bishop of Winchester.
1358. John de Shepey, bishop of Rochester.
1361. Simon Langham, bishop of Ely, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, lord chancellor, and a cardinal.
1363. John Barnet, bishop of Worcester.
[Under him, William Ashby, archdeacon of Northampton, was chancellor of the exchequer.]
1371. Sir Richard Scrope, lord Scrope, of Bolton.
1376. Sir Richard Ashton, knight, lord warden of the Cinque Ports.
1377. Henry Wakefield, bishop of Worcester.

KING RICHARD II.

1377. Henry Wakefield, bishop of Worcester, *continued.*
1378. Thomas Brentingham, bishop of Exeter.
1379. Richard Fitzalan, earl of Arundel and Surrey.
1380. Thomas Brentingham, bishop of Exeter; *second time.*
1389. John Gilbert, now bishop of St. David's; *second time.*
1390. John Waltham, bishop of Salisbury.
1395. Roger Walden, secretary to the king, and treasurer of Calais. He was elected archbishop of Canterbury, but rejected by pope Innocent VII., who afterwards confirmed him bishop of London.
1398. Guy de Mona, bishop of St. David's.
— Sir William le Scrope, earl of Wiltshire: *beheaded at Bristol in* 1399, 1st Henry IV.

KING HENRY IV.

1399. Sir John Northbury, Knt.
1403. Henry Bowet, bishop of Bath and Wells.
1404. William, lord Roos or Ros.
1405. Thomas, lord Furnival.
1408. Nicholas Bubbewith, bishop of London.
— Richard, lord Scrope, of Bolton; *second time.*
1409. John, lord Tiptoft.
1410. Henry, lord Scrope, of Masham: *beheaded at Southampton,* 3rd Henry V. 1415.

KING HENRY V.

1413. Thomas, earl of Arundel and Surrey.
1416. Sir Philip Lech, knt.
1417. Henry, lord Fitz-Hugh.

KING HENRY VI.

1422. John Stafford, dean of Wells, made bishop of Bath and Wells, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury.
1425. Walter, lord Hungerford.
1431. John, lord Scrope, of Upsal.
1434. Ralph, lord Cromwell.
1444. Ralph de Sudley, lord Sudley.
1447. Marmaduke Lumley, bishop of Carlisle.
1448. James, lord Say and Sele: *beheaded by the Kentish rebels under Jack Cade.*
1450. John, lord Beauchamp of Powyk.
1452. John, lord Tiptoft, *now* earl of Worcester; *second time.*
1455. James, earl of Wiltshire and Ormond.
— Thomas Thorpe, chancellor of the exchequer.
— Henry, viscount Bourchier.
1456. John, earl of Shrewsbury: *killed at the battle of Northampton*, 1460.
1458. James, earl of Wiltshire and Ormond (*second time*): *beheaded at Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, 1461.
1460. Henry, viscount Bourchier, afterwards earl of Essex; *second time.*

KING EDWARD IV.

1460. Thomas Bourchier.
1462. John, earl of Worcester (*third time*): *beheaded in* 1471.
1464. Edmund, lord Grey of Ruthyn, created earl of Kent.
1465. Sir Walter Blount, afterwards lord Montjoy.
1466. Richard, earl Rivers: *beheaded at Northampton*, 1469.
1469. John Longstrother, prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, in England.
— William Grey, bishop of Ely.
1471. Henry, viscount Bourchier, now earl of Essex; *third time.*

KING EDWARD V.

1483. Henry, earl of Essex, *continued.*

KING RICHARD III.

1483. Henry, earl of Essex. *continued.*
1484. Sir Richard Wood, knt.

KING HENRY VII.

1485. Sir Reginald Bray.
— Sir William Stanley, knt., chancellor of the exchequer.
1486. John, lord Dynham.
1501. Thomas, earl of Surrey, afterwards duke of Norfolk.

KING HENRY VIII.

1509. The same, *continued.*
* * Thomas Cromwell, afterwards earl of Essex; and chancellor of the exchequer: *beheaded* 1540.
1522. Thomas, earl of Surrey, son to the last lord treasurer: *beheaded* 1547.

KING EDWARD VI.

1547. Edward, earl of Hertford, afterwards duke of Somerset: *beheaded* 1551.
1551. William, earl of Wiltshire, afterwards marquess of Winchester.

QUEEN MARY.

1553. William, marquess of Winchester, *continued.*

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1558. William, marquess of Winchester, *continued.*
— Richard Sackville, chancellor of the exchequer.
1566. Sir William Mildmay, knt., chancellor of the exchequer.
1572. Sir William Cecil, lord Burleigh: held this high office 27 years.
1589. Sir John Fortescue, chancellor of the exchequer.
1599. Thomas Sackville, lord Buckhurst, afterwards earl of Dorset: died April 19,1609.

KING JAMES I.

1603. George, lord Hume, of Berwick, chancellor of the exchequer.
— Sir Fulke Greville, knt., chancellor of the exchequer.
1609. Robert, earl of Salisbury: died May 24,1612.
1612. Henry, earl of Northampton, and others (first commissioners) by patent. June 16.
1614. Thomas Egerton, lord Ellesmere, lord chancellor, and others, commissioners. Jan. 24.
1614. Thomas, lord Howard de Walden and earl of Suffolk: resigned.
1618. George Abbott, archbishop of Canterbury, and others, commissioners, by successive patents, dated July 21, 1618, and Jan. 25, 1619.
1620. Sir Richard Weston, bart., afterwards earl of Portland, chancellor of the exchequer.
— Sir Henry Montagu, knt., lord chief justice of the king's bench. Created baron Kimbolton, and viscount Mandeville; afterwards earl of Manchester.
1621. Lionel, lord Cranfield, afterwards earl of Middlesex: sent to the Tower, and deprived, May 14, 1624.
1622. [Commission enabling the lord treasurer to act as chancellor of the exchequer. April 22.]
1624. Sir Richard Weston, afterwards lord Weston, chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer; commissioner during the vacancy, by patent. May 25.
1624. Sir James Ley, knt. and bart., lord chief justice of the king's bench. Created lord Ley, afterwards earl of Marlborough.

KING CHARLES I.

1625. The same, *continued.*
1628. Richard lord Weston, chancellor of the exchequer. Created in 1633 earl of Portland.
— Francis Cottington, afterwards lord Cottington, chancellor of the exchequer.
1635. William Laud, archbishop of Canterbury;
Henry, earl of Manchester, lord privy seal;
Francis, lord Cottington, late chancellor of the exchequer;
Sir John Coke, knt., and
Sir Francis Windebank, knt., principal secretaries of state; commissioners.

1636. William Juxon, bishop of London.
— Edward, lord Newburgh, in Fifeshire, chancellor of the exchequer.
1641. Sir Edward Littleton, knt., lord keeper of the great seal;
Henry, earl of Manchester, lord privy seal;
Sir John Bankes, knt., lord chief justice of the common pleas;
Edward, lord Newburgh, chancellor of the exchequer; and
Sir Henry Vane, knt., commissioners.
1642. Sir John Colepeper, knt., chancellor of the exchequer.
— Sir Edward Hyde, chancellor of the exchequer.
1643. Francis, lord Cottington, by patent, dated Oct. 3.[1]

COMMONWEALTH.

1654. Bulstrode Whitelocke,
Sir Thomas Widdrington, and
John Lisle, lords commissioners of the great seal.
Henry Rolle, and
Oliver St. John, lords chief justices of the upper and common bench;
Edward Montagu,
William Sydenham, and
William Matham; commissioners of the treasury, by patent, dated Aug. 3.

[When Richard Cromwell became protector, another commission issued.]

1658. Bulstrode, lord Whitelocke, constable of the castle of Windsor,
Edward, lord Montagu, one of the generals at sea,
William, lord Sydenham, governor of the Isle of Wight, and
Sir Thomas Widdrington, chief baron of the exchequer, commissioners of the treasury, by patent, dated Sept. 18.

[After Richard ceased to be protector, another commission issued under the "Keepers of the Liberty of England."]

1659. John Disbrowe,
William Sydenham,
Richard Salwey,
Cornelius Holland,
John Clerke, and
John Blackwell; commissioners of the treasury.

KING CHARLES II.

Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Treasurer of England.

June 19, 1660.

Sir EDWARD HYDE, knt. (lord chancellor); afterwards earl of Clarendon.
George Monk, general of the king's forces.
Thomas, earl of Southampton.
John, lord Robartes.
Thomas, lord Colepeper.
General Edward Montagu.
Sir Edward Nicholas, knt., and sir William Morrice, knt., principal secretaries of state.

Sept. 8, 1660.

THOMAS, earl of SOUTHAMPTON.
Sir Robert Long, chancellor of the exchequer.

May 24, 1667.

GEORGE, duke of ALBEMARLE.
Anthony, lord Ashley, chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir Thomas Clifford, knt., comptroller of the household.
Sir William Coventry, knt.
Sir John Duncombe, knt.

April 8, 1669.

GEORGE, duke of ALBEMARLE.
Anthony, lord Ashley, chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir Thomas Clifford, knt., comptroller of the household.
Sir John Duncombe, knt.

Nov. 28, 1672.

THOMAS, lord CLIFFORD.
Sir John Duncombe, knt., chancellor of the exchequer.

June 24, 1673.

Sir THOMAS OSBORNE, baron OSBORNE, and viscount LATIMER and DUNBLAIN. Created earl of Danby, afterwards marquess of Carmarthen and duke of Leeds.

March 26, 1679.

ARTHUR, earl of ESSEX.
Hon. Laurence Hyde, chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir John Ernley, knt.
Sir Edward Deering, bart.
Sidney Godolphin.

Nov. 21, 1679.

Hon. LAURENCE, afterwards lord, HYDE.
Sir John Ernley, knt. chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir Edward Deering, bart.
Sidney Godolphin.
Sir Stephen Fox, knt.

July 9, 1684.

LAURENCE, viscount HYDE, now earl of ROCHESTER.
Sir John Ernley, knt. chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir Stephen Fox, knt.

July 26, 1684.

LAURENCE, earl of ROCHESTER.
Sir John Ernley, knt. chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir Dudley North, knt.
Henry Frederick Thynne.

Sept. 9, 1684.

SIDNEY, lord GODOLPHIN.
Sir John Ernley, knt. chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir Stephen Fox, knt.
Sir Dudley North, knt.
Henry Frederick Thynne.

KING JAMES II.

Feb. 16, 1685.

LAURENCE, earl of ROCHESTER, lord treasurer.

Jan. 4, 1687.

JOHN, lord BELASYSE.
Sidney, lord Godolphin.
Henry, lord Dover.
Sir John Ernley, knt. chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir Stephen Fox, knt.

[1] The exchequer was removed to Oxford in 1643. Under the commonwealth the exchequer was managed by committees until Cromwell became protector, when, in 1654, he re-established the exchequer.—*Mr. Thomas's Notes of the Rolls Office.*

WILLIAM AND MARY.

April 9, 1689.

CHARLES, viscount MORDAUNT.
Henry, lord Delamere, chancellor of the exchequer.
Sidney, lord Godolphin.
Sir Henry Capel, K.B., and
Rt. hon. Richard Hampden.

March 18, 1690.

Sir JOHN LOWTHER, bart.
Rt. hon. Richard Hampden, chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir Stephen Fox, knt., and
Thomas Pelham.

Nov. 15, 1690.

SIDNEY, lord GODOLPHIN.
Sir John Lowther, bart.
Rt. hon. Richard Hampden, chancellor of the exchequer.
Thomas Pelham, and
Sir Stephen Fox, knt.

March 21, 1691.

SIDNEY, lord GODOLPHIN.
Rt. hon. Richard Hampden, chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir Stephen Fox, knt.
Charles Montagu, afterwards lord Halifax.
Sir Edward Seymour, bart.

May 3, 1694.

SIDNEY, lord GODOLPHIN, and chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir Stephen Fox, knt.
Charles Montagu.
Sir William Trumbull, knt., and
John Smith.

KING WILLIAM III.

Nov. 1, 1695.

SIDNEY, lord GODOLPHIN.
Rt. hon. Charles Montagu, chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir Stephen Fox, knt., and
John Smith.

May 2, 1696.

SIDNEY, lord GODOLPHIN.
Rt. hon. Charles Montagu, chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir Stephen Fox, knt.
John Smith, and
Sir Thomas Littelton, bart.

May 1, 1698.

Rt. hon. CHARLES MONTAGU, and chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir Stephen Fox, knt.
John Smith.
Sir Thomas Littelton, bart., and
Thomas Pelham.

June 1, 1699.

Rt. hon. CHARLES MONTAGU, and chancellor of the exchequer.
Ford, earl of Tankerville.
Sir Stephen Fox, knt.
John Smith, and
Hon. Henry Boyle, afterwards lord Carleton.

Nov. 15, 1699.

FORD, earl of TANKERVILLE.
Rt. hon. John Smith, chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir Stephen Fox, knt.
Hon. Henry Boyle, and
Richard Hill.

Dec. 9, 1700.

SIDNEY, lord GODOLPHIN.
John Smith, chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir Stephen Fox, knt.
Hon. Henry Boyle, and
Richard Hill.

March 29, 1701.

SIDNEY, lord GODOLPHIN.
Hon. Henry Boyle, chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir Stephen Fox, knt.
Richard Hill, and
Thomas Pelham.

Dec. 30, 1701.

CHARLES, earl of CARLISLE.
Hon. Henry Boyle, chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir Stephen Fox, knt.
Richard Hill, and
Thomas Pelham.

QUEEN ANNE.

May 8, 1702.

SIDNEY, lord GODOLPHIN, afterwards viscount Rialton, and earl of Godolphin, lord treasurer: resigned 1710.
Hon. Henry Boyle, chancellor of the exchequer.

UNION WITH SCOTLAND.

Lord High Treasurers of Great Britain.

Aug. 10, 1710.

JOHN, earl POULETT.
Rt. hon. Robert Harley, chancellor of the exchequer.
Hon. Henry Paget.
Sir Thomas Mansell, bart., and
Robert Benson.

May 30, 1711.

ROBERT, earl of OXFORD and earl MORTIMER, lord treasurer.
Rt. hon. Robert Benson, afterwards lord Bingley, chancellor of the exchequer.

July 30, 1714.

CHARLES, duke of SHREWSBURY. He was at the same time lord chamberlain of the household, and lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

KING GEORGE I.

*** From the accession of George I. to the present time, the office of lord treasurer has been executed by commissioners; the duke of Shrewsbury being the last personage who executed the office as an individual.

Oct. 13, 1714.

CHARLES, earl of HALIFAX.
Sir Richard Onslow, bart. chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir William St. Quintin, bart.
Edward Wortley Montagu, and
Paul Methuen.

May 23, 1715.

CHARLES, earl of CARLISLE, in the room of the earl of Halifax, deceased.
Sir Richard Onslow, bart., chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir William St. Quintin, bart.
Edward Wortley Montagu, and
Paul Methuen.

Oct. 11, 1715.

Rt. hon. ROBERT WALPOLE; and chancellor of the exchequer.
Daniel, lord Finch.
Sir William St. Quintin, bart.
Rt. hon. Paul Methuen, and
Hon. Thomas Newport.

June 25, 1716.

Rt. hon. ROBERT WALPOLE; and chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir William St. Quintin, bart.
Rt. hon. Paul Methuen.
Hon. Thomas Newport, afterwards lord Torrington.
Richard Edgcumbe.

April 15, 1717.

Rt. hon. JAMES STANHOPE; and chancellor of the exchequer; afterwards earl Stanhope.
Thomas, lord Torrington.
John Wallop.
George Baillie, and
Thomas Micklethwaite; afterwards viscount Micklethwaite, in Ireland.

March 20, 1718.

CHARLES, earl of SUNDERLAND.
Rt. hon. John Aislabie, chancellor of the exchequer.
John Wallop; afterwards viscount Lymington and earl of Portsmouth.
George Baillie, and
William Clayton.

June 11, 1720.

CHARLES, earl of SUNDERLAND.
Rt. hon. John Aislabie, chancellor of the exchequer.
George Baillie.
Sir Charles Turner, bart., and
Richard Edgcumbe.

April 3, 1721.

Rt. hon. ROBERT WALPOLE, bart.; and chancellor of the exchequer.
George Baillie.
Sir Charles Turner, bart.
Richard Edgcumbe; afterwards lord Edgcumbe.
Hon. Henry Pelham.

March 23, 1724.

Rt. hon. ROBERT WALPOLE; and chancellor of the exchequer.
George Baillie,
Sir Charles Turner, bart.
Hon. Henry Pelham, and
William Yonge.

April 2, 1724.

Rt. hon. ROBERT WALPOLE; and chancellor of the exchequer.
George Baillie.
Sir Charles Turner, bart.
William Yonge, and
George Dodington, afterwards lord Melcombe.

May 27, 1725.

Sir ROBERT WALPOLE; and chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir Charles Turner, bart.
Sir William Yonge, K. B.
George Dodington, and
Sir William Strickland, bart.

KING GEORGE II.

July 28, 1727.

Sir ROBERT WALPOLE; and chancellor of the exchequer.
Sir Charles Turner, bart.
George Dodington.
Sir George Oxenden, bart., and
William Clayton.

May 11, 1730.

Sir ROBERT WALPOLE; and chancellor of the exchequer.
George Dodington.
Sir George Oxenden, bart.
William Clayton, afterwards lord Sundon, of Ireland.
Sir William Yonge, K. B.

May 1735.

Sir ROBERT WALPOLE; and chancellor of the exchequer.
George Dodington.
Sir George Oxenden, bart.
William, lord Sundon; and
George, viscount Malpas.

May 1736.

Sir ROBERT WALPOLE; and chancellor of the exchequer.
George Dodington.
Sir George Oxenden, bart.
William, lord Sundon, and
Thomas Winnington.

June 1737.

Sir ROBERT WALPOLE; and chancellor of the exchequer.
George Dodington, afterwards lord Melcombe.
William, lord Sundon.
Thomas Winnington, and
Giles Earle.

1741.

Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, and chancellor of the exchequer; afterwards earl of Orford.
Thomas Winnington.
Giles Earle.
George Treby, and
Thomas Clutterbuck.

Feb. 16, 1742.

SPENCER, earl of WILMINGTON, K. G.
Rt. hon. Samuel Sandys, chancellor of the exchequer.
Hon. George Compton.
Sir John Rushout, bart., and
Philip Gibbons.

Aug. 25, 1743.

Rt. hon. HENRY PELHAM; and chancellor of the exchequer.
Hon. George Compton, afterwards earl of Northampton, and
Philip Gibbons.

Charles, earl of Middlesex, afterwards duke of Dorset, and
Henry Fox, afterwards lord Holland.

Dec. 25, 1744.

Rt. hon. HENRY PELHAM; and chancellor of the exchequer.
Charles, earl of Middlesex.
Henry Fox.
Hon. Richard Arundel, and
George Lyttelton.

June 1746.

Rt. hon. HENRY PELHAM, and chancellor of the exchequer.
Charles, earl of Middlesex.
George Lyttelton.
Hon. Henry Bilson Legge; and
John Campbell.

June 1747.

Rt. hon. HENRY PELHAM, and chancellor of the exchequer.
George Lyttelton.
Hon. Henry Bilson Legge.
John Campbell, and
Hon. George Grenville.

May 1749.

Rt. hon. HENRY PELHAM, and chancellor of the exchequer.
George Lyttelton.
John Campbell.
Hon. George Grenville, and
Hon. Henry Vane; afterwards earl of Darlington.

March 18, 1754.

THOMAS HOLLES PELHAM, duke of NEWCASTLE, first commissioner.

April 6, 1754.

THOMAS HOLLES PELHAM, duke of NEWCASTLE.
Henry, earl of Darlington.
Hon. H. B. Legge, chancellor of the exchequer.
Thomas, viscount Dupplin, and
Robert Nugent.

Nov. 22, 1755.

THOMAS HOLLES PELHAM, duke of NEWCASTLE.
Henry, earl of Darlington.
Sir George Lyttelton, bart., chancellor of the exchequer,
Thomas, viscount Dupplin, afterwards earl of Kinnoul, and
Robert Nugent.

Dec. 20, 1755.

THOMAS HOLLES PELHAM, duke of NEWCASTLE.
Sir George Lyttelton, bart.; afterwards lord Lyttelton, chancellor of the exchequer.
Robert Nugent.
Percy Wyndham O'Bryen, and
Henry Furnese.

Nov. 16, 1756.

WILLIAM, duke of DEVONSHIRE.
Hon. H. B. Legge, chancellor of the exchequer.
Robert Nugent.
William viscount Duncannon, and
Hon. James Grenville.

July 2, 1757.

THOMAS HOLLES PELHAM, duke of NEWCASTLE.
Hon. H. B. Legge, chancellor of the exchequer.
Robert Nugent.
William, viscount Duncannon; afterwards earl of Besborough, and
Hon. James Grenville.

June 2, 1759.

THOMAS HOLLES PELHAM, duke of NEWCASTLE.
Hon. H. B. Legge, chancellor of the exchequer.
Robert Nugent, afterwards earl Nugent.
Hon. James Grenville.
Frederick North, lord North.

Dec. 22, 1759.

THOMAS HOLLES PELHAM, duke of NEWCASTLE.
Hon. H. B. Legge, chancellor of the exchequer.
Hon. James Grenville.
Frederick, lord North, and
James Oswald.

KING GEORGE III.

March 12, 1761.

THOMAS HOLLES PELHAM, duke of NEWCASTLE.
William, viscount Barrington, chancellor of the exchequer.
Frederick, lord North.
James Oswald, and
Gilbert Elliot.

May 28, 1762.

JOHN, earl of BUTE.
Sir Francis Dashwood, bart., chancellor of the exchequer, afterwards lord le Despencer.
Frederick, lord North.
James Oswald, and
Sir John Turner, bart.

April 15, 1763.

Rt. Hon. GEORGE GRENVILLE, and chancellor of the exchequer.
Frederick, lord North.
Sir John Turner, bart.
Thomas Orby Hunter, and
James Harris.

July 10, 1765.

CHARLES, marquess of ROCKINGHAM.
William Dowdeswell, chancellor of the exchequer.
Lord John Cavendish.
Thomas Townshend, and
George Onslow; afterwards lord Cranley, and lord Onslow.

Aug. 2, 1766.

AUGUSTUS-HENRY, duke of GRAFTON.
Hon. Charles Townshend, chancellor of the exchequer.
Thomas Townshend, afterwards lord Sydney.
George Onslow, and
Pryse Campbell.

Dec. 1, 1767.

AUGUSTUS-HENRY, duke of GRAFTON.
Frederick, lord North; chancellor of the exchequer.
George Onslow.
Pryse Campbell, and
Charles Jenkinson.

Dec. 31, 1768.

AUGUSTUS-HENRY, duke of GRAFTON.
Frederick, lord North, chancellor of the exchequer.

George Onslow.
Charles Jenkinson, and
Jeremiah Dyson.

Feb. 6, 1770.

FREDERICK, lord NORTH; and chancellor of the exchequer.
George Onslow.
Charles Jenkinson, afterwards lord Hawkesbury.
Jeremiah Dyson, and
Charles Townshend.

Jan. 9. 1773.

FREDERICK, lord NORTH; and chancellor of the exchequer.
George Onslow.
Jeremiah Dyson.
Charles Townshend, and
Hon. Charles-James FOX.

March 12, 1774.

FREDERICK, lord NORTH; and chancellor of the exchequer.
George Onslow.
Charles Townshend.
Francis-Seymour Conway, lord viscount Beauchamp, and
Charles Wolfran Cornewall.

June 5, 1777.

FREDERICK, lord NORTH; and chancellor of the exchequer.
George Onslow, now lord Onslow and Cranley.
Francis, viscount Beauchamp.
Charles Wolfran Cornewall, and
William-Henry, lord Westcote.

Dec. 14, 1777.

FREDERICK, lord NORTH; and chancellor of the exchequer.
Francis, viscount Beauchamp.
Charles Wolfran Cornewall.
William-Henry, lord Westcote, and
Henry, viscount Palmerston.

Sept. 6, 1780.

FREDERICK, lord NORTH; and chancellor of the exchequer.
William-Henry, lord Westcote.
Henry, viscount Palmerston.
Sir Richard Sutton, bart., and
John Buller.

March 27, 1782.

CHARLES, marquess of ROCKINGHAM.
Lord John Cavendish, chancellor of the exchequer.
George-John, viscount Althorpe.
James Grenville, and
Frederick Montagu.

July 13, 1782.

WILLIAM, earl of SHELBURNE.
Rt. hon. William Pitt, chancellor of the exchequer.
James Grenville.
Richard Jackson, and
Edward James Elliot.

April 4, 1783.

WILLIAM-HENRY, duke of PORTLAND.
Lord John Cavendish, chancellor of the exchequer.
Charles, earl of Surrey.
Frederick Montagu, and
Sir Grey Cooper, bart.

Dec. 27, 1783.

Rt. hon. WILLIAM PITT; and chancellor of the exchequer.
James marquess of Graham.
John Buller.
Edward James Elliot, and
John Aubrey.

Sept. 19, 1786.

Rt. hon. WILLIAM PITT; and chancellor of the exchequer.
James, marquess of Graham.
Hon. Edward James Elliot.
Sir John Aubrey, bart., and
Richard, earl of Mornington.

April 8, 1789.

Rt. hon. WILLIAM PITT; and chancellor of the exchequer.
Hon. Edward James Elliot.
Richard, earl of Mornington.
John Jeffreys, viscount Bayham, and
Henry, lord Apsley.

June 20, 1791.

Rt. hon. WILLIAM PITT; and chancellor of the exchequer.
Hon. Edward George Elliot.
Richard, earl of Mornington.
John Jeffreys, viscount Bayham, and
Richard Hopkins.

June 22, 1793.

Rt. hon. WILLIAM PITT; and chancellor of the exchequer.
Richard, earl of Mornington.
John Jeffreys, viscount Bayham.
Richard Hopkins, and
Hon. John Thomas Townshend.

May 7, 1794.

Rt. hon. WILLIAM PITT; and chancellor of the exchequer.
Richard, earl of Mornington.
Richard Hopkins.
Hon. John Thomas Townshend, and
John Smyth.

Feb. 3, 1797.

Rt. hon. WILLIAM PITT; and chancellor of the exchequer.
Richard, earl of Mornington.
Hon. John Thomas Townshend.
John Smyth, and
Rt. hon. Sylvester Douglas.

Aug. 3, 1797.

Rt. hon. WILLIAM PITT; and chancellor of the exchequer.
Hon. John Thomas Townshend.
John Smyth.
Rt. hon. Sylvester Douglas, and
Charles Small Pybus.

July 28, 1800.

Rt. hon. WILLIAM PITT; and chancellor of the exchequer.
John Smyth.
Rt. hon. S. Douglas (lord Glenbervie).

Charles Small Pybus, and
Lord Granville Leveson Gower.

Dec. 9, 1800.

Rt. hon. WILLIAM PITT; and chancellor of the exchequer.
John Smyth.
Charles Small Pybus.
Lord Granville Leveson Gower, and
John Hiley Addington.

March 21, 1801.

Rt. hon. HENRY ADDINGTON; and chancellor of the exchequer.
John Smyth.
Charles Small Pybus.
Lord George Thynne, and
Nathaniel Bond.

July 5, 1802.

Rt. hon. HENRY ADDINGTON; and chancellor of the exchequer.
Charles Small Pybus.
Lord George Thynne.
Nathaniel Bond, and
Hiley Addington.

Nov. 13, 1803.

Rt. hon. HENRY ADDINGTON; and chancellor of the exchequer.
Charles Small Pybus.
Lord George Thynne.
Nathaniel Bond, and
Hon. William Brodrick.

Nov. 19, 1803.

Rt. hon. HENRY ADDINGTON; and chancellor of the exchequer.
Lord George Thynne.
Nathaniel Bond.
Hon. William Brodrick, and
Edward Golding.

May 16, 1804.

Rt. hon. WILLIAM PITT; and chancellor of the exchequer.
George, lord Lovaine.
James Edward, viscount Fitzharris.
Hon. Henry Wellesley, and
Rt. hon. Charles Long.

Aug. 6, 1804.

Rt. hon. WILLIAM PITT; and chancellor of the exchequer.
George, lord Lovaine.
James Edward, viscount Fitzharris.
Rt. hon. Charles Long, and
George, marquess of Blandford.

Feb. 10, 1806.

WILLIAM, lord GRENVILLE.
Lord Henry Petty, chancellor of the exchequer.
John-Charles, viscount Althorpe.
William Wickham, and
John Courtenay.

March 31, 1807.

WILLIAM HENRY, duke of PORTLAND.
Rt. hon. Spencer Perceval, chancellor of the exchequer.
William-Henry, marquess of Titchfield.
Hon. William Eliot, and
William Sturges Bourne.

Sept. 16, 1807.

WILLIAM-HENRY, duke of PORTLAND.
Rt. hon. Spencer Perceval, chancellor of the exchequer.
Rt. hon. John Foster.
Hon. William Eliot.
William Sturges Bourne, and
Hon. Richard Ryder.

Dec. 2, 1807.

WILLIAM-HENRY, duke of PORTLAND.
Rt. hon. Spencer Perceval, chancellor of the exchequer.
Rt. hon. John Foster.
Hon. William Brodrick.
Hon. William Eliot, and
William Sturges Bourne.

Dec. (2) 6, 1809.

Rt. hon. SPENCER PERCEVAL; and chancellor of the exchequer.
Rt. hon. John Foster.
Hon. William Brodrick.
Hon. William Eliot.
John Otway, earl of Desart, and
Snowden Barne.

June (23) 26, 1810.

Rt. hon. SPENCER PERCEVAL; and chancellor of the exchequer.
Rt. hon. John Foster.
Hon. William Brodrick.
Hon. William Eliot.
Snowden Barne, and
Hon. Berkeley Paget.

Jan. 6, 1812.[1]

Rt. hon. SPENCER PERCEVAL; and chancellor of the exchequer.
Hon. William-Wellesley Pole.
Hon. William Brodrick.
Snowden Barne.
Hon. Berkeley Paget, and
Richard Wellesley.

June 16, 1812.

ROBERT, earl of LIVERPOOL.
Rt. hon. Nicholas Vansittart, chancellor of the exchequer.
Snowden Barne, and
Hon. Berkeley Paget.

Oct. 5, 1812.

ROBERT, earl of LIVERPOOL.
Rt. hon. Nicholas Vansittart, chancellor of the exchequer.
Rt. hon. William Vesey Fitzgerald.
Hon. Berkeley Paget.
Rt. hon. Frederick John Robinson, and
James Brogden.

Nov. 25, 1813.

ROBERT, earl of LIVERPOOL.
Rt. hon. Nicholas Vansittart, chancellor of the exchequer.
Rt. hon. William Vesey Fitzgerald.
Hon. Berkeley Paget.
James Brogden, and
William, viscount Lowther.

[1] This date is that of the *patent*, as are the dates in most cases. The date of the *Gazette* appointment is Dec. 31, 1811. Where we have not seen the patent, we adopt the date of the *Gazette*.

Dec. 20, 1813.

ROBERT, earl of LIVERPOOL.
Rt. hon. Nicholas Vansittart, chancellor of the exchequer.
Rt. hon. Willian Vesey Fitzgerald.
Hon. Berkeley Paget.
William, viscount Lowther, and
Charles Grant, jun.

[Peculiar form, pursuant to the statute, 56 George III., consolidating the revenue of Great Britain and Ireland.—*Rolls' Records.*]

Jan. 7, 1817.

ROBERT, earl of LIVERPOOL.
Rt. hon. Nicholas Vansittart, chancellor of the exchequer.
Hon. Berkeley Paget.
William, viscount Lowther.
Charles Grant, jun.
Rt. hon. John Maxwell Barry, and
William O'Dell. *The two last from the Irish Treasury.*

March 25, 1819.

ROBERT, earl of LIVERPOOL.
Rt. hon. Nicholas Vansittart, chancellor of the exchequer, afterwards lord Bexley.
Hon. Berkeley Paget.
William, viscount Lowther.
Lord Granville Charles-Henry Somerset.
Rt. hon. John-Maxwell Barry, and
Edmund Alexander Mac Naughten.

Feb. 10, 1823.

ROBERT, earl of LIVERPOOL, K. G.
Rt. hon. Frederick John Robinson, chancellor of the exchequer.
Hon. Berkeley Paget.
William, viscount Lowther.
Lord Granville Charles-Henry Somerset.
Rt. hon. John Maxwell Barry, and
Edmund-Alexander Mac Naughten.

May 3, 1823.

ROBERT, earl of LIVERPOOL, K. G.
Rt. hon. Frederick-John Robinson, chancellor of the exchequer.
Hon. Berkeley Paget.
William, viscount Lowther.
Lord Granville Charles-Henry Somerset, and
Edmund-Alexander Mac Naughten.

June 13, 1826.

ROBERT, earl of LIVERPOOL, K. G.
Rt. hon. Frederick John Robinson, chancellor of the exchequer.
William, viscount Lowther.
Lord Granville Charles-Henry Somerset.
Francis-Nathaniel Conyngham, earl of Mount-Charles, and
Edmund-Alexander Mac Naughten.

April 30, 1827.

Rt. hon. GEORGE CANNING; and chancellor of the exchequer.
Francis-Nathaniel, earl of Mount-Charles.
Lord Francis-Leveson Gower.
Edward Granville, lord Eliot, and
Edmund-Alexander Mac Naughten.

July 31, 1827.

Rt. hon. GEORGE CANNING; and chancellor of the exchequer.
Francis-Nathaniel, earl of Mount-Charles.
Lord Francis Leveson Gower.
Edward Granville, lord Eliot.
Rt. hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, and
Edmund-Alexander Mac Naughten.

Sept. 8. 1827.

Rt. hon. FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON, created viscount GODERICH.
Rt. hon. John-Charles Herries, chancellor of the exchequer.
Francis-Nathaniel, earl of Mount-Charles.
Edward Granville, lord Eliot.
Rt. hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, and
Edmund-Alexander Mac Naughten.

Jan. 26, 1828.

ARTHUR, duke of WELLINGTON, K. G.
Rt. hon. Henry Goulburn, chancellor of the exchequer.
Lord Granville Charles-Henry Somerset.
Francis-Nathaniel, earl of Mount-Charles.
Edward Granville, lord Eliot, and
Edmund-Alexander Mac Naughten.

April 24, 1830.

ARTHUR, duke of WELLINGTON, K. G.
Rt. hon. Henry Goulburn, chancellor of the exchequer.
Lord Granville Charles-Henry Somerset.
Edward Granville, lord Eliot.
George Bankes, and
Edmund-Alexander Mac Naughten.

July (24)[1] 31, 1830.

ARTHUR, duke of WELLINGTON, K. G.
Rt. hon. Henry Goulburn, chancellor of the exchequer.
Lord Granville Charles-Henry Somerset.
Edward Granville, lord Eliot.
George Bankes, and
William Yates Peel.

Nov. 24, 1830.

CHARLES, earl GREY, K. G.
John-Charles, viscount Althorpe, chancellor of the exchequer.
George, lord Nugent.
Robert Vernon Smith.
Francis Thornhill Baring, and
Hon. George Ponsonby.

Nov. 22 (26), 1832.

CHARLES, earl GREY, K. G.
John-Charles, viscount Althorpe, chancellor of the exchequer.
Robert Vernon Smith.
Francis Thornhill Baring.
Hon. George Ponsonby, and
Thomas-Francis Kennedy.

April 9 (14), 1834.

CHARLES, earl GREY, K. G.
John-Charles, viscount Althorpe, chancellor of the exchequer.
Robert Vernon Smith.
Francis Thornhill Baring.

[1] Date of Gazette appointment, and date of patent.

Hon. George Ponsonby, and
Robert Graham.

June 20 (23), 1834.

CHARLES, earl GREY, K. G.
John-Charles, viscount Althorpe, chancellor of the exchequer.
Robert Vernon Smith.
Hon. George Ponsonby.
Robert Graham, and
Captain George Stevens Byng.

July 18, 1834.

WILLIAM, viscount MELBOURNE.
John-Charles, viscount Althorpe, chancellor of the exchequer.
Robert Vernon Smith.
Hon. George Ponsonby.
Robert Graham, and
Captain George Stevens Byng.

Nov. 21 (22), 1834.

ARTHUR, duke of WELLINGTON, K. G.
James, earl of Rosslyn, G.C.B.
Edward, lord Ellenborough.
William, lord Maryborough.
Rt. hon. Sir John Becket, bart., and
Joseph Planta.

[The duke of Wellington held the helm of state provisionally, waiting the return of sir Robert Peel from Italy.]

Dec. 26 (31), 1834.

Rt. hon. sir ROBERT PEEL, bart.; and chancellor of the exchequer.
Rt. hon. William Yates Peel.
Henry Pelham Clinton, earl of Lincoln.
William-David Murray, viscount Stormont.
Charles Ross, and
William Ewart Gladstone.

March 14 (19), 1835.

Rt. hon. sir ROBERT PEEL, bart., and chancellor of the exchequer.
Rt. hon. William Yates Peel.
Henry Pelham Clinton, earl of Lincoln.
William-David, viscount Stormont.
Charles Ross, and
John Nicholl.

April 18 (20), 1835.

WILLIAM, viscount MELBOURNE.
Rt. hon. Thomas Spring Rice, chancellor of the exchequer.
Edward-Adolphus Seymour, lord Seymour.
William-Henry Ord, and
Robert Steuart.

May 16, 1835.

WILLIAM, viscount MELBOURNE.
Rt. hon. Thomas Spring Rice, chancellor of the exchequer.
Edward-Adolphus, lord Seymour.
William-Henry Ord.
Robert Steuart, and
Richard More O'Ferral.

July 18, 1837.

WILLIAM, viscount MELBOURNE.
Rt. hon. Thomas Spring Rice, chancellor of the exchequer; afterwards lord Monteagle.
Edward-Adolphus, lord Seymour.
Robert Steuart.
Richard More O'Ferral, and
John Parker.

Aug. 28 (30), 1839.

WILLIAM, viscount MELBOURNE.
Rt. hon. Francis Thornhill Baring, chancellor of the exchequer.
Edward-Adolphus, lord Seymour.
Robert Steuart.
John Parker, and
Thomas Wyse, jun.

Nov. 2, 1839.

WILLIAM, viscount MELBOURNE.
Rt. hon. Francis Thornhill Baring, chancellor of the exchequer.
Robert Steuart.
John Parker.
Thomas Wyse, jun., and
Henry Tuffnell.

May 26 (31), 1840.

WILLIAM, viscount MELBOURNE.
Rt. hon. Francis Thornhill Baring, chancellor of the exchequer.
John Parker.
Thomas Wyse, jun.
Henry Tuffnell, and
Edward Horsman.

June 23 (25), 1841.

WILLIAM, viscount MELBOURNE.
Rt. hon. Francis Thornhill Baring, chancellor of the exchequer.
Thomas Wyse, jun.
Henry Tuffnell.
Edward Horsman, and
William-Francis Cowper.

Sept. 6, 1841.

Rt. hon. sir ROBERT PEEL, bart.
Rt. hon. Henry Goulburn, chancellor of the exchequer.
James Milnes Gaskell.
Henry Bingham Baring.
Alexander Perceval, and
Alexander Pringle.

Sept. 16, 1841.

Rt. hon. sir ROBERT PEEL, bart.
Rt. hon. Henry Goulburn, chancellor of the exchequer.
James Milnes Gaskell.
Henry Bingham Baring.
Alexander Pringle, and
John Young.

May 21, 1844.

Rt. hon. sir ROBERT PEEL, bart.
Rt. hon. Henry Goulburn, chancellor of the exchequer.
James Milnes Gaskell.
Henry Bingham Baring.
Alexander Pringle, and
Lord Arthur Lenox.

April 26, 1845.

Rt. hon. sir ROBERT PEEL, bart.
Rt. hon. Henry Goulburn, chancellor of the exchequer.
James Milnes Gaskell.
Henry Bingham Baring.
Lord Arthur Lenox, and
William Forbes Mackenzie.

Aug. 8, 1845.
Rt. hon. sir ROBERT PEEL, bart.
Rt. hon. Henry Goulburn, chancellor of the exchequer.
James Milnes Gaskell.
Henry Bingham Baring.
William Forbes Mackenzie, and
William Cripps.

March 11, 1846.
Rt. hon. sir ROBERT PEEL, bart.
Rt. hon. Henry Goulburn, chancellor of the exchequer.
Henry Bingham Baring.
William Cripps.
Hon. Swynfen Thomas Carnegie, and
Ralph Neville.

July 6, 1846.
Rt. hon. lord JOHN RUSSELL.
Rt. hon. Charles Wood, chancellor of the exchequer.
Hugh, viscount Ebrington, and
The O'Conor Don.
William Gibson Craig, and
Henry Rich.

Aug. 6, 1847.
Rt. hon. lord JOHN RUSSELL.
Rt. hon. sir Charles Wood, bart., chancellor of the exchequer.
Hugh, viscount Ebrington.
William Gibson Craig.
Henry Rich, and
Richard Montesquieu Bellew.

Dec. 24, 1847.
Rt. hon. lord JOHN RUSSELL.
Rt. hon. sir Charles Wood, bart., chancellor of the exchequer.
William Gibson Craig.
Henry Rich.
Richard Montesquieu Bellew, and
Henry, earl of Shelburne: retired Aug. following.
[On the retirement of lord Shelburne, the office of one of the junior lordships of the treasury was abolished.]
The PRESENT (1850) Commissioners.

SECRETARIES TO THE TREASURY.[1]

(*From the Accession of* GEORGE III.)

James West, and Samuel Martin
1762. Samuel Martin, and Jeremiah Dyson. May 29.
1763. Jeremiah Dyson, and Charles Jenkinson. April 16.
1764. Charles Jenkinson, afterwards lord Hawkesbury. Thomas Whateley. April 5.
1765. William Mellish. July 12. Charles Lowndes.
1765. Charles Lowndes, and Grey Cooper. July 30.
1766. Grey Cooper, and Thomas Bradshaw. Aug. 2.
1770. Sir Grey Cooper, bart., and John Robinson. Feb. 6.
1782. Henry Strachey, and Edward Chamberlain. March 29.
1782. Henry Strachey, and Richard Burke. April.
1782. Thomas Orde, and George Rose. July 15.
1783. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and Richard Burke. April 5.
1783. George Rose, and Thomas Steele. Dec. 27.
1791. George Rose, and Charles Long.
1801. John Hiley Addington, March 24; and Nicholas Vansittart. April 9.
1802. Nicholas Vansittart, and John Sargent.
1804. William Huskisson, and William Sturges Bourne. May 21.
1806. Nicholas Vansittart, and John King. Feb. 10.
1806. Nicholas Vansittart, and William Henry Fremantle.
1808. William Huskisson, and Hon. Henry Wellesley.
1809. Richard Wharton, and Charles Arbuthnot.
1814. Charles Arbuthnot, and Stephen Rumbold Lushington.
1823. Stephen Rumbold Lushington, and John-Charles Herries. Feb. 7.
1827. Joseph Planta *vice* Lushington, April 19, and Thomas Frankland Lewis, *vice* Herries. Sept. 4.
1828. George-Robert Dawson, *vice* Lewis. Jan. 28.
1830. Thomas Spring Rice, and Edward Ellice, *vice* George-Robert Dawson and Joseph Planta. Nov. 26.
1832. Charles Wood, *vice* Ellice. Aug. 10.
1834. Francis Thornhill Baring, *vice* Spring Rice. June 6.
1834. Sir George Clerk, bart. Dec. 19. Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, bart. Dec. 20.
1835. Francis Thornhill Baring, and Edward J. Stanley. April 21.
1839. Edward J. Stanley, and Robert Gordon. Sept. 6.

[1] The time of the first appointment of a secretary to the Treasury Board is uncertain; but it is presumed there must always have been a secretary or some officer acting in that capacity to the lord treasurer, or the board. It is probable that lord Burleigh was the first treasurer who used a secretary to notify his directions to the officers of the Receipt side of the Exchequer. Sir George Downing was secretary in May 1667. In the reign of James II., when the earl of Rochester was treasurer, he had two secretaries, Henry Guy and Francis Gwyn, as is stated in a subsequent Treasury Minute Book (year 1711). In the Treasury Minute Book, 1695, No. 6, page 12, is the following memorandum:

"This evening the king was graciously pleased to bestow on me the place of Secretary to the Treasury."
"WILLIAM LOWNDES."

From this it would appear that there was only *one* secretary in 1695, as Mr. Lowndes distinctly states *the place of Secretary* to have been bestowed upon him. It is quite certain there were two secretaries in 1714. — *Thomas's Notes from the Rolls.*

1841. Richard More O'Ferral. June 9.
Sir Denis Le Marchant. June 19.
1844. Sir George Clerk, bart., and
John Young. May 21.
1845. John Young, and
Edward Cardwell. Feb. 4.
1846. Henry Tufnell, and
John Parker. July 7.
1849. Rt. hon. William Goodenough Hayter, *vice* Parker. May 22.
1850. George-Cornewall Lewis, *vice* Tufnell. July 9.

} The PRESENT (1850) Secretaries of the Treasury.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

(*From the institution of the Office.*)

1805. George Harrison; afterwards sir George. Aug. 19.
1826. William Hill. Feb. 24.
1828. Hon. James Keith Stewart. July 4.
1836. Alexander Young Spearman, afterwards sir Alexander, bart. Jan. 22.
1840. Charles-Edward Trevelyan, now sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K. C. B. Jan. 21. The PRESENT (1850) Under-Secretary of the Treasury.

THE LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE Lord President of the Council is the FOURTH great officer of State, and presides at the Privy Council. He is appointed to his high office by a declaration in council, and holds it *durante bene placito*. He manages the debates in council, proposes matters from the queen at the council board, and reports to her majesty the resolutions taken thereupon. The Lord President is *ex officio* president of all committees of the Privy Council, with the exception of the board of trade, which has a president of its own.

The number of the Council was anciently about twelve, when it discharged the functions of state, now confined to the members of the cabinet; but it had become of unwieldy amount before 1679, in which year it was remodelled upon Sir William Temple's plan, and reduced to thirty members: the number is now unlimited. The members are selected by her majesty, and ought to be distinguished by high office, wisdom, and political experience. The Council includes all the responsible ministers of the crown, some of the judges, many eminent diplomatists, and peers and commoners whose services to the state and whose position in it, whether past or present, render them eligible to advise upon public affairs. A privy councillor, even though a commoner only, is styled "Right Honourable," and has precedence of all knights, baronets, and the younger sons of barons and viscounts. He is admitted a member upon taking the oath prescribed by law, and forthwith takes his seat at the board, according to his rank. The king, or, as now, the queen, in Council, has great powers: her majesty thus dissolves the parliament, or prorogues it, or calls a new one; she has power to publish proclamations, to issue orders in council, and to carry into effect the provisions of various acts of parliament. It is the business of the Council to inquire into all treasons against the state, and commit the delinquents for trial. By law (9th Anne, cap. 16.) it is felony to strike a privy councillor in the execution of his office.[1]

LORD PRESIDENTS OF THE COUNCIL.

(*Since the Council was remodelled in* 1679.)

KING CHARLES II.

1679. Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury, April 21. *Struck off the council Oct. 15, same year.*
1679. John, earl of Radnor. Oct. 24.
1684. Laurence, earl of Rochester. Aug. 24.

KING JAMES II.

1685. George, marquess of Halifax. Feb. 18.
1685. Robert, earl of Sunderland. Dec. 4.

KING WILLIAM III.

1689. Thomas, earl of Danby; afterwards marquess of Carmarthen and duke of Leeds. Feb. 14.
1699. Thomas, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. May 18.
1701. Charles, duke of Somerset. June 28.

QUEEN ANNE.

1702. Thomas, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. July 14.
1708. John, lord Somers. Nov. 25.
1710. Laurence, earl of Rochester. Sept. 21.
1711. John, duke of Normanby and Buckinghamshire. June 14.

[1] This act originated in the following remarkable occurrence: The marquis Guiscard, formerly a general in the French service, being under examination (March 8, 1711) before a committee of the council at the Cockpit, on a charge of corresponding with France, stabbed Mr. Harley, one of the council, and then chancellor of the exchequer, with a penknife. The blow was of such violence, that the knife, lighting upon a rib, snapped in two. The committee drew their swords, and wounded Guiscard in several parts of his body; and he being forthwith sent to Newgate, died there on the 17th. Both houses of parliament addressed her majesty, expressing their deep concern for the attempt on Mr. Harley's life by a French Papist, and praying her majesty to cause all Papists to be removed from the cities of London and Westminster. On March 15, a proclamation to this effect was issued accordingly; and immediately afterwards an act passed, making a like offence capital, without benefit of clergy.—*Memoirs of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford.*

KING GEORGE I.

1714. Daniel, earl of Nottingham. Sept. 22.
1715. Lionel, earl of Dorset. Jan. 3.
1716. William, duke of Devonshire. July 5.
1717. Charles, earl of Sunderland. March 16.
1719. Evelyn, duke of Kingston. Feb. 6.
1720. Charles, viscount Townshend. June 11.
1721. Henry, Lord Carleton. June 25.
1725. William, duke of Devonshire. March 27.

KING GEORGE II.

1727. Duke of Devonshire, *continued.*
1730. Thomas, lord Trevor. May 8.
— Spencer, earl of Wilmington. Dec. 31.
1742. William, earl of Harrington. Feb. 13.
1745. Lionel Cranfield, duke of Dorset. Jan. 3.
1751. John, earl Granville. June 17.

KING GEORGE III.

1760. Earl Granville, *continued.*
1763. John, duke of Bedford. Sept. 9.
1765. Daniel, earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham. July 12.
1766. Robert, earl of Northington. July 30.
1767. Granville Leveson, earl Gower. Dec. 22.
1779. Henry, earl Bathurst. Nov. 24.
1782. Charles, lord Camden. March 27.
1783. David, viscount Stormont. April 2.
— Granville Leveson, earl Gower. Dec. 19: afterwards marquess of Stafford.
1784. Charles, lord Camden, Dec. 1: afterwards earl Camden.
1794. William Wentworth, earl Fitzwilliam. July 11.
1794. David, earl of Mansfield, Dec. 17.
1796. John, earl of Chatham, Dec. 21.
1801. William-Henry, duke of Portland. July 30.
1805. Henry, viscount Sidmouth. Jan. 14.
— John Jeffries, earl Camden. July 10.
1806. William Wentworth, earl Fitzwilliam. Feb. 19.
— Henry, viscount Sidmouth, *second time.* Oct. 8.
1807. John, earl Camden, afterwards marquess Camden, *second time.* March 26.
1812. Henry, viscount Sidmouth, *third time.* April 8.
— Dudley Ryder, earl of Harrowby. June 11.

KING GEORGE IV.

1820. Earl of Harrowby, *continued.*
1827. William-Henry, duke of Portland. Aug. 17.
1828. Henry, earl Bathurst. Jan. 28.

KING WILLIAM IV.

1830. Earl Bathurst, *continued.*
— Henry, marquess of Lansdowne. Nov. 22.
1834. James, earl of Rosslyn. Dec. 15.
1835. Henry, marquess of Lansdowne, *second time.* April 18.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1837. Marquess of Lansdowne, *continued.*
1841. James, lord Wharncliffe. Sept. 3.
1846. Walter-Francis, duke of Buccleuch. Jan. 21.
— Henry, marquess of Lansdowne, *third time.* July 6. The NOW (1850) Lord President of the Council.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS OF ENGLAND.

THE names first on this Roll are those of the personages who formed the Privy Council of Charles II. at the period of the Commonwealth. They were sworn at Councils held at the Hague, at Breda, and elsewhere, and were not re-sworn at the Restoration.

1649.

Sir Richard Lane, lord keeper: sworn at the Hague, May 13.
Francis, lord Cottington, lord treasurer; same time and place.
John, lord Culpeper (Colepeper), master of the rolls.
Ralph, lord Hopton; same time and place.
Sir Edward Hyde, knt., chancellor of the exchequer; same time and place: afterwards lord chancellor, and earl of Clarendon.
Robert Long, secretary to his majesty. May 14.
Patrick, earl of Brentford (county of Middlesex) and Forth (in Scotland): sworn at Peronne, July 12.
Sir Edward Nicholas, knt., secretary of state to his late majesty: sworn at Jersey, Oct. 4.
[He became secretary of state to Charles II., and was again sworn of the council in 1660.]

1650.

George, duke of Buckingham; sworn at Breda, April 6.
William, marquess of Newcastle; same time and place.
William, duke of Hamilton; sworn at Breda, April 7.

The following privy councillors are named in the records; but there is no mention of the times when they were sworn.

H. R. H. JAMES, duke of YORK.
H. R. H. HENRY, duke of GLOUCESTER: died Sept. 13, 1660.
James, marquess of Ormond.
George, earl of Bristol.
Murrough, earl of Inchiquin.
Thomas, lord Wentworth.
Henry, lord Jermyn, afterwards earl of St. Albans.

The king first sat at a council held at Canterbury, May 27, 1660, when were sworn:

Sir George Monk[1], general of all the

[1] Cromwell had distrusted Monk at times, and once wrote him a letter, adding this significant postscript: "There be that tell me that there is a certain cunning fellow in Scotland, called George Monk, who is said to lie in wait there, to introduce Charles Stuart. I pray you use your diligence to apprehend him, and send him up to me." Charles said of him, "that the duke of Albemarle demeaned (deported) himself in such a manner to the prince he had obliged, as never to seem to overlook the services of general Monk.—*T. C. Banks.*

forces in the three kingdoms, and master of the horse: made duke of Albemarle, July 7, 1660.

Thomas, earl of Southampton: lord high treasurer, Sept. following.

Sir William Morrice, one of the principal secretaries of state: resigned Sept. 1668.

Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, bart. Created lord Ashley, April, 1661; and baron Cooper and earl of Shaftesbury, April, 1772: lord high chancellor, Nov. same year. *Struck from the list of privy councillors, May* 19, 1674.[1]

THE RESTORATION.

1660.

May 31. William, marquess of Hertford; sworn in London.

— Algernon, earl of Northumberland.

— Robert, earl of Leicester.

— Thomas, earl of Berkshire.

— Francis, lord Seymour.

— Arthur Annesley, afterwards baron Annesley, in Ireland, and earl of Anglesey, in Wales. Sworn of the council, and obtained these honours in reward of his services for the king's restoration.

[Suspended from the office of treasurer of the Navy, Nov. 1668. Made lord privy seal, April, 1673.]

June 1. Montagu, earl of Lindsey[2], lord great chamberlain of England.

— Edward, earl of Manchester, lord chamberlain.

— George, earl of Norwich.

— Henry, earl of St. Albans[3] (late lord Jermyn): sat as a privy councillor before being re-sworn, May 31, this year. Ambassador to France.

— William, viscount Say and Sele

— John, lord Robartes, of Truro; afterwards viscount Bodmin and earl of Radnor. Lord privy seal, May, 1661.

— Denzill Holles. Created baron Holles, of Ifield, Sussex, April, 1661. *Struck from the list, Jan.* 7, 1675.

June 2. Colonel Charles Howard.

June 14. General Edward, lord Montagu, K.G. Created baron Montagu, of St. Neot's, viscount Hinchinbroke, and earl of Sandwich, July following.

[Killed in the great sea-fight with the Dutch fleet off Southwold bay, May 28, 1672.]

July 6. Sir Frederick Cornwallis, knt. and bart., treasurer of the household. Created lord Cornwallis, April, 1661.

— Sir Charles Berkeley, comptroller of the household. Created viscount Fitzhardinge, 1665.

July 11. Sir George Carteret, knt. and bart. vice chamberlain.

Aug. 27. Henry, marquess of Dorchester

1661.

Jan. 2. John, earl of Lauderdale, secretary of state for Scotland; afterwards duke of Lauderdale.

June 28. William, earl of Glencairn, lord chancellor of Scotland.

Sept. 13. Richard, lord Vaughan and earl of Carberry, lord president of Wales.

1662.

Jan. 29. Christopher, lord Hatton, made governor of Jersey.

— Sir Hugh Pollard, comptroller of the household.

April 3. Jerome, earl of Portland: died shortly after.

— Sir William Compton, knt.

April 28. His highness prince RUPERT: admitted of the council without being sworn, as a near relative of the king's.

— George, duke of Buckingham.[4]

— John, earl of Middleton, H. M. commissioner for Scotland.

Oct. 15. Sir Henry Bennet, knt., secretary of state. Created lord Arlington, March, 1663; and earl of Arlington[5], April, 1672.

1663.

April 3. Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, lord bishop of London. Translated to Canterbury, Aug. 1663.

[1] Lord Shaftesbury violently opposed the Test bill brought into the House of Lords by the earl of Danby, on which account the parliament was prorogued, and did not sit again for fifteen months; and in the next session he contended that the parliament ought to be considered as dissolved. For this he was sent to the Tower, with some other lords, and continued in confinement upwards of a year. The king once said to him, "I believe, Shaftesbury, thou art the wickedest fellow in my dominions;" when he gravely observed, "May it please your majesty, of a *subject*, I verily believe I am." He was a man of great talents, elegant manners, and strong parts, but somewhat licentious: at this retort upon the king, his majesty laughed heartily. He was resworn of the council, April 21, 1679; but was again struck out, Oct. 15, same year, and a second time committed to the Tower.

[2] The valiant Lindsey was in the fatal battle of Edgehill, in which he commanded the king's royal regiment of guards; and being near his father, and seeing him wounded and taken prisoner, his filial piety induced him to surrender himself voluntarily to a commander of horse on the rebel's side, so that he might attend him. Being afterwards exchanged, he adhered to the king's service, and aided, ultimately, in the Restoration. It was not merely as an hereditary officer, but because of his loyalty and worth, that Charles swore him of his council.—*I. C. Banks.*

[3] He was a man of no great genius, who had raised himself a considerable fortune from nothing; and by losing largely at play, and keeping a great table, he made it appear more than it really was. He is considered to have been privately married to the dowager queen Henrietta-Maria, widow of king Charles I.—*Grammont.*

[4] This nobleman (son of the celebrated George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, who was murdered by Felton in 1628) held several employments about the person of the king, but lost them all in 1666, being detected in a conspiracy against the government, and a proclamation was issued for his apprehension. He was, however, afterwards restored to favour, and was re-admitted to the council-table, from which he had been debarred.

[5] One of the five ministers of Charles, denominated from their initials the "*Cabal.*" "A proud man, whose parts were solid though not quick, and who had the art of governing the king's temper, and of managing it above all the men of the time."—*Burnet.* "He supplied the place of extensive talents by an artful display of such as he possessed; and the deficiency of his integrity was forgiven in the decency of his dishonesty. Too weak not to be superstitious, he yet had too much sense to acknowledge his leaning to the Church of Rome."—*Macpherson.*

April 6. Dr. William Juxon, lord archbishop of Canterbury: died June, 1663.
June 17. John, lord Berkeley, of Stratton. Lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1670.
July 26. John, earl of Bath, groom of the stole.
Oct. 2. Sir Richard Fanshawe, knt. and bart., one of the masters of requests.
Nov. 4. John, earl of Rothes, H. M. high commissioner for Scotland.
Dec. 9. Dr. Humphrey Henchman, lord bishop of London.

1664.

Aug. 17. Sir Thomas Ingram, knt., chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

1665.

May 26. Roger, earl of Orrery, late lord justice in Ireland.

1666.

April 11. William, earl of Cravèn.
June 13. Thomas, earl of Ossory.
Dec. 5. Sir Thomas Clifford, knt., comptroller of the household. Created lord Clifford, April 1672; and made lord high treasurer, 28th same month.
Dec. 12. Robert, earl of Lindsey, lord great chamberlain of England.

1667.

Feb. 13. John, earl of Bridgewater.
May 22. Sir John Duncombe, knt., a commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer.
Sept. 4. Sir Orlando Bridgeman: sworn a privy councillor and lord keeper, at the same time.

1668.

July 1. Francis, lord Newport, comptroller of the household. Created viscount Newport March 1675; and earl of Bradford, May 1694.
Sept. 29. Sir John Trevor, knt., secretary of state.

1670.

June 10. Sir Thomas Chicheley, knt., master-general of the ordnance.
June 15. Henry, earl of Ogle. Became duke of Newcastle, succeeding his father, in 1676.

1671.

Jan. 5. Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford.
April 29. JAMES, duke of MONMOUTH.
[Natural son to the king. *See year* 1679.]

1672.

Jan. 2. Ralph Montagu, master of the great wardrobe.
Feb. 14. Sir Robert Carr, knt. and bart., chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.
Apr. 17. Henry, marquess of Worcester, lord president of Wales.
April 17. Arthur, earl of Essex, appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland. *See year* 1679.
— Thomas, viscount Fauconberg.
— George, viscount Halifax. *Struck from the list, Jan.* 7, 1675.
May 3. Sir Thomas Osborne, treasurer of the navy. Created viscount Latimer, Aug. 1673; earl of Danby, June, 1674; made lord high treasurer of England. Created marquess of Carmarthen, April, 1689; and duke of Leeds, May 1694.
July 3. Henry Coventry, one of the principal secretaries of state.
— Sir Robert Long, bart.
Nov. 29. William, lord Maynard, comptroller of the household.

1673.

March 7. James, earl of Northampton.
April 9. Edward Seymour (afterwards sir Edward, bart.), speaker of the house of commons.
Nov. 12. Sir Heneage Finch, bart., lord keeper of the great seal. Created lord Finch, of Daventry, Jan. 1673-4; and earl of Nottingham, May 1681.
[Made lord high chancellor of England, Dec. 1675.]

1674.

May 27. Robert, earl of Sunderland. Sworn a principal secretary of state in 1679.
June 3. Alexander, earl of Kincardine. *Struck from the list of privy councillors, Aug.* 1676.
July 10. Henry, earl of Peterborough.
Sept. 11. Sir Joseph Williamson, knt., secretary of state.
Dec. 4. William, earl of Strafford.

1675.

June 23. Giles Strangways.
July 21. Dr. George Morley, lord bishop of Winchester.
Oct. 15. Christopher, duke of Albemarle.

1676.

Jan. 21. Dr. Henry Compton, lord bishop of London.
April 26. Dr. Nathaniel, lord Crew, bishop of Durham.
May 10. Sir John Ernle (Ernley), chancellor of the exchequer.

1678.

Feb. 6. Dr. William Sancroft, lord archbishop of Canterbury.
July 17. George, lord Berkeley.
Oct. 10. Robert, earl of Ailesbury.

1679.

Jan. 3. James, earl of Salisbury.
Jan. 8. Henry, earl of Clarendon. Lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1685.

On the 21st day of April, 1679, His Majesty was pleased to dissolve the whole of the Privy Council, and in their room to choose *Thirty* Privy Councillors, principally selected out of the old List. This number was not, in future, to be exceeded, with the exception only of such personages as were to be privy councillors *ex officio*, as the Lord President, the Secretary of State for Scotland, the Princes of the Blood, &c.

These and such officers and persons were not to be reckoned in the Thirty. Conformably with this order the following were sworn at the Council Board on the above-mentioned day: —

1679.

His Highness Prince RUPERT.

April 21. Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury, as lord president. *His name again struck out of the list Oct.* 15 *following.*
— Heneage, lord Finch, lord chancellor of England.
— Arthur, earl of Anglesey, lord privy seal.
— Christopher, duke of Albemarle, captain of the Life Guards.
— JAMES, duke of MONMOUTH, master of the horse.
[Beheaded on Tower-hill for rebellion against king James, in 1685.]
— Charles, marquess of Winchester.
— Henry, earl of Arlington, lord chamberlain of the household.
— James, earl of Salisbury. *Struck from the list, Jan.* 18, 1681.
— John, earl of Bridgewater.
— Robert, earl of Sunderland, secretary of state. *Struck out Jan.* 24, 1681. *Re-admitted Sept.* 20, 1682; and became lord president, Dec. 4, 1685.
— Arthur, earl of Essex, first lord of the treasury. *Struck from the list, Jan.* 24, 1681.[1]
— John, earl of Bath, groom of the stole.
— George, viscount Halifax. Created earl of Halifax, July, 1679; and marquess of Halifax, Aug. 1682. Declared lord president in the next reign. *Struck from the list, Oct.* 21, 1685.
— Dr. Henry Compton, lord bishop of London. *Struck out, Dec.* 23, 1685.
— John, lord Robarts. Created viscount Bodmin and earl of Radnor, July following. Declared lord president, Oct. 24, 1679.[2]
— William, lord Russell.
[This nobleman was unjustly committed to the Tower on a charge of conspiracy against the king and government: he was tried and condemned, and was beheaded in Lincoln's-Inn fields, July 21, 1683.[3]]
— William, lord Cavendish.[2]
— Henry Coventry, one of the secretaries of state.
— Sir Francis North, knt., lord chief justice of the common pleas. Made lord keeper, Dec. 1682.
— Sir Henry Capel, K. B.[2], first commissioner of the admiralty.
April 21. Sir John Ernle (Ernley), knt., chancellor of the exchequer.
— Sir Thomas Chicheley, knt., master of the ordnance. *Struck from the list, March* 2, 1687.
— Sir William Temple, bart. *Struck from the list, Jan.* 24, 1681.
— Sir Edward Seymour, bart.
— Henry Powle[2]: afterwards master of the rolls.

1679.

April 22. Dr. William Sancroft, lord archbishop of Canterbury.[4]
— John, duke of Lauderdale, secretary of state for Scotland.
— Henry, marquess of Worcester. Created duke of Beaufort, Nov. 1682.
— Thomas, viscount Fauconberg. Created earl of Fauconberg, April 1689.
April 27. Henry, duke of Newcastle.
June 24. Denzill, lord Holles.
Nov. 19. Laurence Hyde, first commissioner of the treasury. Created earl of Rochester, Nov. 1682. Declared lord president, Aug. 24, 1684. Lord high treasurer in the next reign.

1680.

Feb. 4. Daniel Finch, first commissioner of the admiralty. Succeeded as earl of Nottingham; and afterwards as earl of Winchilsea. *Struck from the council, March* 12, 1695, *William's reign.*
— Sidney Godolphin, a commissioner of the treasury. Created lord Godolphin, Sept. 1684, and made first lord of the treasury.
Feb. 11. Sir Leoline Jenkins, knt., judge of the high court of admiralty, made secretary of state.
April 16. Thomas, earl of Ossory, late lord justice in Ireland; admiral.
May 26. Henry, earl of Clarendon. Appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1685.
Oct. 15. Sir Robert Carr, knt. and bart., chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

1681.

Jan. 26. Aubrey, earl of Oxford.
— Philip, earl of Chesterfield, lord warden and chief justice in eyre on this side Trent.
— Robert, earl of Ailesbury. Afterwards lord chamberlain to king James II.

[1] The earl of Essex was accused, with many others, of being concerned in the Fanatic plot, and was committed to the Tower, where (July 13, 1683) he was found with his throat cut; not without great suspicion of his having been murdered. The king and the duke of York were strongly suspected, as they were at the Tower that morning. — *Charles Home.*

[2] Sir Henry Capel, with lords Cavendish, Russell, and Mr. Powle, prayed his majesty (Jan. 31, 1680) to remove them from the council; to this request the king assented, and they were removed accordingly. — *Brit. Chron.* There is no note of the circumstance in the Council books. — EDITOR.

[3] The attainder of this illustrious and ill-fated lord was reversed, 1 William III. and Mary II. 1689, and his death was then deemed a *murder*. The patent conferring the dukedom of Bedford upon Lord Russell's father states, "the desire of their majesties to record their sense of the consummate virtue of the son, an ornament of the age, whose name can never be forgotten, so long as men preserve esteem for greatness of mind, and a love of country, constant even unto death."

[4] Dr. Sancroft was deprived (Feb. 1, 1691) as were Dr. Thomas Kenn, bishop of Bath and Wells, Dr. Francis Turner, bishop of Ely, Dr. Robert Frampton, bishop of Gloucester, Dr. William Lloyd, bishop of Norwich, and Dr. Thomas White, bishop of Peterborough, all on the same day, for not taking the oaths to king William and queen Mary.

Feb. 2. Edward, earl of Conway, secretary of state.
Mar. 9. William, earl of Craven.

1682.

Mar. 3. George Legge, admiral. Created lord Dartmouth, Nov. 2, following.
May 23. James, duke of Ormond, lord steward. Lord lieutenant of Ireland.
June 29. Robert, earl of Lindsey, lord great chamberlain of England.
Dec. 22. Sir Francis Pemberton, knt., lord chief justice of England. *Struck from the list, Oct.* 24, 1683.

1683.

Feb. 28. Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon.
— Henry, earl of Peterborough.
Oct. 4. Sir George Jeffreys, knt., lord chief justice of the king's bench. Created lord Jeffreys, and made lord high chancellor, Oct. 1685.

1684.

July 11. Alexander, earl of Moray, lord privy seal of Scotland.
— Charles, earl of Middleton, made secretary of state.

1685.

Jan. 7. John Drummond.

KING JAMES II.[1]

1685.

Feb. 9. GEORGE, prince of DENMARK: introduced to the council; not sworn.
[Consort of the princess Anne. Created lord Wokingham (county of Berks.), earl of Kendal (Westmorland), and duke of Cumberland, April 9, 1689.]
Mar. 27. William, duke of Queensberry, lord high commissioner for Scotland.
— James, earl of Perth, lord chancellor of Scotland.
May 15. Henry, duke of Newcastle.
July 24. John, earl of Mulgrave, lord chamberlain, Oct. this year.
July 31. George, earl Berkeley.
Oct. 16. Sir Edward Herbert, knt., lord chief justice of the king's bench.
Oct. 21. Richard, viscount Preston.
Oct. 30. Thomas, earl of Plymouth.

1686.

Jan. 8. Dr. Nathaniel, lord Crewe, bishop of Durham: re-sworn.
July 17. William, earl of Powis. Created marquess of Powis the next year.
[He was created marquess of Montgomery and duke of Powis by the king after his abdication, but these titles were never allowed in England. —*Nicolas.*]
July 17. Henry, lord Arundel, of Wardour: sworn lord privy seal, March, 1687.
— John, lord Belasyse.
— Henry, lord Dover.
Oct. 8. Richard, earl of Tyrconnell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.
— Roger, earl of Castlemaine, ambassador to the pope.
Oct. 14. William, duke of Hamilton.
— Sir Nicholas Butler, knt.
Nov. 11. Edward Petre.
[Many of the lords and gentlemen sworn of the council in this reign were Roman Catholics.

WILLIAM and MARY.

*** *Upon the accession of their majesties, the following lords and others were sworn of the Privy Council.*

1689.

Feb. 14. Henry, duke of Norfolk, earl marshal and hereditary marshal of England.
— Charles, marquess of Winchester. Created duke of Bolton, April, this year.
— George, marquess of Halifax, made lord privy seal on Feb. 19. *Struck from the list, June* 23, 1692.
— Robert, earl of Lindsey, lord great chamberlain of England.
— William, earl of Devonshire, lord steward. Created marquess of Hartington and duke of Devonshire, May, 1694.
— Charles, earl of Dorset, lord chamberlain.
— Aubrey, earl of Oxford.
— Charles, earl of Shewsbury, secretary of state. *Struck out of the list, June* 23, 1692.
— William, earl of Bedford. Created marquess of Tavistock and duke of Bedford, May 12, 1694.
— Charles, earl of Macclesfield.
— Thomas, viscount Fauconberg.
— Charles, viscount Mordaunt, first commissioner of the treasury, April following. Created earl of Monmouth, same time. *Struck from the list, Jan.* 21, 1696.
— Francis, viscount Newport, treasurer of the household. Created earl of Bradford, May, 1694.
— Richard, lord Lumley (viscount Lumley, in Ireland), gentleman of the bedchamber. Created viscount Lumley, of England, April following; and earl of Scarborough, April 1690.
— Dr. Henry Compton, lord bishop of London, dean of the chapel.
— Ralph, lord Montagu, master of the great wardrobe. Created viscount Monthermer and earl of Montagu, April, this year. Duke of Montagu, April, 1705.
— Henry, lord de la Mere, chancellor of the exchequer. Created earl of Warrington, April, 1690.

[1] That excellent body of men, the Society of Friends, justly prided themselves on their address to James, at the commencement of his reign. It conveyed a warning and admonition suggested by the character of the Stuart family. On the 6th of March, 1685, coming in considerable number to the king, to congratulate his majesty on his accession to the throne, they said, firmly and pointedly: "Sire, we are come to testify our sorrow for the death of our good friend Charles, and our joy at thy being made our governor. *We are told thou art not of the persuasion of the Church of England, any more than we; and therefore we hope that thou wilt grant unto us the same liberty which thou allowest thyself.*" When James's intolerance hurled him from the throne, this address recurred to the minds of the kingdom at large.

Feb. 14. John, lord Churchill, general. Created earl of Marlborough, April, 1689. *Struck from the council, June* 23, 1692.[1] [Afterwards created marquess of Blandford and duke of Marlborough. The illustrious captain-general of queen Anne's wars.] *See year* 1698.

— William Bentinck, groom of the stole. Created lord Cirencester, viscount Woodstock, and earl of Portland, April, 1689.

— Henry Sydney, gentleman of the bedchamber. Created lord and viscount Sydney, April, 1689. Lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1692. Earl of Romney, May, 1694.

— Sir Robert Howard, knt.

— Sir Henry Capel, commissioner of the treasury. Created lord Capel, April, 1692. Afterwards lord deputy in Ireland.

— Henry Powle, speaker of the house of commons.

— Edward Russell, admiral. First lord of the admiralty, May, 1694. Created lord Shingay, viscount Barfleur, and earl of Orford, May, 1697.

— Richard Hampden, a commissioner of the treasury.

— Hugh Boscawen. Created lord Boscawen and viscount Falmouth, June, 1720.

Feb. 19. Thomas Wharton, afterward lord Wharton, comptroller of the household. Created viscount Winchendon and earl of Wharton, Dec. 1706; and viscount Malmesbury and marquess of Wharton, *Jan. 1715. Privy seal in 1714.*

Feb. 19. [In 1709, he was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, of which kingdom he became baron of Trim, earl of Rathfarnham, and marquess of Catherlogh, same time with his English honours.]

— Sir John Lowther, of Lowther, bart., vice chamberlain. Created baron Lowther and viscount Lonsdale, May, 1696. Lord privy seal, May, 1699.

Feb. 26. Arthur Herbert, first commissioner of the admiralty. Created lord Torbay and earl of Torrington[2], May following. *Struck from the list, June* 23, 1692.

Mar. 8. William Harbord. Ambassador to Turkey in 1692.

April 25. Frederick, duke of Schomberg, field-marshal, master-general of the ordnance.

Sept. 26. Sir John Holt, bart., lord chief justice of the king's bench.

Oct. 14. Thomas, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. First commissioner of the admiralty, Jan. 1690; lord privy seal, March, 1692; lord president, May 18, 1699; and again lord president, July 9, 1702.

1690.

Feb. 13. Sir Henry Goodricke, bart., lieutenant-general of the ordnance.

June 3. Charles, marquess of Winchester. Created duke of Bolton, Feb. 1698.

Nov. 20. Sidney, lord Godolphin, first commissioner of the treasury. Lord treasurer in 1702. Created viscount Rialton and earl of Godolphin[3], Dec. 1706.

[1] The earl was deprived of all his offices and employments at the same time; yet the cause of this injustice has never been satisfactorily explained. It was accounted for, at the period, by his supposed revelation of some of the king's private determinations, which had reached the ears of his enemies, and he was suspected, also, of plotting to restore the exiled monarch. The countess of Marlborough, too, was forbidden the court, and the princess of Denmark was commanded to dismiss her from her family. This the princess refused to do, and a serious quarrel ensued between her and the queen, in consequence of which the former retired to Sion House.

[2] This nobleman lost the king's favour after the battle off Beachy Head, in which he commanded the combined English and Dutch fleets, defeated by the French. He was removed from his posts, confined in the Tower, and afterwards tried on board the *Kent*, ship of the line, for cowardice and treachery, and, though acquitted, his majesty took his commission from him the next day.

[3] The correspondence between his sovereign, Queen Anne, and this distinguished statesman when (afterwards) first minister, is so very curious and interesting, we are induced to transcribe a portion of it here:—

"St. James's, April 13, 1710.

"I am sorry to find by your Letter you are so much in the Spleen, as to think you cannot for the future contribute anything towards my Quiet but your Wishes; however, I will still hope you will use your Endeavours. Never was there more Occasion than now; for by all one hears and sees every Day, as things are at present, one can expect nothing but Confusion. I am sure, for my part, I shall be ready to join with all my Friends in everything that is reasonable to allay the Heat and Ferment of this poor Nation. Since you went to Newmarket I have received several Assurances from the Duke of Shrewsbury of his readiness to serve me upon all Occasions, and his Willingness to come into my Service, which Offer I was very glad to Accept, having a very good Opinion of him, and believing he may be of great Use, in these troublesome Times. For these Reasons I have resolved to part with the Duke of Kent, who I hope will be easy in these matters by being made a Duke; and I hope this Change may meet with your Approbation, which I wish I may ever have in all my Actions I have not yet declared my Intentions of giving the Staff and the Key to the Duke of Shrewsbury, because I would be the first that should Acquaint you with it.

"To the Earl of Godolphin." ANNE."

The following is the Earl's answer to the Queen:

"Newmarket, April 15, 1710.

"May it please your Majesty,

"I have the honour of your Majesty's Letter of the Thirteenth, by which I have the Grief to find you are pleased to call that *spleen* in my former Letter, which was only a true Impulse and Conviction of Mind that Your Majesty is suffering your self to be guided to your own Ruin and Destruction as fast as it is possible for those to compass it, to whom you seem so much to hearken.

"I am not therefore so much surprised as concerned at the Resolution which Your Majesty says you have taken, of bringing in the Duke of Shrewsbury; for when people begin to be sensible, it would be difficult to persuade Your Majesty to dissolve a Parliament, which for Two Winters had given you above 6 Millions a Year for the Support of the War upon which your Crown depends, and even while that War is still subsisting they have had the Cunning to contrive this Proposal to Your Majesty, which in its consequence will certainly put you under a Necessity of breaking the Parliament, though contrary, I yet believe, to your own inclination.

"I beg Your Majesty to be persuaded I do not say this out of the least Prejudice to the Duke of Shrewsbury.

1691.

Jan. 1. Sir John Trevor, knt., speaker of the house of commons. Previously and subsequently master of the rolls.
May 7. John, earl of Bridgewater.
June 4. Dr. John Tillotson, lord archbishop of Canterbury.

1692.

Mar. 1. Laurence, earl of Rochester. Lord lieutenant of Ireland, in 1701.
— Richard, earl of Ranelagh, paymaster of the forces.
— Charles, lord Cornwallis, first commissioner of the admiralty.
— Sir Edward Seymour, bart., a commissioner of the treasury.
Mar. 17. Anthony, viscount Falkland, a commissioner of the admiralty.
— Robert, lord Lexinton.

1693.

Mar. 23. Sir John Somers, knt., lord keeper. Created lord Somers and made lord chancellor, Dec. 1697.
— Sir John Trenchard, knt., secretary of state.
April 13. Thomas, lord Coningsby, of Ireland, late lord justice in that kingdom. Afterwards lord Coningsby, of Lincoln, and earl of Coningsby. *Struck from the list, Nov. 7, 1724, George I.'s reign.*

1694.

Mar. 4. Charles, earl of Shrewsbury, one of the principal secretaries of state. Created marquess of Alton and duke of Shrewsbury, April following.
May 3. John, marquess of Normanby. *Struck from the list, March 12, 1695.*
— Charles, viscount Dursley. Succeeded as earl Berkeley.
May 10. Thomas, earl of Stamford.
— Charles Montagu, chancellor of the exchequer. First lord of the treasury, May, 1697. Created lord Halifax, Dec. 1700.

KING WILLIAM, ALONE.

1695.

Jan. 31. Dr. Thomas Tennyson, lord archbishop of Canterbury.
May 3. Sir William Trumbull, knt., secretary of state.
May 5. Meinhardt, duke of Schomberg, commander-in-chief.
— Ford, earl of Tankerville. Afterwards first commissioner of the treasury and lord privy seal.
— Peregrine Bertie, vice chamberlain.
May 23. John Smith, a commissioner of the treasury. Afterwards chancellor of the exchequer, and speaker of the house of commons.

1696.

April 9. James, duke of Ormond, afterwards commander-in-chief.
Nov. 19. Sir Joseph Williamson, knt., appointed (with the earl of Pembroke and viscount Villiers) a plenipotentiary to treat for peace with France.

1697.

Nov. 25. Edward, earl of Jersey, appointed lord justice of Ireland. Afterwards lord chamberlain to the king. Secretary of state in 1700.
Dec. 5. James Vernon, one of the principal secretaries of state.

1698.

May 18. Robert, lord Ferrers. Created viscount Tamworth and earl Ferrers, July, 1711.
June 9. Charles, earl of Manchester. Created duke of Manchester, April, 1719.
June 19. John, earl of Marlborough. Created marquess of Blandford and duke of Marlborough, Dec. 1702.
[His name had been removed from the list of privy councillors, June 23, 1692; but it was now restored, and he resworn.[1]] *See year* 1689.

1700.

May 21. Sir Nathan Wright, lord keeper.

There is no man of whose Capacity I have a better Impression, nor with whom I have lived more easily for above Twenty Years,

"Your Majesty may please to remember that at your first coming to the Crown I was desirous he should have had one of the chief Posts in your Service; and it would have been happy for Your Majesty and the Kingdom if he had accepted that Offer; but he thought fit to decline it, and the Reasons generally given, at that time, for his so doing, do not much recommend him to Your Majesty's Service; but I must endeavour to let Your Majesty see Things as they really are. And to bring him into your Service and into your Business at this time, just after his being in a public open Conjunction *in* every Vote with the whole body of the Tories, and in private constant Communication and Cabalting with Mr. Harley in every thing, what Consequence can this have but to make every Man that is now in your Cabinet uneasy, and to run from it as they would do from the Plague? I leave it to Your Majesty to judge what effect this entire change in your Ministers will have among your Allies abroad, and how this war will be like to be carried on *in their Opinion* by those who have all along opposed and obstructed it, and who will like any Peace the better, the more it leaves France at liberty to take their Time of imposing the Pretender upon this Country.

"These Considerations must certainly make Holland run immediately into a separate Peace with France, and make Your Majesty lose all the Honour and Reputation your Arms had acquired by the War, and make the Kingdom lose the Fruit of that vast Expense which they have been at in this War. And can any Body imagine that after so great a Disappointment to the Kingdom there will not be an Enquiry into the Causes of it, and who have been the Occasion of so great a Change in Your Majesty's Measures and Councils, which have been so long successful and gotten you so great a Name in the World? If I did not think all these Consequences inevitable I would never give Your Majesty the Trouble and Uneasiness of laying this before you. * * * GODOLPHIN."

[1] After achieving his many glorious victories, he returned to England, and soon after through party intrigues, again lost favour at court, and was dismissed a second time from all his employments. Stung at this ingratitude, he went into the Low Countries, accompanied by his duchess, and remained abroad till 1714, when he landed at Dover, amidst the acclamations of the people. Queen Anne was just dead, and her successor restored the duke to his military appointments and his place in the councils of his country.

Nov. 5. Sir Charles Hedges, knt. Sworn, a second time, secretary of state, May 2, 1702.

1701.

Mar. 27. Henry Boyle, chancellor of the exchequer. Secretary of state, Feb. 1708.

June 19. Robert, earl of Lindsey, lord great chamberlain of England. Created marquess of Lindsey, Dec. 1706; and duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, July 1715.

— Charles, earl of Carlisle, earl marshal during the minority of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, the hereditary earl marshal of England.

June 28. Charles, duke of Somerset, lord president of the council.

1702.

Jan. 1. Charles Bodville, earl of Radnor.

Jan. 8. Charles, earl of Burlington.

QUEEN ANNE.

1702.

Apr. 21. John, marquess of Normanby, lord privy seal. Created duke of the county of Buckingham and duke of Normanby, March, 1703.

— Montagu, earl of Abingdon, constable of the Tower.

— Sir John Leveson Gower, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Created baron Gower, of Sittenham, March, 1703.

— John How: afterwards joint paymaster-general of the forces.

May 2. Daniel, earl of Nottingham, secretary of state.

May 21. George, earl of Northampton.

June 18. Thomas, viscount Weymouth.

— William, lord Dartmouth. Created viscount Lewisham and earl of Dartmouth, Sept. 1711.

— Hon. John Granville lord warden of the stanneries. Created lord Granville, March, 1702-3.

— Sir Thomas Trevor, knt., chief justice of the common pleas. Created lord Trevor, of Bromham, Dec. 1711.

Nov. 19. Sir George Rooke, vice admiral of England.

Dec. 10. John, lord Poulett. Created viscount Hinton and earl Poulett, Dec. 1706.

1703.

Mar. 20. Dr. John Sharp, lord archbishop of York.

— Thomas, earl of Thanet.

— Heneage, lord Guernsey. Created earl of Aylesford, Oct. 1714, and made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

1704.

Apr. 27. Henry, earl of Kent, lord chamberlain. Created viscount Goderick, earl of Harold, and marquess of Kent. Dec. 1706.

— Robert Harley, speaker of the house of commons. Secretary of state, May following. Created earl of Oxford and earl Mortimer, May, 1711.

Apr. 27. Thomas Mansell, comptroller of the household. Created lord Mansell, Dec. 1711.

1705.

Mar. 29. John, duke of Newcastle, lord privy seal.

— Charles, earl of Peterborough, general.

— Hugh, viscount Cholmondeley, in Ireland. Created viscount Malpas and earl of Cholmondeley (county of Chester), Dec. 1706. Afterwards treasurer of the household.

May 3. Thomas Erle, lieutenant-general of the ordnance.

Oct. 11. William Cowper, lord keeper. Created baron Cowper, of Wingham, and earl Cowper. Lord Chancellor, May, 1711.

1706.

June 10. Thomas, earl of Derby, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

Dec. 3. Charles, earl of Sunderland, secretary of state. Appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1714; *but never went over.* First lord of the treasury, March, 1718.

Dec. 5. Thomas Coke, vice chamberlain. Afterwards lord Lovel, viscount Coke, and earl of Leicester.

1707.

Sept. 8. William, duke of Devonshire, lord steward of the household.

1708.

June 26. Evelyn, marquess of Dorchester. Created duke of Kingston, July, 1715.

— Henry, earl of Bindon, deputy earl-marshal of England. First lord of trade, 1715.

Aug. 18. John, earl of Mar, secretary of state for Scotland.

— Charles, viscount Townshend. Afterwards secretary of state.

Oct. 6. James, duke of Queensberry, now secretary of state for Scotland.

— James, earl of Seafield, late lord high treasurer of Scotland. Succeeded as earl of Findlater. Last lord chancellor of Scotland.

Nov. 25. James, duke of Montrose, late lord high admiral of Scotland.

— Richard, earl Rivers; general.

— Algernon, earl of Essex.

— Hugh, earl of Loudoun, one of the commissioners for the union with Scotland. Lord keeper in that kingdom.

1709.

Feb. 3. John, duke of Argyle (Argyll); general.

[He greatly distinguished himself through the whole of queen Anne's wars, and was created baron of Chatham and earl of Greenwich, Nov. 1705, and duke of Greenwich, April, 1719.]

Mar. 3. John, duke of Roxburgh.

June 2. Sir John Holland, comptroller of the household.

Nov. 8. Edward, earl of Orford.

1710.

Feb. 18. Richard, earl of Bradford.
Mar. 30. Sir Thomas Parker, lord chief justice of the queen's bench. Created lord Parker, March, 1716; and made lord chancellor, May, 1718. Viscount Parker and earl of Macclesfield, Nov. 1721. *Struck from the list, May* 31, 1725.
[He had previously (Jan. 4, 1725) surrendered the seal.]
June 15. Sir Richard Onslow, bart., speaker of the house of commons. Chancellor of the exchequer, Oct. 1714.
July 10. John, earl of Anglesey, vice treasurer in Ireland: died Sept. following.
Sept. 21. Henry St. John, late secretary-at-war, now sworn secretary of state. Afterwards baron St. John, of Battersea, Surrey, and viscount St. John and viscount Bolingbroke.
Oct. 19. Sir Simon Harcourt, lord keeper. Created lord Harcourt, of Stanton-Harcourt. Lord chancellor in 1713: viscount Sept. 1721.
— Henry, lord Hyde, joint vice treasurer of Ireland. Succeeded as earl of Clarendon and Rochester, in 1723.
— Arthur, earl of Anglesey, brother of the late John, made joint vice treasurer of Ireland, in his room.

1711.

Feb. 9. Charles, earl of Orrery, appointed envoy extraordinary to the States-General, and to the council of state in the Low Countries.
March 1. George, earl of Orkney; general.
April 19. William, marquess of Annandale, lord high commissioner to the kirk of Scotland. Lord keeper of the privy seal in that kingdom in 1715.
June 14. Charles, earl of Winchilsea: died the next year.
— Robert Benson, chancellor of the exchequer. Created Lord Bingley, July 1713. Sent ambassador to the court of Spain.
— Henry Paget, captain of the yeomen of the guard. Created lord Burton, *vitâ patris*, Dec. following. Succeeded his father as lord Paget, 1713. Created earl of Uxbridge, 1714.
June 23. Thomas, lord Raby, ambassador to the States General. Created viscount Wentworth and earl of Strafford, Sept. following. First lord of the admiralty, Sept. 1712.
— William Bromley, speaker of the house of commons. Afterwards secretary of state.
Sept. 3. Dr. John Robinson, lord bishop of Bristol, lord privy seal. Translated to London. A plenipotentiary at Utrecht.
Dec. 13. Edward, earl of Clarendon.
— Archibald, earl of Islay, lord justice general of Scotland. Succeeded his brother as duke of Argyle (Argyll) Oct. 1743.
— William, lord North and Grey, made governor of Portsmouth.

1712.

April. 17. John, duke of Atholl, extraordinary lord of session; commander-in-chief of all the land forces in Scotland.
Aug. 18. George, lord Lansdowne of Bideford, treasurer of the household.
Oct. 20. David, earl of Portmore; general, governor of Gibraltar.
— John Hill, brigadier; lieutenant-general of the ordnance.
Dec. 11. Francis, lord Guilford.

1713.

April 7. George, duke of Northumberland.
— Sir John Stonehouse, bart., comptroller of the household.
Nov. 1. Sir William Wyndham, bart., chancellor of the exchequer.

KING GEORGE I.

1714.

Sept. 22. GEORGE, prince of WALES (afterwards George II.): introduced; not sworn.
— Dr. William Dawes (sir William Dawes, bart.), lord archbishop of York.
Sept. 27. James Stanhope, secretary of state. First lord of the treasury, &c., April, 1717. Created baron, and viscount Stanhope, July, 1717; and earl Stanhope, April, 1718.
Oct. 1. Robert Walpole, afterwards sir Robert, paymaster of the forces. Created baron Houghton, viscount Walpole, and earl of Orford, Feb. 1742.
[Filled various offices in the state, and was upwards of twenty-one years prime minister.]
Oct. 29. John, earl of Stair, appointed to the court of France.
— Paul Methuen, commissioner of the treasury, ambassador to Spain. Secretary of state, July, 1716.
Nov. 16. Lionel, earl of Dorset, lord warden of the Cinque Ports, and governor of Dover castle. Declared lord president, Jan. 1715. Duke of Dorset, June, 1720.
— Henry, earl of Uxbridge, captain of the yeomen of the guard.
Nov. 22. Henry, lord Carleton. Declared lord president, June 25, 1721.

1715.

Mar. 29. Sir Peter King, lord chief justice of the common pleas. Created lord King, and made lord chancellor, June 1, 1725.
Aug. 31. Charles, duke of Grafton, appointed a lord justice of Ireland.
Sept. 23. Henry, earl of Galway, appointed (with the preceding) lord justice in Ireland.
Oct. 26. James, earl of Derby, captain of the yeomen of the guard, *vice* Uxbridge.
— Henry, earl of Lincoln, paymaster of the forces.

1716.

Jan. 20. Dr. William Wake, lord archbishop of Canterbury.
July 6. Charles, earl of Tankerville.
— Richard, lord Cobham, constable of Windsor Castle, and keeper of the parks, forests, and warrens there. Created viscount Cobham, May, 1718.

July 6. Spencer Compton, speaker of the house of commons. Created lord Wilmington, Jan. 1728; and viscount Pevensey and earl of Wilmington, May, 1730. Declared lord president, Dec. 31, same year.
[First minister of the crown, Feb. 1742.]
— William Pulteney, secretary-at-war. *Struck from the list, July* 1, 1731.[1] *See year* 1742.
July 12. John Aislabie, treasurer of the navy. Chancellor of the exchequer, March, 1718.
[Mr. Aislabie's name was *struck from the list* some time between Sept. 13, 1720, and May 21, 1722.[2]]

1717.

Mar. 2. John Smith, one of the tellers of the exchequer.
Mar. 30. Thomas, lord Torrington, a commissioner of the treasury.
— William, lord Cadogan, general of all H. M.'s foot forces. Created earl of Cadogan, May, 1718.
April 16. Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle, lord chamberlain. Filled various high offices in the state; first minister of the crown, March 18, 1754.
— Thomas, earl of Westmoreland, chief justice in eyre of H. M.'s forests south of the Trent. First commissioner of trade and plantations, May, 1719.
— James, earl of Berkeley, first lord of the admiralty.
— Joseph Addison, one of the principal secretaries of state.
July 31. Sir Joseph Jekyll, master of the rolls.
Nov. 27. George, earl of Halifax.

1718.

Feb. 13. Robert, earl of Holdernesse, first commissioner of trade and plantations.
Mar. 16. James Craggs, jun., one of the principal secretaries of state.
Mar. 31. Richard Hampden, treasurer of the navy.
July 1. Nicholas Lechmere (sir Nicholas), attorney-general, made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Created lord Lechmere, Aug. 1721.
Oct. 9. Sir John Pratt, lord chief justice of the king's bench.

1719.

May 9. Charles Wills, lieutenant-general of the ordnance.

1720.

Mar. 22. William, earl of Coventry.

1721.

Jan. 3. John, earl of Sutherland.
— Sir George Byng, admiral. Created lord Byng, of Southill, and viscount Torrington, Sept. following.
Mar. 5. John, lord Carteret, one of the principal secretaries of state. Appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1724. Succeeded as earl Granville, Oct. 1744. Lord president, June 17, 1751.
Nov. 11. James, duke of Chandos.
— David, earl of Portmore.
— Charles, lord Cornwallis, late joint postmaster-general: *died the next year.*

1722.

May 9. Sir Robert Sutton, knt., ambassador successively to Constantinople, to Holland, and to France.

1723.

May 26. Francis, earl of Godolphin, groom of the stole.
— Doctor Edmund Gibson, lord bishop of London.
May 29. James, earl of Findlater.

1724.

Jan. 23. Peregrine, duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, lord great chamberlain of England.
Dec. 10. Dr. Lancelot Blackburn, lord archbishop of York.

1725.

April 12. Sir Robert Raymond, lord chief justice of the King's Bench. Created lord Raymond, Jan. 1731.
June 1. Charles, duke of Bolton, constable of the Tower of London.
— Daniel, lord Finch, comptroller of the household. Succeeded as earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham on his father's decease in 1730. Lord president, July 12, 1765.
— Sir Robert Eyre, lord chief justice of the common pleas.
— Henry Pelham, secretary-at-war. Paymaster-general in 1730. First minister of the crown, Aug. 1743.
[Mr. Pelham was the head of the celebrated "*Broad-Bottom* administration."]

[1] This was done in consequence of his invectives against the minister (Sir Robert Walpole) by George II. The king called for the council book, and struck out the name with his own hand. So harsh a proceeding inflamed Pulteney's resentment and increased his popularity, and occasioned him to say, in his memorable speech, that "the minister might be likened to an empyric, and the constitution of England to his patient." His eloquence and sarcasm at length drove Walpole from the helm, and he was again sworn of the council, Feb. 20. 1742, and was created earl of Bath, July 14, same year. He was afterwards (Feb. 1746) head of the famous "Short-lived ministry," which expired within two days. — See *Administrations.*

[2] A ground for the erasure of Mr. Aislabie's name from the books of the council may be inferred from the following resolution of the commons: — The commons, taking into their consideration that part of the report of the secret committee (on the South Sea Company) that relates to John Aislabie, esq., a member of the house, and Mr. Aislabie's defence, is of opinion, that it has been plainly proved, that he caused a book of accounts between him and Mr. Hawes (a director) to be burnt, and had given him a discharge for the balance, amounting to £842,000. And it is resolved, *nemine contradicente*, that the said John Aislabie had encouraged and promoted the dangerous and destructive execution of the South Sea scheme with a view to his own exorbitant profit, and had combined with the late directors of the South Sea Company in their pernicious practices, to the detriment of great numbers of his majesty's subjects, and the ruin of the public credit, and the trade of this kingdom. It is further resolved, that he be expelled the house, and committed to the Tower; and that a bill be brought in for restraining him from going out of the kingdom, and from alienating his estate. March 8, 1721.

1726.

March 11. Thomas, lord Trevor, lord privy seal.
May 31. Charles, duke of Queensberry and Dover, vice-admiral of Scotland.
— Alexander, earl of Marchmont.
Nov. 4. Henry, viscount Lonsdale, constable of the Tower.

1727.

May 31. William Stanhope, vice chamberlain. Created lord Harrington, Dec. 1729. Lord president Feb. 13, 1742.

KING GEORGE II.

1727.

June 15. Richard, earl of Scarborough, master of the horse.
July 5. Henry, earl of Grantham, lord chamberlain to the queen.
July 17. John, duke of Rutland, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.
Aug. 5. Talbot, earl of Sussex, deputy earl marshal.

1728.

Feb. 26. Philip, earl of Chesterfield, appointed ambassador to the court of France. Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1745.
June 25. Arthur Onslow, speaker of the house of commons.
Dec. 18. H. R. H. FREDERICK, prince of WALES: introduced; not sworn.

1729.

May 15. Richard, earl of Burlington: afterwards captain of the band of pensioners.

1730.

May 8. John, lord Hervey, vice chamberlain. Created, *vitâ patris*, baron Hervey, of Ickworth, June 1733.
June 11. Robert, lord Bingley, treasurer of the household.
— Sir Conyers D'Arcy, knt., comptroller of the household.
— Sir William Strickland, bart., secretary-at-war.
Sept. 12. Horatio Walpole, cofferer of the household. Created baron Walpole, of Woolterton, June 1756.

1731.

June 12. William, duke of Devonshire, lord privy seal. Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in 1737.
— John, lord De la Warr, treasurer of the household.
Nov. 29. John, earl of Leicester, constable of the Tower of London.

1732.

May 4. Hon. Pattee Byng, treasurer of the navy, sworn of the council. Succeeded his father as viscount Torrington, Jan. 1733.

1733.

Jan. 25. Sir Charles Wager, knt., admiral. First lord of the admiralty.
Nov. 1. Charles, earl of Selkirk, lord clerk register of Scotland.
— Sir Philip Yorke, knt., lord chief justice of the king's bench. Created lord Hardwicke, Nov. 23, following, and earl of Hardwicke, April, 1754.
[Lord chancellor, Feb. 21, 1737. He continued, it is said, chief justice until June 7, though he had kissed hands for the great seal.]
Nov. 29. Charles Talbot, lord high chancellor. Created lord Talbot, Dec. 5, following.

1734.

Jan. 31. James, duke of Atholl, lord keeper of the great seal of Scotland.

1735.

Jan. 9. Charles, duke of Richmond, master of the horse.
— Henry, earl of Pembroke, groom of the stole.
Feb. 12. William, earl of Essex: afterwards captain of the yeomen of the guard.
— James, earl of Waldegrave, vice admiral of Essex.
— Stephen Poyntz, receiver-general of the revenue of excise. He resigned this office to his brother, William Poyntz.
— Benjamin, earl Fitzwalter, first commissioner of trade and plantations.
Nov. 6. Sir William Yonge, bart., secretary-at-war.

1736.

Jan. 22. John, duke of Montagu, captain of the band of gentlemen-at-arms.
Feb. 19. Sir Thomas Reeve, chief justice of the common pleas: died Jan. the next year.
May 21. George, earl of Cholmondeley, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, *vice* John, duke of Rutland.

1737.

Mar. 17. Dr. John Potter, lord archbishop of Canterbury.
— Sir John Willes, knt., chief justice of the common pleas.
July 21. John, lord Monson, first commissioner of trade and plantations, *vice* lord Fitzwalter.
— Sir William Lee, knt., lord chief justice of the king's bench.

1738.

July 20. James, earl of Abercorn, one of the lords of the bed-chamber.
Oct. 12. Hon. John Verney, master of the rolls: died Aug. 1741.

1739.

Sept. 6. Sir John Norris, knt., vice-admiral of England.

1740.

May 1. Lord Sidney Beauclerk, vice-chamberlain of the household.
May 12. Charles, lord Cornwallis, constable of the Tower of London. Created earl Cornwallis, June 1753.

1741.

Apr. 27. Thomas Winnington, a commissioner of the treasury. Created a baronet; made paymaster of the forces.
Nov. 19. William Fortescue, master of the rolls.

1742.

Feb. 16. John, marquess of Tweeddale, secretary of state for Scotland.
— Samuel Sandys, chancellor of the exchequer. Created lord Sandys, Dec. 1743. Cofferer of the household, 1747; chief justice in eyre, 1759; first lord of trade and plantations, March 1761.
Feb. 20. Peregrine, duke of Ancaster and Kesteven (son of Peregrine, privy councillor Jan. 1724), lord great chamberlain of England.
— William Pulteney, whose name had been struck from the council July 1731, now restored. Created earl of Bath, July 1742. *See year* 1716.
[First minister as head of the "*Short-lived* administration," which endured but two days.]
May 17. His R. H. WILLIAM, duke of CUMBERLAND: introduced; not sworn.
June 24. George Wade, lieutenant-general of the ordnance. Afterwards field-marshal and commander-in-chief.
— Thomas Clutterbuck, treasurer of the navy.
July 13. John, lord Gower, lord privy seal. Created earl Gower, July 1746.
— Allen, lord Bathurst, captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners. Created earl Bathurst, Aug. 1772.
— Hon. William Finch, vice-chamberlain of the household.

1743.

Apr. 25. Dr. Thomas Herring, lord archbishop of York. Translated to Canterbury.

1744.

Jan. 5. Richard, lord Edgcumbe, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.
Jan. 19. Sir John Rushout, bart., treasurer of the navy.
Dec. 17. John, duke of Bedford, first lord of the admiralty. Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Sept. 1757; privy seal, Nov. 1761. Lord president, Sept. 9, 1763.

1745.

Jan. 3. John, lord Hobart, captain of the band of pensioners. Created earl of Buckinghamshire, Aug. 1746.
— George Dodington, treasurer of the navy. Again, Jan. 1756. Created baron Melcombe, April 1761.

1746.

— William Pitt, paymaster-general of the forces. Secretary of state, Dec. 1756; again secretary of state[1], June, 1757. Created earl of Chatham, and made privy seal, July 1766. [He held these offices as minister.]
July 23. Henry Fox, secretary-at-war. Secretary of state, Nov. 1755; paymaster of the forces, 1757. Created lord Holland, April 1763.

1747.

Jan. 15. William, earl of Jersey.

1748.

Feb. 10. Dr. Matthew Hutton, lord archbishop of York. Translated to Canterbury.

1749.

Jan. 11. George Dunk, earl of Halifax, first commissioner of trade and plantations. Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1761. First lord of the admiralty, June 1762; secretary of state, Nov. 1763; privy seal, Feb. 1770; again secretary of state, Jan. 1771.
— Dr. Thomas Sherlock, lord bishop of London.
Feb. 1. John, earl of Sandwich, late minister plenipotentiary to the congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, first lord of the admiralty. Secretary of state, 1763; again first lord of the admiralty, Jan. 1771.
— Sir John Ligonier, knt., lieutenant-general of the ordnance. Created viscount Ligonier, in Ireland, Dec. 1757. Lord Ligonier, of Ripley (Surrey), April 1763; and earl Ligonier, Sept. 1766. Field-marshal and commander-in-chief, 1757.
June 12. Charles, duke of Marlborough, lord steward of the household.
June 28. Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, treasurer of the navy. Chancellor of the exchequer, April 1754; again, Nov. 1756.

1750.

Jan. 17. Sir John Strange, knt., master of the rolls.
Mar. 29. John, earl of Hyndford, late minister to the empress of Russia.
— George, lord Anson, vice-admiral of England. First lord of the admiralty, June, 1751; again, July 1757.
— Sir Thomas Robinson, deputy-master of the great wardrobe. Secretary of state, April 1754. Created lord Grantham, April 1761.

1751.

Apr. 30. Simon, earl Harcourt. Afterwards envoy to Mecklenburg, the court of France, &c. Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Nov. 1772.
June 21. Robert, earl of Holdernesse, secretary of state.
July 12. William, marquess of Hartington, master of the horse. Called to the house of peers, *vitâ patris*, as baron Cavendish, same time. Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1755. Succeeded as duke of Devonshire on his father's decease, Dec. 1755. Minister in 1757. *Struck from the list, Nov.* 3, 1762.[2]

[1] The ministry of which the duke of Newcastle was first lord of the treasury, and Mr. Pitt was secretary of state for the Northern department, has been usually called the "Duke of Newcastle's and Mr. Pitt's administration," the latter leading the house of commons at the time.

[2] Of this illustrious personage it was said by Dr. Johnson, that he was remarkable for fidelity to his promises: "If he had promised you an acorn, and none had grown that year in his woods, he would not have contented himself with such an excuse; he would have sent to Denmark for it: so unconditional was he in his word; so high as to the point of honour." A liberal testimony from Johnson to this virtue in a great whig nobleman.—*Boswell.*

July 12. William-Anne, earl of Albemarle, groom of the stole.

1752.

Feb. 13. John, lord Berkeley, of Stratton, late captain of the yeomen of the guard. Treasurer of the household, 1755.
— Sir George Lee, knt., judge of the prerogative court.
Dec. 20. James, earl of Waldegrave, governor to the prince of Wales.

1754.

June 21. Wills, earl of Hillsborough, comptroller of the household. First lord of trade, Sept. 1763; again Aug. 1766; joint postmaster-general Dec. 1766; and again lord of trade, Jan. 1768. Created earl of Hillsborough, in England, Aug. 1772; and marquess of Downshire, in Ireland, Aug. 1789.
— Hon. George Grenville, treasurer of the navy. Again treasurer of the navy, Nov. 1756; first lord of the admiralty, Jan. 1763. First minister of the crown, April, following.
— Sir Dudley Ryder, knt., lord chief justice of the king's bench.
— Sir Thomas Clarke, knt., master of the rolls.
— Sir George Lyttelton, bart., cofferer of the household. Chancellor of the exchequer, Nov. 1755. Created lord Lyttelton, Nov. 1756.

1755.

*Jan. 9. Harry, duke of Bolton.
— John, earl of Egmont. Joint postmaster-general, Aug. 1762; first lord of the admiralty, Sept. 1763.
Mar. 11. William-Henry, earl of Rochford, groom of the stole.
— William, viscount Barrington, master of the great wardrobe. Secretary-at-war, Nov. same year; chancellor of the exchequer, March 1761; treasurer of the navy, June 1762; again secretary-at-war, July 1765.
Dec. 22. Granville, earl Gower, lord privy seal. Lord president, Dec. 22, 1767; again, Dec. 19, 1783. Created marquess of Stafford, Feb. 1786.

1756.

Jan. 27. John, lord Hobart, comptroller of the household. Succeeded as earl of Buckinghamshire on his father's decease, Sept. following. Ambassador to St. Petersburgh, July, 1762. Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Jan. 1777.
July 7. Robert, lord Raymond.
Nov. 19. Richard, earl Temple, first lord of the admiralty. Lord privy seal, June following.
— John, viscount Bateman, treasurer of the household.
— William, lord Mansfield, lord chief justice of the king's bench.
Nov. 19. Hon. Richard Edgcumbe, comptroller of the household. Succeeded as lord Edgcumbe on the death of his father in 1758.
Dec. 15. Hugh, viscount Falmouth, captain of the yeomen of the guard.

1757.

Mar. 26. Thomas, duke of Leeds, cofferer of the household.
April 1. Hon. Charles Townshend, treasurer of the chamber and a lord of trade and plantations. Paymaster-general of the forces, March 1761; and chancellor of the exchequer, Aug. 1766.
June 30. Dr. John Gilbert, lord archbishop of York.
— Sir Robert Henley, knt., lord keeper. Created lord Henley, March 1760. Made lord chancellor, Jan. 1761; and earl of Northington, May following. Lord president, July 30, 1766.
July 8. Percy Wyndham, earl of Thomond, treasurer of the household.

1758.

Jan. 27. Lord George Sackville (Germaine). *Struck from the list, April* 25, 1760.[1] *See Dec.* 1665.
— Thomas, viscount Dupplin, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Succeeded as earl of Kinnoul on his father's decease, June following.
May 8. Dr. Thomas Secker, lord archbishop of Canterbury.
Dec. 22. Charles Paulett, marquess of Winchester. Succeeded as duke of Bolton, on his father's decease, Oct. 1759.

1759.

Feb. 2. Hon. Edward Boscawen, admiral, a lord of the admiralty, and general of marines.
Dec. 15. Robert Nugent, a lord of the treasury. Created baron Nugent and viscount Clare, of Ireland, Dec. 1766; and earl Nugent, 1776.

1760.

Feb. 9. Basil, earl of Denbigh: afterwards a lord of the bedchamber.
Mar. 20. Welbore Ellis, joint vice-treasurer in Ireland. Secretary-at-war, Dec. 1762; and afterwards filled various offices, that of secretary of state, Feb. 1782. Created lord Mendip, Aug. 1794.
May 2. John, marquess of Granby, lieutenant-general of the ordnance; afterwards master-general; commander-in-chief, Aug. 1766.

KING GEORGE III.

1760.

Oct. 27. H. R. H. EDWARD, Duke of YORK: introduced; not sworn.
— John, earl of Bute, groom of the stole.

[1] Lord George Sackville fell into disgrace for his conduct at the battle of Minden (Aug. 1, 1759), where he commanded under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, whose orders to advance with his troops during the engagement he disobeyed. His behaviour being, at home, attributed to cowardice, he was tried by a court-martial and sentenced to be dismissed the service Under the administration of lord Bute, however, he was restored to favour.

Secretary of state, March, 1761. First minister of the crown, May 1762.

Dec. 2. Francis, earl of Huntingdon, master of the horse.

— Hon. George Townshend; general. Lieutenant-general of the ordnance, 1763. Succeeded as viscount Townshend, March, 1764. Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Oct. 1767. Master-general of the ordnance 1772. Marquess of Townshend, Oct. 1787.

Dec. 17. Philip, viscount Royston. Succeeded as earl of Hardwicke, March 1764.

1761.

Jan. 28. George, earl of Albemarle, governor of Jersey.

Mar. 17. Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury.

Mar. 20. Sir Francis Dashwood, bart., treasurer of the chamber. Chancellor of the exchequer, May 1762; joint postmaster-general, Dec. 1766. He had succeeded to the title of lord Le de Spencer, 1763.

Mar. 25. William, earl Talbot, lord steward of the household.

Apr. 3. Hon. James Grenville, cofferer of the household: afterwards joint vice treasurer of Ireland.

June 25. Henry-Arthur, earl of Powis, comptroller of the household.

July 8. Charles, earl of Egremont. Secretary of state, Oct. following.

Sept. 4. Hon. James Stuart Mackenzie, minister to the king of Sardinia. Lord privy seal of Scotland, 1763.

Nov. 7. Dr. Robert Drummond, lord archbishop of York.

— Dr. Thomas Hayter, lord bishop of London: died in 1762.

1762.

Jan 2. John, duke of Argyll.

Feb. 15. Lord George Cavendish, comptroller of the household, *vice* earl of Powis.

— Sir Charles Pratt, knt., chief justice of the common pleas. Created lord Camden, July, 1765. Lord chancellor July 1766; lord president, March 27, 1782; earl Camden, May, 1786.

Mar. 13. Dr. Richard Osbaldeston, lord bishop of London: died 1764.

July 14. George Henry, earl of Lichfield; captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners.

— Sir John Cust, bart., speaker of the house of commons.

— Gilbert Elliot, late a lord of the treasury; treasurer of the chamber. Succeeded as baronet on his father's decease. Treasurer of the navy, March 1770.

Nov. 17. James, lord Tyrawley, general, late governor of Gibraltar. Field-marshal, 1763.

Nov. 22. George, duke of Marlborough, lord chamberlain of the household.

— Hugh, earl of Marchmont. Keeper of the great seal of Scotland, 1764.

— Hugh, earl of Northumberland, her majesty's lord chamberlain. Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1763.

Nov. 26. Hans Stanley, a lord of the admiralty.

Dec. 15. James, lord Strange, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

1763.

Jan. 10. Humphry Morrice, comptroller of the household.

— Sir John Phillips, bart.

Apr. 20. William, earl of Shelburne, first commissioner of trade and plantations. Secretary of state, Aug. 1766. First minister of the crown, July 1782. Created marquess of Lansdowne, Nov. 1784.

— Lord Charles Spencer, comptroller of the household.

— James Oswald, joint vice treasurer in Ireland.

Apr. 22. Stephen, earl of Ilchester, called to the council board *honoris causâ*.

June 1. Francis, earl of Hertford. Created earl of Yarmouth and marquess of Hertford, July 1793.

July 20. David, viscount Stormont, ambassador extraordinary to the emperor and empress of Germany. Secretary of state, Oct. 1779. Lord president, April 2, 1783. Succeeded as earl of Mansfield, March 1793. Again lord president, Dec. 1794.

Sept. 9. Thomas, lord Hyde, joint postmaster-general. Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, June 1771. Created earl of Clarendon, June 1776.

1764.

July 11. Dr Richard Terrick, lord bishop of London.

Dec. 12. Sir Thomas Sewell, knt., master of the rolls.

Dec. 19. H. R. H. William Henry, duke of Gloucester: introduced; not sworn.

1765.

May 29. Thomas, viscount Weymouth, appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland; but did not go over. Secretary of state in 1768; again in 1775. Created marquess of Bath, Aug. 1789.

— Lord Frederick Campbell, keeper of the privy seal of Scotland.

July 10. William-Henry, duke of Portland, lord chamberlain. Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1782. First lord of the treasury, April, 1783; lord president, July 30, 1801; again first lord of the treasury, March, 1807.

— Augustus-Henry, duke of Grafton, secretary of state. First lord of the treasury, Aug. 1766. First minister of the crown, Dec. 1767. Privy seal, 1771.

— Charles, marquess of Rockingham, first lord of the treasury. Again, March, 1782, and first minister of the crown a second time.

— Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, secretary of state. Commander-in-chief, 1782.

— William Dowdeswell, chancellor of the exchequer.

July 12. Richard, earl of Scarborough, cofferer of the household. Appointed deputy earl marshal of England shortly afterwards.

— John, earl of Ashburnham, keeper of the great wardrobe.

— William, earl of Besborough, joint postmaster-general.

July 12. George Bussy, viscount Villiers, vice-chamberlain. Succeeded as earl of Jersey, on his father's decease, Aug. 1769.

July 26. William, earl of Dartmouth, first commissioner of trade and plantations. Secretary of state, Aug. 1772.

— Richard, viscount Howe, treasurer of the navy. First lord of the admiralty, Jan. 1783. Created earl Howe, July 1788.

— George, lord Edgcumbe, treasurer of the household. Created viscount Mount-Edgcumbe and Valletort, March 1781; and earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, August 1789.

Sept. 6. Thomas Pelham, comptroller of the household. Lord Pelham on the decease of his cousin, the duke of Newcastle, Nov. 1768. Created earl of Chichester, June 1801.

Oct. 23. Charles, duke of Richmond; afterwards secretary of state.

Nov. 22. Ralph, earl Verney, of the kingdom of Ireland.

Dec. 20. Lord George Sackville (his name, struck out in 1760, now restored) appointed a vice-treasurer of Ireland. Secretary of state, Jan. 1776. Took the name of Germaine on succeeding to the estates of lady Germaine. Created viscount Sackville, Feb. 1782. *See Jan.* 1758.

1766.

Feb. 10. Charles, duke of Dorset, lord-lieutenant of the county of Kent.

May 12. John, earl of Breadalbane, keeper of the privy seal of Scotland.

Sept. 10. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, knt., chief justice of the common pleas.

— Sir Charles Saunders, knt., first lord of the admiralty.

— Isaac Barré, a vice-treasurer in Ireland. Treasurer of the navy, April 1782; paymaster of the forces, July, same year.

Sept. 26. George-William, earl of Bristol, appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland; but did not go over. Lord privy seal, Nov. 1768.

Dec. 3. H. R. H. Henry Frederick, duke of Cumberland: introduced; not sworn.

— John Shelley, afterwards sir *John*, treasurer of the household.

Dec. 10. Harry, duke of Bolton, governor of the Isle of Wight and of Carisbrook Castle.

— Frederick, lord North, joint paymaster of the forces. Chancellor of the exchequer, Dec. 1767; and first lord of the treasury, Feb. 1770. Succeeded his father as earl of Guilford, Aug. 1790.
[First minister of the crown during the whole of the American war.]

— Sir Edward Hawke, knt., first lord of the admiralty. Created lord Hawke, May, 1776.

1767.

Dec. 23. Thomas Townshend, jun., joint paymaster of the forces. Secretary-at-war, March 1782; secretary of state, *July*, same year. Created lord Sydney, March, 1783; and viscount June, 1789.

Dec. 23. George Onslow, a lord of the treasury. Created lord Cranley, May, 1776; and viscount Cranley and earl of Onslow, June, 1801.

1768.

May 27. Hon. Thomas Harley, lord mayor of London.

June 29. Charles, lord Cathcart, ambassador to the empress of Russia.

— Sir Joseph Yorke, knt., ambassador to the States General at the Hague. Created lord Dover, Sept. 1788.

Oct. 7. Dr. the hon. Frederick Cornwallis, lord archbishop of Canterbury.

Dec. 16. Henry, duke of Newcastle, lord-lieutenant of the county of Nottingham and keeper of Sherwood Forest.

1769.

Mar. 22. Sir Fletcher Norton, knt., chief justice in eyre. Speaker of the house of commons, Jan. 1770. Created lord Grantley, March 1782.

Nov. 1. Sir James Gray, bart., ambassador extraordinary to Spain.

1770.

Jan. 17. Hon. Charles Yorke, appointed lord chancellor and created lord Morden; but died before the seals were put to his patent.
[He died on Jan. 20, having held the great seal but three days.]

Jan. 19. Edward, duke of Somerset.

Feb. 26. Hon. Thomas Robinson, vice-chamberlain to the queen. Succeeded as lord Grantham, Sept. following. Ambassador to Spain, Feb. 1771. Secretary of state, July 1782.

May 4. George Rice, treasurer of the chamber to the king; late a lord of trade.

Nov. 21. Charles, earl Cornwallis, constable of the Tower of London. Created marquess Cornwallis, Aug. 1792.
[Governor-general of Bengal thrice, between Feb. 1786 and Oct. 1805; commanding in chief in India at the same time.]

Dec. 19. Hon. Henry-Frederick Thynne (Carteret), joint postmaster-general. Created lord Carteret, Jan. 1784.

1771.

Jan. 22. Henry, earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, lord privy seal. Secretary of state for the Northern department, June following.

Jan. 23. Henry, lord Apsley, lord chancellor. Succeeded his father as earl Bathurst, Sept. 1775. Declared lord president, Nov. 1779.
[Lord high steward of Great Britain for the trial of Elizabeth, duchess of Kingston, on an indictment for bigamy, Feb. 1776.]

Feb. 6. John Montagu, viscount Hinchinbrook, vice-chamberlain. Succeeded his father as earl of Sandwich, April, 1792.

Feb. 6. Sir William de Grey, lord chief justice of the common pleas. Created lord Walsingham, Sept. 1780.
Mar. 1. George, earl of Pomfret, ranger of Windsor Little Park.
Oct. 9. Sir Lawrence Dundas, bart., vice-admiral of Shetland and Orkney.

1772.

Nov. 6. Sir Jeffrey Amherst, knt., lieutenant-general of the ordnance. Created baron Amherst, May 1776. Commander-in-chief, March, 1778.
Nov. 20. Sir Thomas Parker, knt., late lord chief baron of the exchequer.

1773.

Feb. 8. Charles Jenkinson, joint vice-treasurer of Ireland. Clerk of the pells in Ireland, Aug. 1775; master of the mint, Sept. 1776; secretary-at-war, Dec. 1778. Created lord Hawkesbury, July 1786. Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and president of the board of trade, same year. Created earl of Liverpool, May, 1796.
[He filled these and various other offices in the state from 1763 until 1804.]
Aug. 4. Sir William Lynch, knt., minister to Sardinia.
Sept. 1. Sir John Goodricke, bart., late envoy extraordinary to Sweden.

1774.

Mar. 9. Sir William Meredith, comptroller of the household.
— Jeremiah Dyson, cofferer of the household. Filled various offices in the state.

1775.

May 12. James, duke of Chandos.
Nov. 17. Thomas, lord Lyttelton, warden, and chief justice in eyre beyond Trent.

1776.

May 31. Thomas Bruce, lord Bruce. Created earl of Ailesbury, June 8, following.
June 5. George Montagu, duke of Montagu, governor to H. R. H. the prince of Wales. Master of the horse, Dec. 1780.
Sept. 20. Henry Flood, a joint vice-treasurer in Ireland. *Struck from the list of the council by his majesty's own hand.*

1777.

Jan. 31. Dr. William Markham, lord archbishop of York.
June 13. Frederick, earl of Carlisle, treasurer of the household. President of the board of trade, Nov. 1779. Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1780.
— Dr. Robert Louth, lord bishop of London.
June 20. Charles Townshend, a joint vice-treasurer in Ireland. Created lord Bayning, Oct. 1797.
Dec. 3. Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, knt., lord chief baron of the exchequer: resigned his seat on the bench.
Dec. 24. Francis, marquess of Carmarthen, chamberlain of her majesty's household. Succeeded as duke of Leeds on his father's decease, March, 1789.

1778.

June 3. Edward, lord Thurlow, lord high chancellor of England.

1779.

Feb. 12. Robert, duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, lord-lieutenant of the county of Lincoln: died July 8, following.
[He was hereditary lord great chamberlain of England, and on his death the office fell into abeyance, and remained in dispute for more than a year.]
Aug. 4. John, viscount Mountstuart, envoy extraordinary to the court of Turin. Succeeded his father as earl of Bute, March, 1792. Created viscount Mountjoy, earl of Windsor, and marquess of Bute, Feb. 1796.

1780.

Feb. 2. Francis, viscount Beauchamp, a lord of the treasury.
Feb. 9. Sir Richard Worsley, bart., governor of the Isle of Wight.
June 9. Alexander Wedderburne, chief justice of the common pleas. Created lord Loughborough. Lord chancellor of England, Jan. 1793. Created earl of Rosslyn, April, 1801.
Sept. 27. James, earl of Salisbury, treasurer of the household; lord chamberlain, Dec. 1783. Created marquess of Salisbury, Aug. 1789.
Nov. 8. Charles Wolfran Cornewall, speaker of the house of commons.

1782.

Jan. 9. Richard, earl of Shannon, joint vice-treasurer in Ireland.
Feb. 11. John, duke of Dorset.
Mar. 27. Lord John Cavendish, chancellor of the exchequer.
Mar. 30. John Dunning, formerly solicitor-general. Created lord Ashburton. Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.
— Charles James Fox, secretary of state. *Struck from the list May* 9, 1798.[1] Restored. *See year* 1806.
— Hon. Augustus Keppel, first lord of the admiralty. Created viscount Keppel, April 27 following.
— Edmund Burke, paymaster of the forces.
Apr. 10. George, duke of Manchester, lord chamberlain.
— Thomas, earl of Effingham, treasurer of the household. Master of the mint, Jan. 1784.
— Peter, earl Ludlow, comptroller of the household.

[1] At the council board, held this day at St. James's, Mr. Falkener, as clerk of the council, laid the book containing the list of privy councillors before his majesty, in obedience to his majesty's command, when the king drew his pen across the name of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, and returned the book to Mr. Falkener. — *Ann. Reg.* Mr. Fox was afterwards re-admitted of the council.

Apr. 10. Sir George Yonge, bart., joint vice-treasurer of Ireland. Secretary-at-war, July following.

Ap. 24. George, lord de Ferrars, captain of the band of gentlemen-at-arms. Became marquess of Townshend, 1807.

May 3. George, viscount Chewton, vice-chamberlain of the household. Succeeded on the death of his father as earl of Waldegrave, Oct. 1784.

June 5. Lord Robert Spencer, a commissioner of trade and plantations.

June 21. Hon. sir William Howe, knt., lieutenant-general of the ordnance. Succeeded as viscount Howe, Aug. 1799.

July 10. Hon. William Pitt, chancellor of the exchequer.
[First minister of the crown, Dec. 27, 1783; again, May 12, 1804, until his death, which event occurred on Jan. 23, 1806.[1]]

July 31. George, earl Temple, appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Secretary of state, Dec. 1783. Created marquess of Buckingham, Nov. 1784. Again lord-lieutenant of Ireland in 1787.

— Henry Dundas, treasurer of the navy. Again, Jan. 1784. Home secretary, June, 1791; colonial secretary, July, 1794; president of the board of controul from July, 1793, to May, 1801. Created baron Dunira and viscount Melville, Dec. 1802. *Struck from the list of the council, May* 9, 1805.[2] *See April*, 1807.

Oct. 2. Charles, earl of Tankerville, joint post-master-general.

1783.

Feb. 17. Charles, duke of Rutland, lord steward of the household.

April 7. William Eden, late a lord of trade; a joint vice-treasurer in Ireland. Ambassador to the court of Versailles in 1785; afterwards to the court of Spain, and to Holland. Created lord Auckland, Sept. 1789. Joint post-master-general, March, 1798.

Apr. 9. Charles Greville, treasurer of the household.

Apr. 14. George-James, earl of Cholmondeley, captain of the yeomen of the guard.

— Colonel, the hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, secretary-at-war. Lieutenant-gen. of the ordnance, 1804. Again secretary-at-war, Feb. 1806.

— Frederick Montagu, a lord of the treasury.

Apr. 30. Dr. John Moore, lord archbishop of Canterbury.

— Robert, earl of Northington, appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

Aug. 29. Edward, earl of Derby, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

Aug. 29. H. R. H. George Augustus Frederick, prince of Wales: introduced; not sworn. Afterwards George IV.

Dec. 26. James Grenville. A lord of trade, Aug. 1786. Created lord Glastonbury, Oct. 1797.

Dec. 31. Heneage, earl of Aylesford, captain of the yeomen of the guard.

— Thomas, lord Walsingham, late a lord of trade; joint vice-treasurer in Ireland. Joint postmaster-general, July, 1787. For twenty years chairman of the committees of the house of lords.

— William Wyndham Grenville, joint paymaster-general. Vice-president of the board of trade, Aug. 1786. Speaker of the house of commons, Jan. 1789; home secretary, June, same year; and president of the India board, March, 1790. Created lord Grenville, Nov. 1790. Foreign secretary, June, 1791. First minister of the crown, Feb. 1806.

1784.

Jan. 7. Philip, earl of Chesterfield, ambassador extraordinary to Spain. Joint post-master-general, March, 1790. Master of the horse, Feb. 1798.

Feb. 9. Lord George Lenox, constable of the Tower of London.

Apr. 2. Lloyd Kenyon, master of the rolls. Created a baronet, this year. Chief justice of the king's bench, June, 1788, and created lord Kenyon.

Apr. 16. Robert, viscount Galway, comptroller of the household.

Apr. 23. Constantine-John, lord Mulgrave, joint paymaster-general. A lord of trade and commissioner for the affairs of India.

Aug. 20. James, earl of Courtown, treasurer of the household.

Sept. 3. Sir James Harris, knt., envoy extraordinary to the States General. Created lord Malmesbury, Sept. 1788, and viscount Fitz-Harris and earl of Malmesbury, Dec. 1800. Minister to several courts of Europe.

Nov. 17. George, lord Herbert, vice-chamberlain of the household. Succeeded his father as earl of Pembroke, Feb. 1794.

1785.

Nov. 23. Thomas Orde (Powlett), secretary in Ireland. A lord of trade, Aug. 1786. Assumed the name of Powlett on the decease of the last duke of Bolton, 1794. Created lord Bolton, Oct. 1797.

1786.

Sept. 6. John Foster, speaker of the house of

[1] With the short interval of Mr. Addington's administration, Mr. Pitt was at the head of his majesty's councils for twenty-two years: he died universally lamented, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, at the public charge. Having directed the councils of his country so long, and at a period of great financial embarrassment, difficulty, and danger, the friends of his principles and policy (particularly of the Pitt Club) usually honoured his memory as "the Pilot that weathered the storm."

[2] The "irregularities" of lord Melville in his office of treasurer of the navy led to this expunction of his name, a step that anticipated a resolution of the house of commons (proposed by Mr. Whitbread), and an address to the king, praying his majesty, "that the name of lord Melville be erased from the council, and that he be dismissed from his presence for ever." His lordship was afterwards resworn of the council, having been acquitted, on an impeachment by the commons, of the malversations alleged against him.

commons of Ireland. Created lord Oriel, July, 1821.

Sept. 6. John Beresford, first commissioner of revenue in Ireland.

Oct. 27. Sir John Parnell, bart., chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland.

1787.

Jan. 5. John-Hely Hutchinson, secretary of state in Ireland. Held a plurality of appointments.

Feb. 19. John-Charles Villiers, comptroller of the household.

Mar. 23. Sir John Skynner, knt., chief baron of the exchequer.

Aug. 8. H. R. H. FREDERICK, duke of YORK: introduced; not sworn.

Nov. 30. Alleyne Fitz-Herbert, chief secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Envoy extraordinary to the Hague, May, 1789. Created lord St. Helen's of Ireland, 1791; and of England, July, 1801.

Dec. 7. Dr. Beilby Porteus, lord bishop of London.

1788.

June 18. Sir Richard Pepper Arden, master of the rolls. Lord chief justice of the common pleas, 1801. Created lord Alvanley, May, same year.

1789.

April 3. John, earl of Chatham, first lord of the admiralty. Declared lord president, Dec. 21, 1796. Master-general of the ordnance, June, 1801; again, April, 1807.

29. Sir Robert Murray Keith, K.B., late minister to Vienna.

May 15. Sir William Wynne, judge of the prerogative court, &c. A lord of trade in 1790.

June 23. H. R. H. WILLIAM-HENRY, duke of CLARENCE: introduced; not sworn.

— Henry Addington, speaker of the house of commons. First minister of the crown, March, 1801. Created viscount Sidmouth, Jan. 1805. Lord president, Jan. same year. Privy seal, Feb., and again lord president, Oct. 1806; a third time lord president, April, 1812. Secretary of state for the home department from June, 1812, to Jan. 1822.

Aug. 8. James, marquess of Graham, vice president of the board of trade, and, in Sept. following, joint paymaster-general. Succeeded as duke of Montrose, Sept. 1790. Master of the horse, Dec. same year.

Oct. 14. John, earl of Westmoreland, lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Lord privy seal, Feb. 1798; and again privy seal, March, 1807.

1790.

Mar. 8. George-Evelyn, viscount Falmouth, captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners.

— Hon. Dudley Ryder, comptroller of the household. A commissioner for the affairs of India. Vice president of the board of trade, Oct. 1790; treasurer of the navy, June, 1800. Succeeded as lord Harrowby, June, 1803. Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, July, 1805. Created viscount Sandon and earl of Harrowby, July, 1809. President of the board of controul, July, same year. Declared lord president, June, 1812.

May 28. George Granville-Leveson, earl Gower. Succeeded his father as marquess of Stafford, Oct. 1803.

Oct. 1. John, lord Fitzgibbon, lord chancellor of Ireland. Created viscount Fitzgibbon, of Limerick, Dec. 1793; earl of Clare, June, 1795; and lord Fitzgibbon, of Sidbury, in the English peerage, Sept. 1799.

1791.

Mar. 9. Thomas Steele, joint paymaster-general; previously secretary to the treasury, &c.

Apr. 21. George, viscount Parker, comptroller of the household. Succeeded his father as earl of Macclesfield, Feb. 1795.

June 8. Sir William Hamilton, K.B., ambassador at the court of Naples.

1792.

May 2. George, lord Macartney, ambassador to China. Earl Macartney in Ireland, 1794.

June 15. Sir James Eyre, lord chief baron of the exchequer. Afterwards chief justice of the common pleas.

1793.

Feb. 15. Sir Archibald Macdonald, chief baron of the exchequer.

May 1. Hon. Robert Hobart, secretary in Ireland. Colonial secretary, March, 1801. Summoned to parliament in his father's barony, *vitâ patris*, as lord Hobart, 1798. Succeeded as earl of Buckinghamshire, Nov. 1804. Joint postmaster-general, Feb. 1806. President of the India board, April, 1812.

June 21. Richard, earl of Mornington. Governor-general of Bengal, Oct. 1797. Created marquess Wellesley, Dec. 1799. Secretary of state for foreign affairs, Dec. 1809. Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Dec. 1821. Lord steward, Nov. 1830. Again lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Sept. 1833. Lord chamberlain, April, 1835.

— Henry, lord Apsley. Succeeded his father as earl Bathurst, Aug. 1794. Master of the mint, July, 1804; president of the board of trade, March, 1807. Foreign secretary, Oct. 1809; and colonial secretary from June, 1812, until April, 1827.

— John Jeffreys, viscount Bayham, a commissioner of trade. Succeeded as earl Camden, April, 1794. Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, March, 1795. Lord president, July 10, 1805; again, March 26, 1807. Created earl of Brecknock and marquess Camden, Sept. 1812.

[This nobleman held the office of one of the tellers of the exchequer for sixty years.[1]]

Sept. 25. Sir Gilbert Elliott, bart. Viceroy of the kingdom of Corsica, June, 1795. Created lord Minto, of Roxburgh, Oct. 1797. Envoy extraordinary to Vienna, June, 1799. President of the board of controul, Feb. 1806; governor-general of Bengal, July, same year. Created viscount Melgund and earl of Minto, Feb. 1813.

1794.

May 4. Sylvester Douglas, secretary in Ireland. A commissioner for India, June, 1795; a lord of the treasury, Feb. 1797. Created lord Glenbervie, Nov. 1800. Joint paymaster-general, March, 1801; vice-president of the board of trade, Nov. same year; surveyor-general of woods and forests, 1803; first commissioner of woods and forests, July, 1810.

July 11. William Wentworth Fitzwilliam, earl Fitzwilliam, declared lord-president. Again, lord president, Oct. 19, 1805.
[He was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Dec. 1794; but was recalled March following, and succeeded by lord Camden.]
George-John, earl Spencer, lord privy seal. Lord of the admiralty, Dec. same year. Home secretary, Feb. 1806.

July 16. William Windham, secretary-at-war. Secretary of state for war and colonies, Feb. 1806.

Nov. 12. Sir Morton Eden, K. B., minister to Vienna, and previously to several courts of Europe. Created lord Henley, Nov. 1799.

Dec. 17. George Damer, viscount Milton, secretary for Ireland. Succeeded his father as earl of Dorchester, Feb. 1798.

1795.

Mar. 11. Hon. Thomas Pelham, secretary for Ireland. Summoned to the house of peers, *vitâ patris*, as lord Pelham, June, 1801. Home secretary, July, same year. Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, Nov. 1803. Succeeded his father as earl of Chichester, Jan. 1805. Postmaster-general, May, 1807.

July 29. Sir George Howard, K. B., field marshal, governor of Jersey.

1796.

Apr. 29. Robert Auriol Drummond, earl of Kinnoul.

— Sir Grey Cooper, bart., some time secretary to the treasury.

Nov. 30. John, duke of Roxburgh, groom of the stole.

1797.

Mar. 29. Sir Joseph Banks, bart., president of the Royal Society, appointed a commissioner of the board of trade.

Apr. 26. Lord Charles Somerset, comptroller of the household. Joint paymaster-general, July, 1804; again, April, 1807.

June 28. John, duke of Athol.

Sept. 27. Hon. John Trevor, minister to Turin.

Oct. 4. Sir Charles Grey, K.B., governor of the island of Jersey. Created lord Grey, June, 1801, and viscount Howick and earl Grey, April, 1806.

1798.

Sept. 28. William Shaw, lord Cathcart. Created viscount Cathcart, Nov. 1807; and earl Cathcart, July, 1814.
[Commanded the land forces in the expedition against Copenhagen, 1807.]

Oct. 24. Charles, earl of Harrington.

Oct. 31. Sir William Scott, knt., a commissioner of the board of trade. Judge of the high court of admiralty. Created lord Stowell, July, 1821.

Dec. 5. Thomas Grenville. Chief justice in eyre, July, 1800; president of the India board, July, 1806; first lord of the admiralty, Sept. same year.

Dec. 19. Robert, viscount Castlereagh, secretary in Ireland. President of the India board, Sept. 1802; colonial secretary, July, 1805; again, March, 1807. Secretary of state for foreign affairs, from March, 1812, until his death, Aug. 1822. He had succeeded his father as marquess of Londonderry, in April, 1821.

1799.

Jan. 23. Sir William Fawcett, K.B., general.

Mar. 13. Robert Banks Jenkinson, lord Hawkesbury, master of the mint. Secretary of state for foreign affairs, Feb. 1801; home secretary, May, 1804. Summoned to the house of peers, *vitâ patris*, in his father's barony, Aug. 1806. Again home secretary, March, 1807. Succeeded as earl of Liverpool, Dec. 1808. Secretary of state for the colonies, Dec. 1809. First lord of the treasury from June 1812 until April 1827.

June 5. H. R. H. EDWARD, duke of KENT: introduced; not sworn.
H. R. H. ERNEST AUGUSTUS, duke of CUMBERLAND: introduced; not sworn.

July 3. Thomas, earl of Elgin, ambassador to the Sublime Porte.

July 18. Sir John Scott, lord chief justice of the common pleas: created lord Eldon. Lord chancellor, April 1801; again, April, 1807. Created earl of Eldon, July 1821.

Sept. 25. Isaac Corry, chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland.

Oct. 30. Ralph, lord Lavington, K. B., governor of the Carribean islands.

[1] During nearly half this term, marquess Camden relinquished the large income arising from the office of teller, amounting in the whole to upwards of a quarter of a million sterling, and placed it to the service of the state; an act of patriotism that throws a lustre over his name and character. His lordship died in 1840, at the age of eighty-two, having been one of the most respected noblemen of his time.

1800.

May 28. George Canning, joint paymaster-general. Secretary of state for foreign affairs, March 1807; president of the board of controul, June 1816; again foreign secretary, Sept. 1822. First minister of the crown, April 1827.

June 25. William Dundas, a commissioner of the India board. Secretary-at-war, May, 1804.

Nov. 5. Charles, lord Whitworth, late ambassador to Russia. Negotiated a peace with Denmark, 1801. Plenipotentiary to Paris, June, 1802. Created viscount Whitworth, June 1813. Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Aug. same year. Earl, Nov. 1815.

1801.

Jan. 25. Dr. William Stuart, lord archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland.

Feb. 18. Sir John Mitford, knt., speaker of the house of commons. Appointed lord chancellor of Ireland, and created lord Redesdale, Feb. 1802.

Feb. 20. John, earl St. Vincent, first lord of the admiralty.

— Sir Charles Yorke, secretary-at-war. Secretary of state for the home department, July 1803. First lord of the admiralty, May, 1810.

Mar. 17. Philip, earl of Hardwicke, lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

— George, viscount Lewisham, president of the India board. Created, *vitâ patris*, baron Dartmouth. Succeeded his father as earl of Dartmouth, Nov. 1810.

May 21. Sir William Grant, master of the rolls.

— Charles Abbot, chief secretary in Ireland. Speaker of the house of commons, Feb. 1802. Created lord Colchester, June 1817.

— Thomas Wallace, commissioner for the affairs of India. Again, April 1807. Vice-president of the board of trade, Jan. 1818; master of the mint, Oct. 1823. Created lord Wallace, Jan. 1828.

Nov. 18. Charles Bragge, afterwards Bragge Bathurst, treasurer of the navy. Secretary-at-war, Aug. 1803; president of the board of controul, Jan. 1821.

1802.

Jan. 13. William Wickham, a commissioner of trade. Minister in Switzerland.

— George Rose, a commissioner of trade. Vice-president of the board of trade, March 1804; joint paymaster-general, July 1804; again vice-president of the board of trade, March 1807; and treasurer of the navy, April, same year.

— Charles Long. A lord of the treasury, May 1804. Secretary in Ireland, 1806. Paymaster-general, April, 1807. Created lord Farnborough, Aug. 1826.

Feb. 3. H. R. H. ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE: introduced; not sworn.

April 21. Edward, lord Ellenborough, lord chief justice of the king's bench.

Sept. 8. Sir John Borlase Warren, bart., admiral, minister to St. Petersburgh.

Sept. 22. Sir Charles (Gould) Morgan, bart., judge advocate-general.

— John Smyth, late a lord of the treasury, master of the mint.

1803.

Feb. 16. John Hiley Addington, joint paymaster-general. A commissioner of India affairs, Feb. 1806.

— George Tierney, treasurer of the navy; president of the board of controul, Oct. 1806; master of the mint, May, 1827.

Nov. 23. Hon. Thomas Maitland, afterwards sir Thomas, G. C. B., a commissioner for the affairs of India.

— Nathaniel Bond, a lord of the treasury. Vice president of the board of trade, Feb. 1804; judge advocate-general, Feb. 1806.

1804.

Jan. 4. Hon. Arthur Paget, afterwards sir Arthur, G. C. B., minister to Vienna. Afterwards minister to the Sublime Porte.

Jan. 20. Sir Evan Nepean, bart., secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Previously secretary to the admiralty, and subsequently a junior lord.

May 8. Sir James Mansfield, knt., lord chief justice of the common pleas.

May 14. George, earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, groom of the stole.

— Lord George Thynne, comptroller of the household.

June 6. Henry, lord Mulgrave, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Secretary of state for foreign affairs, Jan. 1805; first lord of the admiralty, April 1807; master-general of the ordnance, May, 1810. Created viscount Normanby and earl of Mulgrave, Sept. 1812.

June 27. William Drummond, late ambassador to the Sublime Porte.

— Charles Arbuthnot, ambassador extraordinary to Constantinople. Secretary to the treasury, 1810; first commissioner of woods and forests, Feb. 1823; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, June 1828.

July 11. Lord John Thynne, vice chamberlain of the household. Succeeded as lord Carteret, Feb. 1838.

July 19. Granville Leveson, lord Gower, ambassador extraordinary to St. Petersburgh and to France. Viscount Granville, Aug. 1815, and earl Granville, May, 1833.

— H. R. H. AUGUSTUS, DUKE OF SUSSEX: introduced; not sworn.

1805.

Jan. 14. John Hookham Frere, ambassador in Spain.

— Nicholas Vansittart, secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Secretary to the treasury, 1806. Chancellor of the exchequer from June 1812 until

Jan. 1823, in which latter year (March 1.) he was created lord Bexley.

Jan. 14. Reginald Pole Carew, late under secretary of state for the home department, a commissioner of trade.

— John Sullivan, late under secretary of state for the colonies, a commissioner of trade. Afterwards a commissioner for India affairs.

Feb. 21. Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, lord archbishop of Canterbury.

May 1. Charles, lord Barham, first lord of the admiralty.

Nov. 21. Edward, earl of Powis, appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland; but did not go over.

1806.

Feb. 1. H. R. H. WILLIAM FREDERICK, duke of GLOUCESTER: introduced; not sworn.

Feb. 5. Francis, earl of Moira, master-general of the ordnance. Governor-general of Bengal and commander-in-chief in India, Nov. 1812. Created viscount Loudoun, earl Rawdon, and marquess of Hastings, Dec. 1816.

— Richard Chandos, earl Temple, joint paymaster-general and vice president of the board of trade. Created marquess of Chandos and duke of Buckingham, Feb. 2.

— Lord Henry Petty, chancellor of the exchequer. Succeeded as marquess of Lansdowne, Nov. 1809. Secretary of state for the home department, 1827. Lord president, Nov. 22, 1830; again, April 18, 1835; and a third time, July 6, 1846.

— Hon. Charles Grey, first lord of the admiralty. Secretary of state for foreign affairs, Sept. 1806. Succeeded his father as earl Grey and viscount Howick, Nov. 1807. First minister of the crown, Nov. 1830.

— Charles James Fox[1], secretary of state for foreign affairs. Died while holding this office, Sept. 13, 1806.

Feb. 7. George, viscount Morpeth, a commissioner for India affairs. Succeeded his father as earl of Carlisle, Sept. 1825. Lord privy seal in 1827, and 1834.

— Lord John Townshend, joint paymaster-general.

— Thomas, lord Erskine, lord high chancellor of England.

Feb. 7. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, treasurer of the navy.

Feb. 12. John, duke of Bedford, lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

— Henry, earl of Carnarvon, master of the horse.

— John Joshua, earl of Carysfort, joint postmaster-general.

— Charles Augustus, lord Ossulston, treasurer of the household.

— St. Andrew, lord St. John, of Bletsoe, captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners.

— William Elliot, chief secretary for Ireland.

March 5. George Ponsonby, lord high chancellor of Ireland.

Mar. 12. Sir John Newport, bart., chancellor of the exchequer of Ireland.

May 7. Richard, earl of Donoughmore, member of the board of trade. Joint postmaster-general in Ireland.

June 18. Alexander, marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale. Summoned to the house of peers, *vitâ patris*, as baron Dutton, Nov. 1806. Succeeded as duke of Hamilton, Feb. 1819.

July 21. James, earl of Lauderdale, keeper of the great seal of Scotland.

Aug. 27. Henry Richard, lord Holland, lord privy seal.

Nov. 19. Sir John Anstruther, bart., late chief justice of the supreme court of judicature in Bengal.

1807.

Mar. 26. Hon. Spencer Perceval, chancellor of the exchequer. First minister of the crown from Dec. 6, 1809, until May 4, 1812, when he was assassinated by a person named Bellingham, in the lobby of the house of commons.[2]

— Hon. Robert Dundas, president of the board of controul. Lord privy seal of Scotland, 1811. Succeeded his father as viscount Melville, May, same year. First lord of the admiralty, March, 1812.

Mar. 30. Sir James Pulteney, bart., secretary-at-war.

April 1. Charles, duke of Richmond and Lenox, appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Died governor-general of Canada, July, 1819.

April 8. Henry, viscount Melville: a member of the board of trade (*his name which*

[1] Mr. Fox, who had been sworn of the council, March 30, 1782, but had been struck from the list, May 9, 1798, was now re-sworn. He had continually opposed himself to the minister and the government, and inveighed against the war with France; and while revolutionary principles had been making rapid progress, he attended popular meetings, and uttered such language as the following: "France," said Mr. Fox, "has set an example to all the nations of the earth, and above all to Great Britain." Again, at a meeting of the Whig Club, held at the *Freemason's Tavern*, he proposed a toast, "than which," he declared, "nothing could be better — the sovereignty of the people of England." Even after the erasure of his name from the council, he continued to express similar sentiments; and later, in 1802, at the anniversary of his election, celebrated at the *Shakspeare*, he said, "The peace (that of Amiens) is glorious to France and to the French Consul, and I rejoice at it;" and he there drank "To the man whose glorious victories have given peace to the world." But Mr. Fox, at the same time, affirmed, almost as frequently as he spoke, that he "would be among the first to repel a foreign enemy, under whatever government England might be;" and however parties differed as to the soundness of his political views, and the propriety of his heated language on particular occasions, none doubted that he "loved his country with a patriot's love," and was "a sincere friend to the best interests of mankind." It will be observed, too, that the same sovereign who had struck out his name, now sanctioned his appointment as foreign minister.

[2] The criminal, it was supposed at the time, had been lying in wait for lord Leveson Gower, late ambassador to the court of St. Petersburgh, and that Mr. Perceval fell a victim to the misdirected vengeance of a man who conceived himself injured by the conduct of that nobleman, for whom he had mistaken him. The assassin was tried, found guilty, and hanged, all within one week afterwards.

had been struck out of the list of privy councillors, May 9, 1805, now restored, he being re-sworn).

April 8. John, lord Teignmouth, a commissioner for the affairs of India.
[Appointed Sept. 1792, to succeed lord Cornwallis as governor-general of Bengal, which office he had filled until Oct. 1793.]

— Hon. sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B., chief secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland.
[Afterwards duke of Wellington, the invincible general in the war against the French emperor, Napoleon. Commander-in-chief of the army, Jan. 1827; first minister of the crown, Jan. 1828; again, first minister, Nov. 1834; and again, commander-in-chief, Aug. 1842.]

April 22. Thomas, lord Manners, lord chancellor of Ireland.

May 13. Richard, earl of Clancarty, member of the board of trade. Master of the mint, Oct. 1812; joint postmaster-general, Sept. 1814. Employed in several diplomatic missions.

May 20. Hon. Henry Manvers Pierrepont, late minister to Sweden.

Nov. 25. Hon. Richard Ryder. Secretary of state, Nov. 1809.

1808.

Jan. 20. Dr. Edward Venables Vernon (afterwards Harcourt), lord archbishop of York.

Mar. 9. Richard, earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.

Mar. 16. Percy Clinton Sidney Smythe, viscount Strangford, envoy extraordinary to Lisbon.

1809.

Feb. 6. Sir John Nicholl, late king's advocate-general; a commissioner of trade. Afterwards dean of the arches court, judge of the high court of admiralty, &c.

Sept. 27. Dr. John Randolph, lord bishop of London.

Oct. 18. Hon. William Wellesley Pole, secretary for Ireland. Master of the mint, 1814. Created lord Maryborough, July, 17, 1821; succeeded as earl of Mornington, on the death of his brother, the marquess Wellesley, Sept. 26, 1842.

Nov. 1. Henry-John, viscount Palmerston, secretary-at-war from this time until May, 1828. Secretary of state for foreign affairs, Nov. 1830; again, April, 1835; and a third time, July, 1846.

Nov. 8. Charles Manners Sutton, judge advocate-general. Speaker of the house of commons from June 2, 1817 to Aug. 15, 1834. Created baron Botesford and viscount Canterbury, March 10, 1835.

Dec. 20. John, lord Sheffield, a member of the board of trade. Created viscount Pevensey and earl of Sheffield, Jan. 22, 1816.

Dec. 20. Hon. Henry Wellesley, late secretary to the treasury, envoy extraordinary to Spain. Afterwards ambassador to France. Created lord Cowley, Jan. 21, 1828.

1810.

Aug. 29. Sir John Sinclair, bart., president of the agricultural society: *honoris causâ*.

REGENCY OF GEORGE, PRINCE OF WALES.

1812.

Mar. 20. Charles Ingoldsby, marquess of Winchester, groom of the stole.

— Francis, earl of Yarmouth, vice chamberlain. Succeeded as marquess of Hertford, June 17, 1822.

— John McMahon, afterwards sir John, bart. Private secretary and keeper of the privy purse to H.R.H. the prince regent.

Mar. 26. Robert, viscount Jocelyn, treasurer of the household. Afterwards vice chamberlain. Succeeded as earl of Roden, June 29, 1820.

— Robert Liston.

Aug. 13. Lord William Charles Cavendish Bentinck. Governor-general of India, May, 1833.

— Lord George Beresford, comptroller of the household.

— William Fitzgerald, chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland: Rt. hon. there.

— Robert Peel, afterwards sir Robert, bart., secretary for Ireland. Secretary of state for the home department, Jan. 1822; again, Jan. 1828. First lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, Dec. 1834; and again first minister of the crown, Sept. 1841.[1]

1813.

May 20. Sir Thomas Plumer, knt., vice chancellor of England.

Oct. 5. Dr. William Howley, lord bishop of London. Translated to Canterbury, Aug. 4, 1828.

Nov. 30. Sir Vicary Gibbs, knt., lord chief baron of the exchequer.

1814.

Mar. 19. Hugh Elliot, governor of Madras.

April 21. Sir Alexander Thomson, lord chief baron of the exchequer.

May 6. Warren Hastings, former governor-general of Bengal.

July 22. Cropley, earl of Shaftesbury.

— George, earl of Aberdeen. Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, Jan. 1828; foreign secretary, June, same year; colonial secretary, Dec. 1834; and again foreign secretary, Sept. 1841.

— Charles William, lord Stewart. Suc-

[1] This distinguished statesman fell from his horse on Constitution-hill, near the Green Park, on the afternoon of Saturday, June 29, 1850, and breaking his collar-bone and fracturing his fifth rib on the left side, died on Tuesday, July 2, following. His family (conforming to his own wishes, expressed when living) declined the honours of a public funeral (designed him by both houses of the legislature), and his remains were removed to Tamworth, Staffordshire, whence they were interred in the family vault in Drayton-Bassett church, July 9; a few privileged friends only, assisting in the mournful ceremony.

ceeded his brother as marquess of Londonderry, Aug. 12, 1822.

July 29. Thomas, lord Binning. Succeeded as earl of Haddington. Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Dec. 1834. First lord of the admiralty, Sept. 1841.

— William Huskisson, first commissioner of woods and forests. President of the board of trade and treasurer of the navy, Feb. 1823; colonial and war secretary, Sept. 1827.

Aug. 10. William Sturges Bourne. A commissioner of the India board, July 1818; home secretary, April 1827; woods and forests, July, same year.

1815.

Mar. 17. William Adam, chief of the civil jury court of Scotland.

Dec. 4. Hon. Charles Bagot, afterwards sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B., minister-plenipotentiary to the court of the Netherlands. Afterwards minister to the United States. Governor-general of Canada, in 1841.

Dec. 30. William Pitt, lord Amherst, on his embassy to China. Created earl Amherst, Dec. 19, 1826. Governor-general of Bengal from Oct. 1822 until March 1828.

1816.

June 8. Edward Thornton, afterwards sir Edward, G. C. B. Minister plenipotentiary to Sweden in 1812; to Portugal in 1823.

June 27. Sir Henry Russell, bart., late chief justice in Bengal.

July 1. H. S. H. LEOPOLD, prince of SAXE-COBURG SAALFELD, consort of CHARLOTTE-AUGUSTA, princess of WALES. Afterwards king of the Belgians.

1817.

Apr. 26. Sir Richard Richards, knt., lord chief baron of the exchequer.

May 31. Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, bart., vice-treasurer in Ireland.

July 11. John Becket, afterwards sir John, bart., judge advocate-general.

July 15. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, private secretary and keeper of the privy purse to H. R. H. the prince regent. Created lord Bloomfield, May 11, 1825. Minister to the court of Sweden.

Sept. 17. Charles Chetwynd, earl Talbot, appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

Dec. 30. John Leach, afterwards sir John, vice-chancellor. Master of the rolls, April, 1827.

— Sir William A'Court, bart., minister to the court of the Two Sicilies, &c. Created lord Heytesbury, Jan. 23, 1828. Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, July, 1844.

1818.

Apr. 6. George-Henry Rose, minister at Berlin.

Nov. 19. Sir Charles Abbot, lord chief justice of the king's bench. Created lord Tenterden, April 30, 1827.

— Sir Robert Dallas, knt., lord chief justice of the common pleas.

1819.

May 28. Charles Grant, chief secretary for Ireland. President of the board of trade, Sept. 1827; of the board of controul, Dec. 1830; colonial secretary, April 1835. Created lord Glenelg, May 11, same year.

July 23. Sir Samuel Shepherd, lord chief baron in Scotland.

KING GEORGE IV.

1820.

Apr. 8. David Boyle, lord justice clerk in Scotland.

June 7. Peter, lord Gwydir, deputy great chamberlain of England.

July 20. Stratford Canning, afterwards sir Stratford Canning, G. C. B. Ambassador to Turkey, 1841.

Oct. 10. Sir Gore Ouseley, bart. Previously ambassador extraordinary to Persia, and to the court of St. Petersburgh.

— Thomas, lord Manners, lord chancellor of Ireland; re-sworn.

1821.

Feb. 6. William Carr, lord Beresford. Lieutenant-general of the ordnance, 1823; master-general, April 1828. Created viscount Beresford, March 28, 1823.

Feb. 23. James, marquess of Graham, vice-chamberlain of the household. Succeeded his father as duke of Montrose, in 1836.

June 30. Peter-Robert, lord Gwydir, son of the preceding lord Gwydir; hereditary great chamberlain of England. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby in 1828.

Dec. 10. Charles, duke of Dorset, master of the horse.

— Henry, marquess of Conyngham, lord steward of the household.

— Henry Goulburn, secretary for Ireland. Chancellor of the exchequer, Jan. 1828; home secretary, Dec. 1834; again, chancellor of the exchequer, Sept. 1841.

1822.

Jan. 17. Charles Watkin-Williams Wynn, president of the India board. Secretary-at-war, Nov. 1830; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, Dec. 1834.

— William Henry Fremantle, a commissioner of the India board.

Feb. 4. Sir George Warrender, bart., member of the board of controul.

Mar. 28. John, lord Burghersh, minister to Tuscany. Minister to Prussia, 1841. Succeeded his father as earl of Westmoreland, Dec. 15, 1841.

— Augustus-John Foster, minister to Denmark, and afterwards to Sardinia.

— Hon. Frederick James Lamb, ambassador to Vienna, Spain, Portugal, &c. Created lord Beauvale, April 30, 1839. Succeeded his brother as viscount Melbourne, Nov. 24, 1848.

Aug. 17. Charles Hope, lord president of the court of session in Scotland.

1824.

Jan. 19. Sir Robert Gifford, knt., chief justice of the common pleas. Created lord Gifford, Jan. 31 following.
— Sir William Alexander, knt., lord chief baron of the exchequer.
Apr. 7. William Noel Hill, minister to Naples.
May 25. Sir William Draper Best, lord chief justice of the common pleas. Created lord Wynford, June 5, 1829.

1825.

Mar. 23. Hugh, duke of Northumberland. Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, March 1829.
— Charles Vaughan, afterwards sir Charles, minister to the United States.
Sept. 30. Henry Watkin-Williams Wynn.

1826.

June 1. James, marquess of Salisbury.
July 27. Hon. sir Robert Gordon, minister at Brazil. Afterwards minister to Vienna.
Nov. 20. Sir John Singleton Copley, knt., master of the rolls. Created lord Lyndhurst, April 25, 1827, and made lord chancellor of England, May 2, following. Lord chief baron, Jan. 1831; again lord chancellor, Dec. 1834, and again Sept. 1841.

1827.

Apr. 30. William-Spencer, duke of Devonshire, lord chamberlain.
— William-Henry, duke of Portland, lord privy seal. Declared lord president, Aug. 17, following.
— Henry-William, marquess of Anglesey, master-general of the ordnance. Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, March, 1828; again lord-lieutenant, Dec. 1830; and again master-general of the ordnance, July, 1846.
— John-William, viscount Dudley and Ward, secretary of state for foreign affairs. Afterwards earl Dudley.
— Sir Anthony Hart, knt., vice chancellor of England. Lord chancellor of Ireland, same year.
— Hon. William Lamb, secretary for Ireland. Succeeded as viscount Melbourne, 1828. Home secretary, Nov. 1830. First minister of the crown, July, 1834; again, April, 1835.
— Sir George Cockburn, vice admiral; first naval councillor to the lord high admiral.
May 10. William-Conyngham Plunket, chief justice of the common pleas in Ireland. Subsequently lord chancellor in that kingdom, and created lord Plunket.
May 28. James Abercromby, judge advocate-general. Master of the mint, July, 1834; speaker of the house of commons from Feb. 1835 to May, 1839. Created lord Dunfermline, June 7, following.
June 30. Stephen Rumbold Lushington, governor of Madras.
Aug. 17. Lord William-Henry Cavendish Bentinck.
Aug. 17. John-Charles Herries, chancellor of the exchequer. Master of the mint, Feb. 1828; president of the board of trade, Feb. 1830; and secretary-at-war, Dec. 1834.
Nov. 16. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, knt., vice chancellor of England.
— Sir James Mackintosh, some time recorder of Bombay. Board of Controul.
— Sir William Keppel, governor of Guernsey.

1828.

Jan. 26. Edward, lord Ellenborough, lord privy seal. President of the board of controul, Sept. this year; again, Dec. 1834; and a third time, Sept. 1841. Appointed governor-general of India, Oct. 1841. Created earl of Ellenborough, Oct. 1844.
Feb. 5. Thomas Frankland Lewis, vice president of the board of trade. Treasurer of the navy, Feb. 1830. Created a baronet, 1846.
Feb. 13. Rowland, lord Hill, general on the staff, commanding in chief.
Mar. 5. Sir Christopher Robinson, knt., judge of the admiralty court.
May 30. William, viscount Lowther, first commissioner of woods and forests. Vice president of the board of trade, Dec. 1834; postmaster-general, Sept. 1841; and created, *vitâ patris*, lord Lowther. Succeeded as earl of Lonsdale, March, 1844.
— Sir George Murray, secretary of state for war and colonies. Master-general of the ordnance, Dec. 1834; again master-general, Sept. 1841.
— Sir Henry Hardinge, secretary-at-war. Secretary in Ireland, 1834; again secretary-at-war, Sept. 1841. Appointed governor-general of India, May 2, 1844. Created viscount Hardinge, April, 1846.
— Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, vice president of the board of trade.
June 16. John Wilson Croker, secretary to the admiralty.
— John Calcraft, paymaster of the forces.
June 28. Lord Francis Leveson Gower (afterwards lord Francis Egerton), chief secretary for Ireland. Secretary-at-war, July, 1830. Created earl of Ellesmere, June, 1846.
— Henry Hobhouse, keeper of the state papers, and *honoris causâ*.
July 23. Robert Adair (afterwards sir Robert, G. C. B.) late minister to Vienna, &c.
July 31. Dr. Charles James Blomfield, lord bishop of Chester. Translated to London Aug. following.

1829.

June 10. James, earl of Rosslyn, lord privy seal. Declared lord president, Dec. 1834.
— Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, chief justice of the common pleas.
Oct. 12. Sir Brook Taylor, G. C. H., late minister to several courts.

1830.

April 7. George, duke of Gordon, keeper of the great seal of Scotland.

KING WILLIAM IV.

1830.

June 28. Bernard-Edward, duke of Norfolk, hereditary earl marshal of England.
July 19. James-Horatio, marquess of Cholmondeley, deputy great chamberlain of England.
— George, earl of Jersey, lord chamberlain. Again, Dec. 1834; master of the horse, Sept. 1841.
— George, earl of Belfast, vice chamberlain. Created lord Ennishowen, Aug. 1841; succeeded as marquess of Donegal, Oct. 1844.
— Sir William Rae, bart., lord advocate of Scotland.
July 28. Henry, viscount Hereford.
Aug. 25. John, earl of Clare, governor of the presidency of Bombay.
Nov. 22. Charles, duke of Richmond, postmaster-general. Postmaster-general of Great Britain and Ireland (by a new patent), April, 1831.
— William-Charles, earl of Abemarle, master of the horse. Again, April, 1835.
— John, lord Durham, lord privy seal. Created earl of Durham, March, 1833. Ambassador to Russia, 1835; governor-general of Canada, 1838.
— George, lord Auckland, president of the board of trade, to which was joined the mastership of the mint, Dec. 14, following. First lord of the admiralty, June 1834; again, April, 1835; governor-general of India, Aug., same year. Earl of Auckland, Dec. 1839. Again, first lord of the admiralty, July 1846.
— Henry, lord Brougham, lord chancellor of England.
— John-Charles Spencer, viscount Althorpe, chancellor of the exchequer. Succeeded his father as earl Spencer. Nov. 1834.
— George-James Agar Welbore Ellis, first commissioner of woods and forests.
— Lord John Russell, paymaster-general. Home secretary, April, 1835; secretary for war and colonies, Aug. 1839. First minister of the crown, July 1846.
— Hon. Edward-Geoffrey-Smith Stanley, chief secretary for Ireland. Colonial secretary, April 1833; again colonial secretary, Sept. 1841. Summoned to the house of peers, as lord Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, Oct. 1844.
— Sir James-Robert-George Graham, bart., first lord of the admiralty. Secretary of state for the home department, Sept. 1841.
— George-Robert Dawson, late secretary to the treasury, and to the admiralty: *honoris causâ*.
— Charles Poulett Thompson, vice president of the board of trade. Treasurer of the navy, Dec. 13, following. President of the board of trade, June 1834; afterwards governor of Canada. Created lord Sydenham, Aug. 1840.
Nov. 24. Sir William Johnstone Hope, admiral.
Nov. 24. William, viscount Anson, master of the buckhounds.
— Robert Grant, judge advocate-general: afterwards sir Robert, G. C. H.
Dec. 1. Ulick, marquess of Clanricarde, ambassador to Russia. Postmaster-general, July, 1846.
— Hon. Robert Grosvenor, comptroller of the household.
Dec. 8. Thomas, lord Foley, captain of the band of gentlemen at arms.
— Sir James Kempt, master-general of the ordnance. Governor-general and commander-in-chief in Canada, Aug. 1828.

1831.

Jan. 31. William-George, earl of Erroll, hereditary lord high constable of Scotland; master of the horse to the queen consort. Lord steward of the household, Nov. 1839.
— Richard-William, earl Howe, lord chamberlain to the queen.
Feb. 23. Archibald, earl of Roseberry.
— John, viscount Duncannon, chief commissioner of woods and forests. Home secretary, July, 1834; privy seal, and woods and forests again, May 1835. Succeeded as earl of Besborough, Feb. 1844.
— Michael-Angelo Taylor: *honoris causâ*.
Mar. 23. Edward, earl of Derby.
— William Conyngham, lord Plunket, lord chancellor of Ireland. Again lord chancellor of Ireland, April 1835.
June 29. Augustus-Frederick, duke of Leinster.
— Sir Frederick Adam, lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands.
— Sir Edward Hyde East, bart., late chief justice of Bengal.

1832.

Feb. 6. Sir John C. Hobhouse, bart., secretary-at-war. Secretary for Ireland, 1834; first commissioner of woods and forests, July, same year; president of the India board, April 1835; again president of the India board, April, 1846.
— Charles Tennyson, who assumed the name of D'Eyncourt, in 1835: *honoris causâ*.
Feb. 22. Sir William Garrow, knt., late a baron of the exchequer.
May 30. Henry Constantine Phipps, earl of Mulgrave. Lord privy seal, July 1834. Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, April 1835. Created marquess of Normanby, June 1838. Appointed colonial secretary, Feb. 1839; home secretary, Aug., same year. Present ambassador to France.
July 11. Holt Mackenzie, a commissioner for the affairs of India.
— Henry Ellis, minister to Persia.
Aug. 15. Gilbert, earl of Minto, minister to Prussia. First lord of the admiralty, Sept. 1835; privy seal, July 1846.
Nov. 6. Sir Thomas Denman, knt., lord chief justice of the king's bench. Created lord Denman, March 1834.

1833.

Feb. 4. Basil Percy Fielding, earl of Denbigh, the queen's lord chamberlain.
Feb. 4. George Fitzclarence, earl of Munster.
April 3. Edward Ellice, secretary-at-war.
June 12. Edward-John Littleton, appointed secretary for Ireland. Created lord Hatherton, May 1835.
Aug. 14. Sir James Parke, knt., baron of the exchequer.
Sept. 4. Sir John Bernard Bosanquet, knt., a justice of the common pleas.
— Sir Alexander Johnstone, late chief justice in Ceylon; assessor of the judicial committee of the privy council.
Sept. 11. George-William, duke of Argyll, lord steward of the household.

1834.

Jan. 24. Howe Peter, marquess of Sligo, governor-general of Jamaica.
Mar. 5. Sir John Bayley, knt., late a baron of the exchequer.
Apr. 16. Sir Robert Graham, a lord of the treasury.
June 5. Thomas Spring Rice, secretary for the colonial department. Chancellor of the exchequer, April 1835. Created lord Monteagle, Aug. 1839.
— Sir John Vaughan, knt., late a baron of the exchequer, now a justice C. P.
July 16. Robert Cutlar Fergusson, judge advocate-general.
Sept. 3. Archibald, earl of Gosford, governor of Canada.
Oct. 1. Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, knt., master of the rolls. First commissioner of the great seal, April 1835; made lord chancellor and created lord Cottenham, Jan. 1836; created earl of Cottenham, June 1850.
Oct. 29. Sir Herbert Jenner (Fust), vicar-general, dean of the arches' court, &c.
Dec. 15. Stapleton, viscount Combermere, general.
— James-Archibald, lord Wharncliffe, lord privy seal. Lord president, Sept. 3, 1841.
— Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart., paymaster of the forces. Again, Sept. 1841.
— Sir James Scarlett, knt., lord chief baron of the exchequer. Created lord Abinger, Jan. 1835.
— Sir Edward Sugden, knt., appointed lord chancellor of Ireland. Again lord chancellor of Ireland, Oct. 1841.
— Alexander Baring, president of the board of trade, with, immediately afterwards, the mastership of the mint. Created lord Ashburton, April 1835.
Dec. 20. Lord Granville Charles-Henry Somerset, first commissioner of woods and forests. Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, Sept. 1841.
— William Yates Peel, a lord of the treasury; *honoris causâ*.
— Joseph Planta, late secretary to, and a lord of, the treasury; *honoris causâ*.
Dec. 29. George, earl of Chesterfield.
— Thomas-Philip, earl De Grey, first lord of the admiralty. Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Sept. 1841.

1835.

Feb. 18. Thomas, earl of Wilton, lord steward of the household.
Feb. 23. Frederick, viscount Castlereagh, vice-chamberlain of the household.
— Hon. Henry-Thomas Lowry Corry, comptroller of the household.
Apr. 18. Henry, viscount Howick, secretary-at-war. Succeeded as earl Grey, July, 1845. Secretary of state for war and colonies, July 1846.
May 6. Henry Labouchere, vice president of the board of trade and master of the mint. President of the board of trade, Aug. 1839; secretary for Ireland, 1846. Again president, July 1847.
May 20. Francis-Nathaniel, marquess of Conyngham, postmaster-general: afterwards lord chamberlain.
— George, viscount Morpeth, chief secretary for Ireland. First commissioner of woods and forests, July 1846. Succeeded as earl of Carlisle, Oct. 1848. Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, March 1850.
May 27. Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, bart., general; master-general of the ordnance. Created lord Vivian, Aug. 1841.
— Hon. George Stevens Byng, comptroller of the household. Viscount Enfield on his father's creation as earl of Strafford, Sept. 1847.
June 24. Sir Harford Jones Brydges, bart., late sir Harford Jones, former minister to Persia.
July 1. Lord Charles Fitzroy, vice-chamberlain of the household.
— Sir Charles-Edward Grey, knt., a commissioner for investigating the grievances affecting Canada.

1836.

Jan. 16. Henry Bickersteth, master of the rolls. Created lord Langdale, Jan. following. Chief commissioner of the great seal, June, 1850.
Aug. 3. John, lord Elphinstone.

1837.

Mar. 1. Lucius, viscount Falkland, governor of Nova Scotia.
Apr. 5. J. A. Stewart Mackenzie, governor of Ceylon.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1837.

July 12. Henry Stephen, earl of Ilchester, captain of the yeomen of the guard.
July 19. Henry-Charles Howard, earl of Surrey, treasurer of the household. Created lord Maltravers, Aug. 1841. Succeeded as duke of Norfolk, March 1842. Master of the horse, July 1846.

1838.

Nov. 5. Stephen Lushington, judge of the high court of admiralty.

1839.

Mar. 1. Hugh, viscount Ebrington, appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Sum-

moned to the house of peers, *vitâ patris*, as baron Fortescue. Succeeded as earl Fortescue, June 1841. Lord steward, July, 1846.

Mar. 1. Sir George Grey, bart., judge advocate-general. Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, June 1841. Secretary of state for the home department, July, 1846.

May 22. Henry, earl of Uxbridge, lord chamberlain.

June 3. Charles Shaw Lefevre, speaker of the house of commons.

July 31. Sir Charles-Theophilus Metcalfe, governor of Canada. Created lord Metcalfe, June 1845.

Aug. 26. Francis Thornhill Baring, chancellor of the exchequer. * First lord of the admiralty, Jan. 1849.

Aug. 29. Richard Lalor Sheil, vice-president of the board of trade. Judge advocate-general, June 1841; master of the mint, July 1846. Minister to Tuscany, Oct. 1850.

Sept. 30. Thomas Babington Macaulay, secretary-at-war. Paymaster-general, July 1846.

1840.

Jan. 3. George, earl of Clarendon, privy seal. Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, Oct., same year; president of the board of trade, July 1846. Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, May 1847.

Jan. 15. George, lord Kinnaird, master of the buck-hounds.

Sept. 11. H. R. H. prince ALBERT, consort to the queen: introduced; not sworn.

1841.

Feb. 25. Sir Joseph Littledale, knt., late a justice of the king's (queen's) bench.

June 22. Lord Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill, comptroller of the household. Again comptroller, July, 1847.

— John, lord Campbell, lord chancellor of Ireland. Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, July 1846. Lord chief justice of England, March 1850.

June 28. Hon. Fox Maule, vice-president of the board of trade. Secretary-at-war, July 1846.

Aug. 11. Hon. Edward-John Stanley, paymaster-general. Created lord Eddisbury, *vitâ patris*, May 1848. Succeeded as Lord Stanley, of Alderley, Oct. 1850.

Aug. 21. Robert Vernon Smith, under-secretary of state.

Sept. 3. Richard Plantagenet, duke of Buckingham and Chandos, privy seal.

— Charles Cecil, earl of Liverpool, lord steward of the household.

— Edward Granville, lord Eliot, secretary for Ireland. Succeeded as earl of St. Germans, Jan. 1845. Postmaster-general, Jan. 1846.

— Lord Ernest Bruce, vice-chamberlain.

— Henry Pelham, earl of Lincoln, first commissioner of woods and forests. Chief secretary for Ireland, 1846.

— William-Ewart Gladstone, vice-president of the board of trade and master of the mint. President of the board of trade, June, 1843; colonial secretary, Dec. 1845.

Sept. 14. Cecil, marquess of Exeter, hereditary grand almoner; groom of the stole in prince Albert's household.

— John-William-Robert, marquess of Lothian, captain of the yeomen of the guard.

— George-John, earl De la Warr, lord chamberlain.

— James-Alexander, earl of Rosslyn, master of the buck-hounds.

— John-George, lord Forrester, captain of the band of gentlemen-at-arms.

— Hon. George-Lionel Dawson Damer, comptroller of the household.

— Dr. John Nicholl, judge advocate-general. A lord of trade, Jan. 1846.

Oct. 6. Frederick-William, earl Jermyn, treasurer of the household.

1842.

Jan. 15. George, earl of Beverley.

— Sir James Lewis Knight Bruce, knt., vice-chancellor.

— Sir James Wigram, knt., vice-chancellor.

Feb. 2. Walter-Francis, duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, lord privy seal. Declared lord president, Jan. 21, 1846.

1843.

June 10. James, earl of Dalhousie, vice-president of the board of trade. President of the same board, Feb. 1845. Appointed governor-general of India, August, 1847. Created marquess of Dalhousie.

— Sir Edward Ryan, knt., late chief justice of the supreme court of Bengal.

— Thomas Pemberton Leigh, chancellor and keeper of the great seal to the duke of Cornwall.

Dec. 13. Richard Pakenham, envoy extraordinary to the United States.

1844.

Apr. 17. John Hope, lord justice clerk of Scotland.

— Sir Frederick Pollock, knt., lord chief baron of the exchequer.

May 23. Sir Thomas-Francis Fremantle, bart., secretary-at-war. Chief secretary for Ireland.

— Sir Henry Pottinger, late plenipotentiary in China. Appointed governor of Madras, Aug. 1847.

1845.

Feb. 3. Hon. Sidney Herbert, secretary-at-war.

Feb. 5. Sir George Clerk, bart., vice-president of the board of trade and master of the mint.

June 30. William Bingham Baring, paymaster-general. Succeeded as lord Ashburton, May 1848.

— Henry Lytton Bulwer, minister plenipotentiary to Spain; subsequently minister to the United States.

1846.

Feb. 25. James, marquess of Abercorn, groom of the stole to prince Albert.

Feb. 25. James-Archibald Stuart Wortley, judge advocate-general.
Mar. 18. John, viscount Canning, first commissioner of woods and forests.
July 6. Francis Russell, duke of Bedford.
— Charles Wood (afterwards sir Charles Wood, bart.), chancellor of the exchequer.
July 8. Frederick, earl Spencer, lord chamberlain of the household.
— Lord Edward-George Fitz-Alan Howard, vice-chamberlain.
— Thomas Milner Gibson, vice-president of the board of trade.
Aug. 1. Granville George, earl Granville, master of the buck-hounds. Vice-president of the board of trade and paymaster-general, May 1848.
Oct. 30. Sir Thomas Wilde, chief justice of the common pleas. Afterwards lord high chancellor, and created lord Truro in 1850.
— Edward Strutt, chief commissioner of railways.

1847.

June 17. Sir George Arthur, bart., late governor of Bombay.
July 22. Hon. William Sebright Lascelles, comptroller of the household.
— Sir William Meredyth Somerville, bart., chief secretary for Ireland.
Oct. 30. James Stephen (now sir James, K.C.B.), late under-secretary of state for war and colonies.
Nov. 22. Richard More O'Ferrall, governor of Malta.

1848.

Feb. 11. Dr. Thomas Musgrave, lord archbishop of York.
— William Goodenough Hayter, judge advocate-general. Joint secretary to the treasury, May, 1849.
Apr. 15. Dr. John Bird Sumner, lord archbishop of Canterbury.
June 27. John-George, earl of Besborough, master of the buck-hounds.
— Samuel March Phillips, late under-secretary of state for the home department; *honoris causâ*.
Sept. 4. John, marquess of Breadalbane, lord chamberlain.

1849.

Feb. 13. Thomas Wyse, minister plenipotentiary to Greece.
June 29. Sir David Dundas, knt., judge advocate-general.
July 30. Matthew Talbot Baines, chief commissioner of poor laws.

1850.

Mar. 22. Richard, marquess of Westminster, lord steward of the household.
July 13. Henry Tufnell, late secretary to the treasury; *honoris causâ*.
Aug. 14. Sir John Jervis, knt., chief justice of the common pleas.
Nov. 13. Sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, knt., late a baron of the exchequer, vice chancellor of England.

THE LORD PRIVY SEAL.

THE Lord Privy Seal is a place of great trust, honour, and antiquity. The nobleman holding it is usually above the degree of a baron, and ranks as the FIFTH great officer of state. He is denominated from his having the custody of the Privy Seal, which he must not put to any grant without good warrant under the king's, or, as now, the queen's signet; and it is his especial duty to apprise the sovereign of any matter contained in the instruments he has to seal, that may be inconvenient, or not in perfect accordance with the law. This seal is affixed to all charters, warrants, grants, and pardons: the issuing of money out of the exchequer, cancelling a recognisance to the king, discharging a debt, and other matters that never pass the great seal, may be done under the authority of the Privy Seal; but no writs can pass this seal which touch the common law. The Lord Privy Seal is a privy councillor by his office; and ranks next after the Lord President of the Council, and before all dukes.

LORDS PRIVY SEAL.

KING HENRY VIII.

* * Dr. Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester.
1516. Dr. Thomas Routhall, bishop of Durham.
Henry Marney, lord Marney.
1523. Dr. Cuthbert Tunstal, bishop of London.
1533. William, earl of Southampton.
Thomas, earl of Wiltshire and Ormond.
1536. Thomas, lord Cromwell, afterwards earl of Essex: beheaded in 1540.
1543. John, lord Russell, afterwards earl of Bedford.

KING EDWARD VI.

1547. Lord Russell, *continued*.

QUEEN MARY.

1553. Lord Russell, *continued*.
1554. Edward, earl of Derby.
1556. William, lord Paget.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1558. Sir Nicholas Bacon.

1572. William, lord Howard of Effingham.
— James Windebank.

KING JAMES I.

1608. Henry, earl of Northampton.
1614. Edward, earl of Worcester.

KING CHARLES I.

1625. Earl of Worcester, *continued.*
1627. Henry, earl of Manchester.

KING CHARLES II.

1660. William, viscount Say and Sele.
1661. John, lord Robartes, afterwards earl of Radnor; appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. June 17, 1669.
1669. Sir Edward Deering, bart., sir Thomas Strickland, knt., and Robert Milward, commissioners of privy seal during lord Robartes' absence in Ireland. Sept. 22.
1673. Arthur, earl of Anglesey. April 24.
1682. George, marquess of Halifax. Feb. 24.

KING JAMES II.

1685. Henry, earl of Clarendon. Feb. 18.
— Robert, viscount Tiviot, Robert Phillips, and John Evelyn, commissioners of the privy seal, during the earl's absence in Ireland as lord-lieutenant.
1686. Henry, lord Arundel of Wardour, Marchal.

KING WILLIAM III.

1689. George, marquess of Halifax. Feb. 19.
1690. William Cheney, sir John Knatchbull, bart., and sir William Pulteney, knt., commissioners.
1691. Thomas, earl of Pembroke.
1697. Sir Thomas Montpesson, knt., sir Charles Cotterel, junior, knt., and James Tyrrell, commissioners of the privy seal, during the earl's absence in Ireland as lord-lieutenant. April 13.
1699. John, viscount Lonsdale. May 16.
1700. Ford, earl of Tankerville.
1701. Edward Southwell, Christopher Musgrave, and James Vernon, commissioners. June 11.

QUEEN ANNE.

1702. John, marquess of Normanby, afterwards duke of Normanby and Buckinghamshire. April 27.
1705. John, duke of Newcastle. March 31.
1711. John Robinson, D. D., bishop of Bristol, afterwards bishop of London. April 23.
— Sir George Beaumont, bart., Robert Byerly, and Edward Nicholas, commissioners during the bishop's absence at the treaty of Utrecht. Dec. 22.
1713. William, earl of Dartmouth.

KING GEORGE I.

1714. Thomas, marquess of Wharton, Sept. 24; died April 12, 1715.
1715. Edward Southwell, sir Christopher Musgrave, bart., and Andrew Charleton, commissioners. April 30.
— Charles, earl of Sunderland. Aug. 20.
1716. Edward Southwell, James Vernon, and Andrew Charleton, commissioners during the earl's absence at Aix-la-Chapelle. Aug. 28.
— Evelyn, duke of Kingston. Dec. 19.
1718. Henry, duke of Kent. Feb. 6.
1720. Evelyn, duke of Kingston. June 11.
1726. Thomas, lord Trevor. March 11.

KING GEORGE II.

1727. Lord Trevor, *continued.*
1730. Spencer, earl of Wilmington. May 8.
1731. William, duke of Devonshire. June 12.
1733. Henry, viscount Lonsdale. May 5.
1735. Francis, earl of Godolphin. May.
1740. John, lord Hervey, eldest son of the earl of Bristol. April 7.
1742. John, lord Gower. July 13.
1743. George, earl of Cholmondeley. Dec.
1744. John, lord Gower (*second time*). Dec. 27.
1755. Charles, duke of Marlborough. Jan. 8.
1755. Granville, earl Gower. Dec. 22.
1757. Richard Temple, earl Temple. June 30.

KING GEORGE III.

1760. Earl Temple, *continued.*
1761. John, duke of Bedford. Nov. 25.
1763. George, duke of Marlborough, April 22.
1765. Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle. Aug. 25.
1766. William, earl of Chatham. July 30.
1768. Richard Sutton, William Blair, and William Fraser, commissioners for six weeks, or other sooner determination. Feb.
[The seal re-delivered to the earl of Chatham. March 21.]
— George-William, earl of Bristol. Nov. 2.
1770. George, earl of Halifax. Feb. 26.
1771. Henry, earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. Jan. 22.
— Augustus-Henry, duke of Grafton. June 12.
1775. William, earl of Dartmouth. Nov. 4.
1782. Augustus-Henry, duke of Grafton. March 27.
1783. Frederick, earl of Carlisle. April 2.
— Charles, duke of Rutland. Dec. 23.
1784. William Fraser, Stephen Cotterell, and Evan Nepean, commissioners. March 8.
— Granville Leveson, earl Gower, afterwards marquess of Stafford. Nov. 27.
1794. George-John, earl Spencer. July 16.
— Evan Nepean, Stephen Cotterell, and James Bland Burgess, during the absence of earl Spencer. July 26.
— John, earl of Chatham. Dec. 17.
1798. John, earl of Westmoreland. Feb. 14.
1806. Henry, viscount Sidmouth. Feb. 5.
— Henry-Richard, lord Holland. Oct. 15.
1807. John, earl of Westmoreland. March 25.

KING GEORGE IV.

1820. Earl of Westmoreland, *continued.*
1827. William-Henry, duke of Portland. April 30.
— George, earl of Carlisle. July 16.
1828. Edward, lord Ellenborough. Jan. 26.
1829. James, earl of Rosslyn. June 10.

KING WILLIAM IV.

1830. Earl of Rosslyn, *continued.*
— John, lord Durham. Nov. 22. Afterwards earl of Durham.
1833. Frederick-John, earl of Ripon. April 3.
1834. George, earl of Carlise, *second time.* June 5.
— Constantine-Henry, earl of Mulgrave; now marquess of Normanby. July 30.
— James-Archibald, lord Wharncliffe. Dec. 15.
1835. John-William, viscount Duncannon, afterwards earl of Besborough. April 23.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1840. George-William-Frederick, earl of Clarendon. Jan. 15.
1841. Richard, duke of Buckingham. Sept. 3.
1842. Walter, duke of Buccleuch. Feb. 2.
1846. Thomas, earl of Haddington. Jan. 21.
— Gilbert, earl of Minto. July 6. The PRESENT (1850) Lord Privy Seal.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND.

THIS is the SIXTH great officer of state. The office is hereditary, is of great antiquity, and was anciently of much importance. It was granted by Henry I. to the family of De Vere, earls of Oxford, by whom it was enjoyed for nearly six centuries. On the death of the 18th earl of Oxford, of this family, without issue, in 1625, both the office and the earldom were claimed, together with other titles, by Robert Bertie, baron Willoughby d'Eresby, in right of his mother, who was sister and heiress of Edward, 17th earl of Oxford. The earldom was awarded by the house of lords to the heir male collateral, in whose son it became extinct; while the office of Hereditary Great Chamberlain was adjudged to be descendible through heirs female, and was consequently confirmed to lord Willoughby d'Eresby, who took his seat in the house of lords in that capacity in 1626. This nobleman was created duke of Ancaster and Kesteven in July 1715, and the office descended uninterruptedly in his family until the death of the 4th duke in 1779, when the barony of Willoughby d'Eresby fell into abeyance, and the chamberlainship was claimed by five distinct branches of the family. The house of peers decided that it became vested in the two sisters of the deceased 4th duke jointly; and that they were competent to appoint a deputy. In favour of the elder of these sisters the abeyance of the barony of Willoughby was terminated, and she became a baroness in her own right: the second sister married into the family of Cholmondeley. The deputy appointed by these joint heiresses was Peter Burrell, afterwards lord Gwydyr. His son (who succeeded, in 1828, as 19th baron Willoughby d'Eresby, also) now performs the duties of the office in right of his mother, having held it jointly with his aunt, the dowager marchioness of Cholmondeley, until her death in 1838. The marquess of Cholmondeley and lord Willoughby d'Eresby are now the joint officers, in right of their mothers respectively. Many perquisites belong to this office, but they are usually compounded for when claimed at particular ceremonies, as coronations, &c.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAINS OF ENGLAND.

KING CHARLES I.

1626. Robert Bertie, lord Willoughby d'Eresby, by descent from the De Veres, earls of Oxford, created earl of Lindsey: *killed at the battle of Edgehill, Oct.* 23, 1642.
1642. Montagu Bertie, earl of Lindsey.

KING CHARLES II.

1666. Robert Bertie, earl of Lindsey.

KING WILLIAM III.

1701. Robert Bertie, earl of Lindsey, created marquess of Lindsey in 1706, and duke of Ancaster and Kesteven in 1715.

KING GEORGE I.

1723. Peregrine Bertie, duke of Ancaster and Kesteven.

KING GEORGE II.

1742. Peregrine Bertie, duke of Ancaster and Kesteven.

KING GEORGE III.

1778. Robert Bertie, duke of Ancaster and Kesteven: died July 8, 1779.
1779. [The office vacant, and the claim to it, in dispute, for upwards of a year.]
1780. Priscilla-Barbara-Elizabeth Burrell, lady Willoughby d'Eresby, and Georgiana, countess, afterwards marchioness of Cholmondely, jointly: they appointed sir Peter Burrell, afterwards lord Gwydyr, their deputy; the baroness died Dec. 29, 1828.

KING GEORGE IV.

1828. Peter-Robert, lord Willoughby d'Eresby, and Georgiana, dowager marchioness of Cholmondeley, jointly: the marchioness died June 23, 1838.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1838. Peter-Robert, lord Willoughby d'Eresby, and George-Horatio, marquess of Cholmondeley, jointly: PRESENT Lord Great Chamberlain of England.

THE LORD HIGH CONSTABLE OF ENGLAND

Is the SEVENTH great officer of the crown; and he, and the earl marshal of England, were anciently judges of the court of chivalry, called in Henry IV.'s time *Curia Militaris*, and afterwards the Court of Honour. The court was holden in the king's hall, and was esteemed the fountain of the martial law. Formerly the power of the Lord High Constable was so great, and such improper uses were made of it, that so early as the 13th of Richard II. (1389) a statute was passed for regulating and abridging his authority, as also that of the earl marshal; and by this statute no plea could be tried by them or in their courts, that could be tried by the common law of the realm. The office of Constable existed before the conquest, and seems to have been instituted by our Saxon ancestors, the word being derived from their language. It was granted in the reign of Stephen to Milo de Gloucester, earl of Hereford; and went with inheritance, and by the tenure of certain manors in Gloucestershire[1], by grand sergeantry, into the family of the Bohuns, earls of Hereford and Essex, and afterwards into the family of Stafford, as heirs-general to them. In 1521 this great office became forfeited to the king in the person of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, who was in that year attainted of high treason; and it then ceased to be hereditary. The Lord High Constable is now an appointment *pro hâc vicè*, to officiate at coronations, or at trials by combat.[2]

LORD HIGH CONSTABLES AT CORONATIONS.

KING EDWARD VI.

1547. Henry, marquess of Dorset, afterwards duke of Suffolk. The king crowned, Sunday, Feb. 20.

QUEEN MARY I.

1553. William, earl of Arundel. The queen crowned, Oct. 1.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1559. Henry, earl of Arundel. Her majesty crowned, Jan. 15.

KING JAMES I.

1603. Edward, earl of Worcester. The king crowned, with his queen, Anne, July 25.

KING CHARLES I.

1626. George, duke of Buckingham. The king crowned, with his queen, Henrietta-Maria, Feb. 2.

KING CHARLES II.

1661. Algernon, earl of Northumberland. The king crowned, April 23.

KING JAMES II.

1685. Henry, duke of Grafton. The king crowned, according to the Protestant ritual, April 23.

KING WILLIAM III. and QUEEN MARY II.

1689. James, duke of Ormond. The king and queen crowned by the bishop of London, the archbishop of Canterbury refusing to officiate, April 11.

QUEEN ANNE.

1702. Wriothesley, duke of Bedford. The queen crowned, April 13.

KING GEORGE I.

1714. John, duke of Montagu. The king crowned, Oct. 20.

KING GEORGE II.

1727. Charles, duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny. The king crowned, with his queen, Wilhelmina-Caroline, Oct. 11

KING GEORGE III.

1761. John, duke of Bedford. The king crowned, with his queen, Charlotte-Sophia, Sept. 22.

KING GEORGE IV.

1821. Arthur, duke of Wellington. The king crowned, July 19.

KING WILLIAM IV.

1831. Arthur, duke of Wellington. The king crowned, with his queen, Adelaide, Sept. 8.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1838. Arthur, duke of Wellington.[3] Her majesty crowned, June 28.

[1] The castle of Caldecot or Caldecote, near Chepstow, in Monmouthshire, was the residence of the Lord High Constables of England, and was held by them in virtue of their office.

[2] The only instance that occurs of a trial by combat being ordered since the office of Lord High Constable was in the hands of the Crown, is that between Lord Reay and David Ramsay, Esq., November 28, 1631; but the king afterwards prevented the trial. On this occasion Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, was appointed Lord High Constable.

[3] It will be seen that the duke of Wellington officiated as lord high constable of England at the coronations of three sovereigns consecutively, George IV., William IV., and Victoria, a remarkable circumstance in the life of the duke, no similar instance having occurred from the Conquest up to our own times.

THE EARL MARSHAL OF ENGLAND.

THE earl marshal is the EIGHTH great officer of state. The office, until it was made hereditary, always passed by grant from the king, and never was held by tenure or sergeantry (by any subject) as the offices of lord high steward and lord high constable sometimes were. The Marshal was anciently styled Lord Marshal only; but Richard II., June 20, 1397, granted letters-patent to Thomas Mowbray, earl of Nottingham, and to his heirs, the style of Earl Marshal. James I. by letters-patent, dated August 29, 1622, constituted Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel and Surrey, Earl Marshal for life; and his majesty the next year granted other letters-patent, wherein it was declared that during the vacancy of the office of lord high constable, the Earl Marshal should have the like jurisdiction in the court of chivalry as both constable and marshal had jointly exercised. Charles II., Oct. 19, 1672, granted to Henry, lord Howard, and to his heirs, this office and dignity, with power to execute the same by deputy or deputies, in as full and ample a manner as the same had heretofore been executed by any former Marshal of England. The office, now held by the duke of Norfolk, confers the dignity of earl on its possessor. His grace is also earl of Arundel by his tenure of Arundel castle, without any creation, patent, or investiture. These are the only instances that exist of the title being so constituted.

LORDS AND EARLS MARSHAL OF ENGLAND.

1135. Gilbert de Clare, lord marshal, created earl of Pembroke by king Stephen, 1139.
1149. Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, and lord marshal: died in 1176.
1176. John, surnamed Marshal, from this office, which was conferred on him by Hen. II. on the death of Richard, earl of Pembroke.
1199. William Marshal, lord Marshal, grandson of John; who, having married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Richard Strongbow, was by king John created earl of Pembroke in 1201.
1219. William Marshal, earl of Pembroke.
1231. Richard Marshal, earl of Pembroke.
1234. Gilbert Marshal, earl of Pembroke.
1242. Walter Marshal, earl of Pembroke.
1245. Anselm Marshal, earl of Pembroke.
1245. Roger Bigot or Bigod, earl of Norfolk, lord marshal, in right of Maud his mother, one of the sisters and co-heiresses of the last five marshals.
1269. Roger Bigot or Bigod, earl of Norfolk; whose estate, being confiscated to the crown, came, after his decease, into the king's hands.
1307. Robert de Clifford, made lord marshal by Edward II. *durante bene placito.*
1308. Nicholas Segrave, lord Segrave.
1315. Thomas Plantagenet (of Brotherton), earl of Norfolk, in right of his wife, daughter and heiress of lord Segrave.
— Margaret, daughter and heiress of Thomas Plantagenet, earl of Norfolk: she was often honoured with the title of lady marshal, and was afterwards created duchess of Norfolk.
— William de Montacute, earl of Salisbury.
— Thomas Beauchamp, the elder, earl of Warwick,
— Edmund Mortimer, lord Mortimer.— These all successively discharged the office of lord marshal; but whether as deputies to the lady Margaret, *nondum plane constat.*
1377. Henry, lord Percy, lord marshal at the coronation of Richard II.
— (John Fitz-Alan, lord Maltravers. — *Camden.*)
1383. Thomas Mowbray, earl of Nottingham, grandson to the lady Margaret by her daughter Elizabeth; made the first earl marshal by Richard II. and afterwards created duke of Norfolk.
1398. Thomas Holland, earl of Kent and duke of Surrey; made earl marshal on the banishment of the duke of Norfolk.
— Thomas, lord Mowbray, earl of Nottingham: he assumed, on his father's death (at Venice), the title of earl marshal; but the office was exercised by John, earl of Salisbury. — *Camden.*
1400. Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmoreland; made lord marshal of England for life, by Henry IV. in the beginning of his reign.
1412. John, lord Mowbray, brother of Thomas, earl marshal: restored to the title of earl of Nottingham and earl marshal by Henry V., and to that of duke of Norfolk by Henry VI.
1435. John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk.
1445. John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk.
1476. Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, second son to Edward IV.: created, by his father, duke of Norfolk and earl marshal, in right of his wife Anne, daughter and heiress to John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk.
— (Sir Thomas Grey, Knt. — *Camden.*)
1483. John, lord Howard, in right of his wife Anne (widow of Richard, duke of York), daughter and heiress of John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk.
1486. William, lord Berkeley, earl of Nottingham, in right of Isabel his mother, daughter of Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, by Henry VII.
1497. Henry Tudor, duke of York, second son to Henry VII.: afterwards Henry VIII.
1509. Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey (son to John, lord Howard, duke of Norfolk,

attainted), created earl marshal, and restored as duke of Norfolk.
1509. Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. — *Camden.*
1546. Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk: attainted in 1546.
1547. Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset: beheaded.
— John Dudley, duke of Northumberland: beheaded. — *Camden.*
1553. Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk: restored to his blood and honours by Queen Mary I.
1554. Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk: beheaded in 1572.
1572. George Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury: died in 1590.
1597. Robert Devereux, earl of Essex: beheaded in 1601.
1603. Edward Somerset, earl of Worcester: performed the duties of earl marshal at the coronation of king James; after which the office was for a long time executed by commission.
1621. Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel and Surrey (grandson of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, by his son Philip, earl of Arundel); created earl marshal.
1646. Henry Howard, earl of Arundel, &c.: died in 1652.
1672. Henry Howard, second son to the preceding Henry: created by Charles II. lord Howard, of Castle Rising, in Norfolk, and afterwards earl marshal and earl of Norwich: he succeeded his brother as duke of Norfolk.
1683. Henry Howard, lord Mowbray, and duke of Norfolk.
1701. Thomas Howard: succeeded his uncle, and became duke of Norfolk, and earl marshal.
1732. Edward Howard (brother of the preceding Thomas), duke of Norfolk.
1777. Charles Howard (cousin to the preceding Edward), duke of Norfolk.
1786. Charles Howard, duke of Norfolk: succeeded his father Aug. 1786.
1815. Bernard Edward Howard, duke of Norfolk: succeeded his cousin Dec. 1815.
1842. Henry Charles Howard, duke of Norfolk: succeeded his father in 1842. The present duke of Norfolk; earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk; baron Fitz-Alan, Clun and Oswaldestre, and Maltravers; earl marshal, and hereditary earl marshal of England.

Deputy Earls Marshal of England.

Commissioners for executing the office during the legal incapacity of the Dukes of Norfolk.

1661. James, earl of Suffolk. April 18.
1662. Thomas, earl of Southampton; John, lord Roberts; Henry, marquess of Dorchester; Montagu, earl of Lindsey; Edward, earl of Manchester; Algernon, earl of Northumberland; commissioners. May 26.
1701. Charles, earl of Carlisle.
1706. Henry, earl of Bindon.
1718. Henry Bowes, earl of Berkshire.
1725. Talbot, earl of Sussex.
1731. Francis, earl of Effingham.
1743. Thomas, earl of Effingham.
1763. Henry, earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.
1765. Richard, earl of Scarborough.
1777. Thomas, earl of Effingham.
1782. Charles, earl of Surrey, only son to the duke of Norfolk.
[His lordship succeeded his father as duke of Norfolk in 1786.]
1816. Henry Thomas Molyneux Howard, brother to Bernard-Edward, duke of Norfolk. Jan. 15.

*** Henry Thomas Molyneux Howard was the last deputy earl marshal. The functions of the high office of Earl Marshal of England, the dukes of Norfolk, notwithstanding their being of the Roman Catholic religion, were empowered to execute in person, by act of parliament, which received the royal assent June 24, 1824.

THE LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF ENGLAND.[1]

The Lord High Admiral is the NINTH great officer of state. His office was anciently deemed of so much importance, that it was either retained by the king, or conferred upon one of the king's younger sons, or a near kinsman; and even in modern times, it has been held by royal personages. The duke of York (afterwards James II.) was Lord High Admiral in the reign of his brother, Charles II.; and when he came to the throne, in 1685, he declared himself Lord High Admiral, again, in council. Prince George, of Denmark, consort of queen Anne, also filled the office; and later, William Henry, duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.) was appointed to the post in Mr. Canning's administration, 1827: in the two latter cases the princes were assisted by a council.

The Lord High Admiral (as described by the earlier writers) "has the management of all maritime affairs, the government of the royal navy, and the power of decision in

[1] The distinction of *Admiral* does not appear to have been adopted in these realms until about the year 1300; but the title was in use some time previously in France. In 1297 Sir William Leybourne, "captain of the mariners," was styled in a convention signed at Bruges, "Admiral of the Sea of the King of England."

all maritime cases, whether civil or criminal. He judges of all transgressions committed upon or beyond the sea, in any part of the world, upon the coasts, in all ports and havens, and upon all rivers below the first bridge from the sea; and by him all naval officers, from an admiral downwards, are commissioned, and all deputies and coroners appointed for particular coasts."[1]

The judicial functions of this great officer have, however, long been separated from his more onerous duties; and a learned civilian is always appointed to preside in the High Court of Admiralty. The office of Lord High Admiral has for a series of years been usually in commission. As the great seal has been occasionally placed in the hands of commissioners, and as the office of lord high treasurer has for centuries been executed by several individuals instead of one person only, so the office of Lord High Admiral is now performed by a Board, whose members are designated "the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty," or, popularly, "the Board of Admiralty," and of which the chief or head is styled the "First Lord."

The First Lord of the Admiralty is always a personage of great talents and political experience, and necessarily a cabinet minister; and the majority of the junior Lords (of whom there are usually four or more) are members of the house of commons, and at least two of them are naval officers. Besides these are a First and an Assistant or Second Secretary.[2]

Lord High Admirals of England, &c.

*** *The letter* N *subjoined to the names denotes the Northern station, the letter* W *the Western, and* S *the Southern station.*

871. King Alfred, to his death in 901.
925. King Athelstan, to his death, in 941.
959. King Edgar, to his death, in 975.
1016. The duke Edric.
1066. King Harold.
1106. King Henry I.
1172. King Henry II.
1177. William Mandeville, earl of Essex.
1189. King Richard I.
1189. Gerard, archbishop of Aix.
Bernard, bishop of Bayonne.
Robert de Sabloil.
Richard de Camville.
William de Fortze, of Oleron.
Leaders and governors of all the king's navy, and governors of the king's ships going to the Holy Land.
1191. Sir Stephen de Turnham, and Sir Robert de Turnham.
1199. King John.
1218. William Longespee (claiming to be) earl of Salisbury, natural son of Henry II., by Rosamond Clifford.
* * The earl of Boulogne.

☞ *Many of the kings in this list were in sea-battles, or went upon expeditions with their fleets.*

King Henry III.

1217.

Sir Hubert de Burgh.
Sir Philip de Albini.

1224.

Sir Geoffrey de Lucy.
Richard de Aguillon.

1235.

Peter de Rivall, a priest?

1264.

Sir Thomas de Moleton; captain and keeper of the sea and coasts.

King Edward I.

1293.

Sir Robert Tiptoft.

1294.

Sir John de Botetourt; for the coasts of Yarmouth. N.
Sir William de Leybourne; for the coasts of Portsmouth. S.
Sir —— Ormond; for Ireland.

1297.

Sir John de Botetourt; keeper of the northern seas.
Sir William de Leybourne; captain of the mariners.

300.

Gervase Alard; admiral of the fleet of the Cinque Ports.

1306.

Gervase Alard; captain and admiral of the king's fleet. W.
Edward-Charles; captain and admiral of the king's fleet. N.

[1] Mr. Beatson says: "To the Lord High Admiral belong, by law and custom, all fines and forfeitures of all transgressions at sea, on the sea-shore, in ports, and from the first bridge on rivers towards the sea; also the goods of pirates, and felons condemned or outlawed; and all wayfs, stray-goods, wrecks of sea deodants; a share of all lawful prizes, layon, jetson, and flotson; that is, goods lying in the sea, goods cast by the sea on the shore, not granted formerly, or belonging to lords of manors adjoining the sea; all great fishes, as sea-hogs, and other fishes of extraordinary bigness, called royal fishes, whales only and sturgeons excepted. But since the Revolution, and particularly of late years, the maritime laws of England have undergone many alterations, and the office of Lord High Admiral has, correspondingly, been subjected to change."

[2] When the First Lord happens to be a member of the Upper House, the First Secretary, chosen from among the supporters of the ministry in the commons, has usually represented the Admiralty department in that branch of the legislature.

KING EDWARD II.

1308.

William de Betour; captain of the king's ships going to the relief of Aberdeen.

1310.

Sir John de Caunton; captain and governor of the king's fleet going to Scotland.
Sir Simon de Montacute; admiral of the king's navy.

1311.

Sir John of Argyle; coast of Argyle.

1314.

Sir John Sturmy, and Peter Bard. } Joint admirals against the Scots.

1315.

William de Creye; W. Scotland, and Ireland.
Thomas de Hewys.

March 15, 1315.

John, lord Botetourt; admiral and captain of all the mariners from the Thames, to Berwick-on-Tweed.

July 3, 1315.

John de Athey, captain and leader of the expedition from Bristol against the Scots.

Sept. 18, 1315.

Sir Humphrey Littlebury; admiral-in-chief of one part of the king's navy.
Sir John Sturmy; admiral-in-chief of one part of the king's navy.

Nov. 3, 1316.

Sir Robert Leybourne; admiral of the fleet going against the Scots.

Dec. 9, 1316.

Sir Nicholas Kyriel; admiral of the fleet of the Cinque Ports, westward.

March 28, 1317.

John de Athey; captain of the fleet in Ireland.
John de Perburn or Perbroun; admiral of the king's fleet. N.
Sir Robert Leybourne; admiral of the king's fleet west of the Thames.

April 24, 1318.

William Gettour; captain and leader of the king's fleet going to Scotland.

May 23, 1319.

Simon de Dryby.
Robert Ashman.
William de Thewell. } admirals of the ships going against the Scots.

1321.

Sir Hugh le Despenser; admiral.

May 19, 1322.

Robert Battayle; Cinque Ports.
John de Perburn or Perbroun. N.
Robert de Leybourne. W.

July 16, 1324.

Sir John de Cromwell; admiral of the sea-coasts, and captain of the king's mariners going to Gascony.

Aug. 5, 1324.

Sir Robert Beaudyn. W.
Sir John Sturmy. N.

Sept. 18, 1324.

Stephen Alard; admiral in the absence of sir Robert Beaudyn.

1325.

Sir Robert Sturmy.
Sir Nicholas Kyriel.
Sir John Felton. } admirals of the three English seas.

Jan. 2, 1326.

Sir Nicholas Kyriel.
Sir John Sturmy. } admirals of the Western fleets.

Sept. 19, 1326.

Sir Robert de Leybourne. N.

KING EDWARD III.

April 21, 1327.

John de Perburn, or Perbroun. N.

May 24, 1327.

Waresius de Valoignes. W.

April 6, 1333.

Henry Randolph, captain and admiral for the Scottish war.

July 16, 1333.

Sir William Clinton, captain and admiral of the Cinque Ports and places west of the river Thames.

Jan. 2, 1335.

Sir John de Norwich. N.
Sir Roger Higham. W.

April 4, 1335.

Sir John Howard, captain and admiral of the king's fleet of Great Yarmouth and the ports north of the Thames.

April 6, 1335.

Sir Robert Holand, captain and admiral of the fleet on the coast of Wales and part of Ireland.

April 24, 1335.

Sir John Athy or Athey, captain and admiral of the Irish fleet.

July 6, 1335.

Sir John Cobham, captain and admiral of the Cinque Ports and places west of the Thames.
Peter Bard, captain and admiral of the Cinque Ports and other western ports, to proceed against the Scots.

Feb. 10, 1336.

Sir Thomas Ughtred, captain and admiral. N.

April 10, 1336.

Sir John de Norwich, captain and admiral. N.
Sir Geoffrey Say, or Galfrid de Say, captain and admiral. W.

Nov. 8, 1336.

Sir John Roos or de Ros. N.

Jan. 14, 1337.

Sir Robert Ufford, and
Sir John Roos, appointed jointly admirals of the king's northern fleet.
Sir William Montacute, captain and admiral. W.

May 30, 1337.

Sir Geoffrey de Say, and
Sir Otho Grandison, commanders of the western fleet.

Aug. 11, 1337.

Sir Walter Manny, captain and admiral. N.
Sir William Burghersh, captain and admiral. W.

July 28, 1338.

Sir Thomas Drayton or Draiton. N.
Peter Bard. W.

Feb. 18, 1339.

Sir Robert Morley. N.
Sir William Trussell. W.

Feb. 20, 1340.

Sir Richard Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel. W.

March 6, 1340.

Sir Robert Morley, captain and admiral. N.

April 5, 1341.

Sir Robert Morley, admiral. N.

June 12, 1341.

Sir William Clinton, earl of Huntingdon, captain and admiral of the western fleet.

April 10, 1342.

Sir John de Montgomery. W.

Dec. 20, 1342.

Sir William Trussell. N.
Sir Robert Beaupel. W.

May 8, 1344.

Sir Robert Ufford, earl of Suffolk. N.
Sir Reginald de Cobham, captain and admiral. W.

Feb. 23, 1345.

Richard, earl of Arundel. W.

Jan. 25, 1347.

King Edward III., styled "*King of the Seas.*"

Feb. 23, 1347.

Sir John de Montgomery. W.

March 8, 1347.

Sir John Howard. N.

March 14, 1348.

Sir Walter Manny. N.
Sir Reginald Cobham. W.

June 6, 1348.

Sir Robert Morley. N.

Aug. 17, 1349.

Sir John Beauchamp; admiral of a fleet off Calais.

1350.

Robert de Causton. N.— *Spelman.*

July 22, 1350.

Sir Robert Morley, again.— *Spelman.*

March 8, 1351.

Sir William de Bohun, earl of Northampton, captain and admiral. W.

1352.

Thomas, earl of Warwick. W.— *Spelman.*

March, 1354.

John Gybon, admiral of a squadron.

March 5, 1355.

Sir Robert Morley. N.
Sir John Beauchamp. W.

Jan. 1356.

Robert Ledrede, admiral of a fleet going to Gascony for wine.

Aug. 8, 1356.

Robert Drouss, of Cork, admiral of the Irish fleet.

July 18, 1360.

Sir John Beauchamp, admiral of the king's Northern, Southern, and Western fleets.

Jan. 26, 1361.

Sir Robert Herle, admiral of the Northern, Southern, and Western fleets.

July 7, 1364.

Sir Ralph Spigurnell, admiral of the Northern and Western fleets.

April 28, 1369.

Sir Robert Ashton. W.

June 12, 1369.

Sir Nicholas Tamworth. N.

Feb. 6, 1370.

Sir Guy Bryan. W.
[Sir Guy Bryan was at sea in command of a squadron in January, 1370.]

May 30, 1370.

John, lord Neville. N.
Sir Guy Bryan, again. W.

July 8, 1370.

Sir Ralph Ferrers, admiral of the king's fleet going to Britanny.

Oct. 6, 1371.

Sir Robert Ashton, admiral. W.
Sir Ralph Ferrers, admiral. N.

March 7, 1372.

Sir Philip Courtenay, admiral. W.
Sir William de Neville. N.

Feb. 16, 1373.

Earl of Salisbury appointed captain of all ships and barges going to sea.

July 16, 1376.

William, earl of Suffolk. N.

Nov. 24, 1376.

Sir Michael de la Pole. N.
Sir Robert Hales, prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, admiral. W.

KING RICHARD II.

Aug. 14, 1377.

Sir Michael de la Pole. N.
Sir Robert Hales. W.

Dec. 5, 1377.

Thomas, earl of Warwick. N.
Richard, earl of Arundel. W.

Sept. 10, 1378.

Sir Hugh Calverley. W.

Nov. 5, 1378.

Sir Thomas Percy. N.

March 8, 1380.

Sir Philip Courtenay. W.

April 8, 1380.

Sir William de Elmham. N.

May 22, 1382.

Sir John Roche, or Roches, admiral of a fleet from Southampton, westward.

Oct. 26, 1382.

Sir Walter Fitz-Walter. N.
Sir John Roche. W.

Nov. 13, 1383.

Edward, earl of Devonshire. W.

Dec. 2, 1383.

Henry, earl of Northumberland. N.

Jan. 29, 1385.

Sir Thomas Percy, again. N. He was afterwards earl of Worcester, and was beheaded in 1402.
Sir John Radington, or Radlington, prior of St. John's of Jerusalem. W.

Feb. 22, 1386.

Sir Philip Darcy. N.

Dec. 10, 1386.

Richard, earl of Arundel, admiral of the North and West fleets; and held that office until May 18, 1389.

May 20, 1389.

John, lord Beaumont. N.
John, earl of Huntingdon. W.

May 31, 1389.

Sir John Roche, admiral of the West and North fleets.

June 22, 1389.

John, lord Beaumont. N.
John, earl of Huntingdon. W.

March 22, 1391.

Edward, earl of Rutland. N.

Nov. 29, 1391.

Edward, earl of Rutland, afterwards duke of Albemarle, admiral of the North and West fleets.

Aug. 30, 1393

Matthew Swetenham and Nicholas Macclesfield, made admirals of Ireland.

May 9, 1398.

John, marquess of Dorset, high admiral of the north and west fleets for life: he had been made admiral of the Irish fleet for life, Feb. 2, preceding.

KING HENRY IV.

Nov. 15, 1399.

Thomas, earl of Worcester, admiral of the north and west fleets, and admiral of the Irish fleet.

April 21, 1401.

Sir Thomas Rampston, or Rempston. W.

April 26, 1401.

Richard, lord Grey, of Codnor. N.

Nov. 5, 1403.

Thomas, lord Berkeley. W.

Nov. 18, 1403.

Sir Thomas Beaufort. N.

July 5, 1404.

James Dartasso, made admiral of Ireland.

Feb. 20, 1405.

Sir Thomas Lancaster (Plantagenet), 2d son to the king, afterwards duke of Clarence, high admiral of England.

April 28, 1406.

Nicholas Blackburne. N.
Richard Clyderow. W.

Dec. 23, 1406.

John, marquess of Dorset (earl of Somerset), admiral of the North and West fleets.

May 8, 1407.

Edmund, earl of Kent, high admiral of England.

Sept. 21, 1408.

Sir Thomas Beaufort, afterwards earl of Dorset and duke of Exeter, admiral of the North and West fleets for life.

KING HENRY V.

June 3, 1413.

Thomas, earl of Dorset (duke of Exeter in 1416), admiral of England, Ireland, Aquitaine, and Picardy.

Sept. 28, 1414.

Patrick Coterell and James Cornewalsche, appointed the king's admirals of Ireland, from Wykynglone Head to Leperisylond, for their lives.

Feb. 18, 1415.

Sir Thomas Carew, and
Sir Gilbert Talbot, appointed captains and leaders of men at arms at sea, in the absence of the earl of Dorset, with the usual powers of admirals.

July 6, 1416.

Thomas, lord Morley, admiral of a fleet going from London to Southampton.

July 26, 1416.

Sir Walter Hungerford, admiral of an expedition under the duke of Bedford, the king's lieutenant at sea.

July 20, 1417.

Edmund, earl of March, appointed the king's lieutenant at sea to bring the fleet to England, and then conduct it again with troops to the king.

July 25, 1417.

John, earl of Huntingdon, appointed the king's lieutenant, with all the powers of admiral, during the king's absence.

March 2, 1421.

Sir William Bardolf, appointed admiral of a fleet.

John, earl of Richmond and duke of Bedford, lord admiral.

KING HENRY VI.

1422.

John, duke of Bedford, *continued.*

Oct. 21, 1437.

John, duke of Exeter and earl of Huntingdon, and Henry his son, for their lives, lord admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine.

1448—1451.

William de la Pole, ditto; during the minority of Henry Holland, duke of Exeter.

July 23, 1451.

Henry, duke of Exeter.

KING EDWARD IV.

1461.

Richard, earl of Warwick and Salisbury, styled the "King-maker."

July 30, 1462.

William, earl of Kent.

Oct. 12, 1462.

Richard, duke of Gloucester, brother to the king.

Jan. 2, 1470.

Richard, earl of Warwick (aforesaid), captain of the town and citadel of Calais, constable of Dover Castle, and lord warden of the Cinque Ports.

1472.

Richard, duke of Gloucester, aforesaid.

KING RICHARD III.

July 25, 1483.

John, duke of Norfolk.

KING HENRY VII.

1485—1512.

John de Vere, earl of Oxford.

KING HENRY VIII.

John de Vere, earl of Oxford, *continued.*

Aug. 15, 1513.

Lord Edward Howard.

May 4, 1514.

Thomas, duke of Norfolk.

1525—1536.

Henry Fitzroy (natural son to the king), duke of Richmond and Somerset, and earl of Nottingham.

Aug. 16.

William, earl of Southampton.

July 18, 1540.

John, lord Russel.

June 27, 1542.

John, viscount Lisle, and baron of Malpas, high admiral.

KING EDWARD VI.

Feb. 17, 1547.

Thomas, lord Seymour, of Sudley, high admiral of England, Ireland, Wales, Calais, Boulogne, Marches of ditto, Normandy, Gascony, and Aquitaine, captain-general of the navy and seas: beheaded 20th January, 1549.

Oct. 28, 1549.

John, viscount Lisle, afterwards duke of Northumberland, high admiral.

May 4, 1550.

Edward, lord Clinton and Say.

QUEEN MARY.

March 20, 1554.

William, lord Howard, of Effingham, high admiral.

March 3, 1556.

Edward, lord Clinton and Say, afterwards earl of Lincoln.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Earl of Lincoln, *continued.*

1585—1619.

Charles, lord Howard of Effingham, afterwards earl of Nottingham.

KING JAMES I.

Earl of Nottingham, *continued.*

Jan. 28, 1619.

George, marquess of Buckingham, afterwards earl of Coventry and duke of Buckingham.

KING CHARLES I.

Duke of Buckingham, *continued.*

March 16, 1636.

Richard, lord Weston, and Robert, earl of Lindsey, great chamberlain of England.

Edward, earl of Dorset, lord chamberlain to the queen.

Francis, lord Cottington, chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer.

Sir Henry Vane, knt., comptroller of the household.

Sir John Coke, knt., and Sir Francis Windebank, knt., principal secretaries of state.

March 23, 1636.

Algernon, earl of Northumberland, lord admiral.

KING CHARLES I.

Robert, earl of Warwick, lord high admiral of England, for the parliament. *Surrendered his commission by an ordinance that members should have no employments.*

April 15, 1645.

A committee appointed by both Houses.

Arthur, earl of Essex.
Robert, earl of Warwick.
William, viscount Say and Sele.
Dudley, lord North.
William Earle; Philip Stapleton; J. Levelyn, jun.; Christopher Wray; J. Rolle; G. Greene; D. Hollis; J. Selden; F. Rouse; T. Eden; J. Lisle; Bulstrode Whitelocke.

April 28, 1645.

Appointed by the Commons.

Robert, earl of Warwick.
Messrs. Bense, and H. Pelham.

Feb. 12, 1649.

Messrs. Dean, Francis Popham, and R. Blake.

KING CHARLES II.

June 6, 1660.

H. R. H. JAMES, duke of YORK, brother to the king, lord high admiral of England. Resigned on the passing of the Test act.

July 9, 1673.

Prince RUPERT.
Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury, lord high chancellor.
Thomas, viscount Latimer, afterwards earl of Danby, lord high treasurer.
Arthur, earl of Anglesey, lord privy seal.
George, duke of Buckingham.
James, duke of Monmouth.
John, duke of Lauderdale.
James, duke of Ormond.
Henry, earl of Arlington, principal secretary of state.
Sir George Carteret, bart., vice chamberlain.
Henry Coventry, esq., principal secretary of state.
Edward Seymour.

Sept. 29, 1674.

Prince RUPERT.
Heneage, lord Finch, lord high chancellor.
Thomas, earl of Danby, lord high treasurer.
Arthur, earl of Anglesey, lord privy seal.
James, duke of Monmouth.
John, duke of Lauderdale.
James, duke of Ormond.
Henry, earl of Arlington.
Sir George Carteret, bart., vice chamberlain.
Henry Coventry.
Sir Joseph Williamson, knt.
Edward Seymour.

July 28, 1675.

Prince RUPERT.
Heneage, lord Finch, lord high chancellor.
Thomas, earl of Danby, lord high treasurer.
Arthur, earl of Anglesey, lord privy seal.
James, duke of Monmouth.
James, duke of Ormond.
Henry, earl of Arlington, principal secretary of state.
Thomas, earl of Ossory.
William, earl of Craven.
Sir George Carteret, bart., vice chamberlain.
Henry Coventry.
Sir Joseph Williamson, knt., principal secretary of state.
Edward Seymour.

Sept. 14, 1677.

Prince RUPERT.
Heneage, lord Finch, lord high chancellor.
Thomas, earl of Danby, lord high treasurer.
Arthur, earl of Anglesey, lord privy seal.
James, duke of Monmouth.
John, duke of Lauderdale.
James, duke of Ormond.
Thomas, earl of Ossory.
Henry, earl of Arlington, lord chamberlain of the household.
William, earl of Craven.
Sir George Carteret, bart., vice chamberlain.
Sir Joseph Williamson, knt., secretary of state
Sir John Ernley, bart.
Sir Thomas Chicheley, knt., master of the ordnance.
Edward Seymour.

Feb. 14, 1679.

Sir HENRY CAPEL, knt.
Hon. Daniel Finch.
Sir Thomas Lee, bart.
Sir Humphrey Winch, bart.
Sir Thomas Meeres, knt.
Edward Vaughan.
Edward Hales.

Feb. 19, 1680.

Hon. DANIEL FINCH, afterwards lord FINCH.
Sir Humphrey Winch, bart.
Sir Thomas Meeres, knt.
Edward Hales.
William, viscount Brounker, of Ireland.
Sir Thomas Littleton, bart.

Jan. 20, 1682.

DANIEL, lord FINCH, afterwards earl of NOTTINGHAM.
Sir Humphrey Winch, bart.
Sir Thomas Meeres, knt.
Edward Hales.
William, viscount Brounker.
Henry Savile.
Sir John Chicheley, knt.

Aug. 28, 1683.

DANIEL, earl of NOTTINGHAM.
Sir Humphrey Winch, bart.
Sir Thomas Meeres, knt.
Sir Edward Hales, bart.
Henry Savile.
Sir John Chicheley, knt.
Arthur Herbert.
John, lord Vaughan.

April 17, 1684.

DANIEL, earl of NOTTINGHAM.
Sir Humphrey Winch, bart.
Sir Thomas Meeres, knt.
Sir Edward Hales, bart.
Henry Savile.
Sir John Chicheley, knt.

Arthur Herbert.
John, lord Vaughan.
N. B. This commission was revoked May 22, 1684.

His majesty King CHARLES II. lord high admiral of England.

KING JAMES II.

King JAMES II. declared himself in council, lord high admiral and lord general of the navy; and he managed the admiralty affairs by Mr. Secretary Pepys all his reign.

KING WILLIAM III.

March 8, 1689.

Hon. ARTHUR HERBERT.
John, earl of Carberry.
Sir Michael Wharton, knt.
Sir Thomas Lee, bart.
Sir John Lowther, bart., of Whitehaven, and
William Sacheverell.

Jan. 20, 1690.

THOMAS, earl of PEMBROKE and MONTGOMERY.
John, earl of Carberry.
Sir Thomas Lee, bart.
Sir John Lowther, bart.
Sir John Chicheley, knt.

Jan. 23, 1691.

THOMAS, earl of PEMBROKE.
Sir Thomas Lee, bart.
Sir John Lowther, bart.
Sir Richard Onslow, bart.
Henry Priestman.
Anthony, viscount Falkland.
Robert Austen.

Nov. 16, 1691.

THOMAS, earl of PEMBROKE.
Sir John Lowther, bart.
Sir Richard Onslow, bart.
Henry Priestman.
Anthony, viscount Falkland.
Robert Austen, and
Sir Robert Rich, knt. and bart.

March 10, 1692.

CHARLES, lord CORNWALLIS.
Sir John Lowther, bart.
Sir Richard Onslow, bart.
Henry Priestman.
Anthony, viscount Falkland.
Robert Austen, and
Sir Robert Rich, bart.

April 15, 1693.

ANTHONY, viscount FALKLAND.
Sir John Lowther, bart.
Henry Priestman.
Robert Austen.
Sir Robert Rich, bart.
Henry Killegrew, and
Sir Ralph Delaval, bart.

May 2, 1694.

EDWARD RUSSELL, afterwards earl of ORFORD.
Sir John Lowther, bart.
Henry Priestman.
Robert Austen.
Sir Robert Rich, bart.
Sir George Rooke, knt.
Sir John Houblon, knt.

Feb. 24, 1696.

EDWARD RUSSELL.
Henry Priestman.
Robert Austen.
Sir Robert Rich, bart.
Sir George Rooke, knt.
Sir John Houblon, knt., and
James Kendal.

June 5, 1697.

EDWARD RUSSELL, now earl of ORFORD.
Henry Priestman.
Robert Austen.
Sir Robert Rich, bart.
Sir George Rooke, knt.
Sir John Houblon, knt.
James Kendal, and
Goodwin Wharton.

June 2, 1699.

JOHN, earl of BRIDGEWATER.
John, lord Haversham.
Sir Robert Rich, bart.
Sir George Rooke, knt.
Sir David Mitchell, knt.

April 4, 1701.

THOMAS, earl of PEMBROKE.
John, lord Haversham.
Sir George Rooke, knt.
Sir David Mitchell, knt.
George Churchill.

Jan. 18, 1702.

THOMAS, earl of PEMBROKE and MONTGOMERY, lord high admiral.

QUEEN ANNE.

May 20, 1702.

Prince GEORGE of DENMARK, lord high admiral of England; and,

June 28, 1707.

Prince GEORGE, lord high admiral of *Great Britain*; on account of the Union.

Commissioners appointed by Prince George of Denmark to be his Council.

May 20, 1702.

Sir George Rooke, knt.
Sir David Mitchell, knt.
George Churchill, and
Richard Hill.

April 30, 1704.

Sir George Rooke, knt.
Sir David Mitchell, knt.
George Churchill.
Richard Hill.
Hon. James Bridges, afterwards duke of Chandos.
Hon. Henry Paget, afterwards earl of Uxbridge.

Feb. 8, 1706.

Sir David Mitchell, knt.
George Churchill.
Richard Hill, and
Hon. Henry Paget.

June 28, 1707.

Sir David Mitchell, knt.
George Churchill.
Richard Hill.
Hon. Henry Paget.
Sir Cloudesley Shovel, knt.
Robert Walpole, afterwards prime minister.
Sir Stafford Fairborne, knt.

April 19, 1708.

David, earl of Wemyss.
George Churchill.

Council of Prince George of Denmark.

Richard Hill.
Hon. Henry Paget.
Sir Stafford Fairborne, knt., and
Sir John Leake, knt.

June 20, 1708.

David, earl of Wemyss.
George Churchill.
Richard Hill.
Hon. Henry Paget.
Sir John Leake, knt.
Sir James Wishart, knt.
Robert Fairfax.

} Council of Prince George of Denmark.

The prince died October 28, 1708, and Queen Anne acted by secretary Burchett.

LORD HIGH ADMIRALS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Nov. 29, 1708.

THOMAS, earl of PEMBROKE, lord high admiral of Great Britain, with a fee of 300 marks per annum.

Nov. 8, 1709.

EDWARD, earl of ORFORD.
Sir John Leake, knt.
Sir George Byng, knt., afterwards viscount Torrington.
George Dodington, and
Paul Methuen.

Oct. 4, 1710.

Sir JOHN LEAKE, knt.
Sir George Byng, knt.
George Dodington.
Paul Methuen.
Sir William Drake, bart., and
John Aislabie.

Sept. 30, 1712.

THOMAS, earl of STRAFFORD.
Sir John Leake, knt.
Sir George Byng, knt.
Sir William Drake, bart.
John Aislabie.
Sir James Wishart, knt., and
George Clarke.

April 9, 1714.

THOMAS, earl of STRAFFORD.
Sir John Leake, knt.
Sir William Drake, bart.
Sir James Wishart, knt.
George Clarke, and
Sir George Beaumont, bart.

KING GEORGE I.

Oct. 14, 1714.

EDWARD, earl of ORFORD.
Sir George Byng, knt.
George Dodington.
Sir John Jennings, knt.
Sir Charles Turner, knt.
Abraham Stanyan, and
George Baillie.

April 16, 1717.

JAMES, earl of BERKELEY.
Matthew Aylmer, esq.; afterwards lord Aylmer.
Sir George Byng, knt.
Sir John Jennings, knt.
John Cockburne, and
William Chetwynd.

March 19, 1718.

JAMES, earl of BERKELEY.
Sir George Byng, knt.
Sir John Jennings, knt.
John Cockburne.
William Chetwynd.
Sir John Norris, knt.; and
Sir Charles Wager, knt.

Oct. 10, 1721.

JAMES, earl of BERKELEY.
Sir John Jennings, knt.
John Cockburne.
William Chetwynd.
Sir John Norris, knt.
Sir Charles Wager, knt.; and
Daniel Pulteney.

June 11, 1725.

JAMES, earl of BERKELEY.
Sir John Jennings, knt.
John Cockburne.
William Chetwynd.
Sir John Norris, knt.
Sir Charles Wager, knt., and
Sir George Oxenden, bart.

KING GEORGE II.

Aug. 2, 1727.

GEORGE, viscount TORRINGTON.
John Cockburne, esq.
Sir John Norris, knt.
Sir Charles Wager, knt.
Sir Thomas Lyttleton, bart.
George, viscount Malpas, K. B.; afterwards earl of Cholmondeley, and
Samuel Molyneux.

June 1, 1728.

GEORGE, viscount TORRINGTON.
John Cockburne.
Sir John Norris, knt.
Sir Charles Wager, knt.
Sir Thomas Lyttleton, bart.
George, viscount Malpas, and
Sir William Yonge, K. B.

May 19, 1729.

GEORGE, viscount TORRINGTON.
John Cockburne.
Sir John Norris, knt.
Sir Charles Wager, knt.
Sir Thomas Lyttleton, bart.
Sir William Yonge, K. B., and
Lord Archibald Hamilton.

May 13, 1730.

GEORGE, viscount TORRINGTON.
John Cockburne.
Sir Charles Wager, knt.
Sir Thomas Lyttleton, bart.
Lord Archibald Hamilton.
Sir Thomas Frankland, bart.; and
Thomas Winnington.

June 15, 1732.

GEORGE, viscount TORRINGTON.
Sir Charles Wager, knt.
Sir Thomas Lyttleton, bart.
Lord Archibald Hamilton.
Sir Thomas Frankland, bart.

Thomas Winnington, and
Thomas Clutterbuck.

Jan. 25, 1733.

Sir CHARLES WAGER, knt.
Sir Thomas Lyttleton, bart.
Lord Archibald Hamilton.
Sir Thomas Frankland, bart.
Thomas Winnington.
Thomas Clutterbuck, and
Lord Harry Poulett, afterwards duke of Bolton.

May 22, 1736.

Sir CHARLES WAGER, knt.
Sir Thomas Lyttleton, bart.
Lord Archibald Hamilton.
Sir Thomas Frankland, bart.
Thomas Clutterbuck, esq.
Lord Harry Poulett, and
John Campbell.

March 13, 1738.

Sir CHARLES WAGER, knt.
Sir Thomas Lyttleton, bart.
Sir Thomas Frankland, bart.
Thomas Clutterbuck.
Lord Harry Poulett.
John Campbell, and
Lord Vere Beauclerk, afterwards lord Vere.

May 14, 1741.

Sir CHARLES WAGER, knt.
Sir Thomas Frankland, bart.
Lord Harry Poulett.
John Campbell.
Lord Vere Beauclerk.
John, viscount Glenorchy, and
Edward Thompson.

March 19, 1742.

DANIEL, earl of WINCHILSEA and NOTTINGHAM.
John Cockburne.
Lord Archibald Hamilton.
Charles, lord Baltimore.
Philip Cavendish.
George Lee, LL. D., and
Hon. John Trevor.

Dec. 13, 1743.

DANIEL, earl of WINCHILSEA and NOTTINGHAM.
John Cockburne.
Lord Archibald Hamilton.
Charles, lord Baltimore.
George Lee, LL. D.
Sir Charles Hardy, knt., and
Thomas Philipson.

Dec. 27, 1744.

JOHN, duke of BEDFORD.
John, earl of Sandwich.
Lord Archibald Hamilton.
Lord Vere Beauclerk.
Charles, lord Baltimore.
George Anson, and
George Grenville.

April 20, 1745.

JOHN, duke of BEDFORD.
John, earl of Sandwich.
Lord Archibald Hamilton.
Lord Vere Beauclerk.
George Anson.
George Grenville, and
Hon. Henry Bilson Legge.

Feb. 22, 1746

JOHN, duke of BEDFORD.
John, earl of Sandwich.
Lord Vere Beauclerk.
George Anson.
George Grenville.
Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, and
William Wildman, viscount Barrington.

Feb. 1747.

JOHN, duke of BEDFORD.
John, earl of Sandwich.
Lord Vere Beauclerk.
George Anson, afterwards lord Anson.
William Wildman, viscount Barrington.
William, viscount Duncannon, and
Welbore Ellis.

Feb. 10, 1748.

JOHN, earl of SANDWICH.
Lord Vere Beauclerk.
George, lord Anson.
William Wildman, viscount Barrington.
William, viscount Duncannon.
Welbore Ellis, and
Hon. John Stanhope.

Nov. 18, 1749.

JOHN, earl of SANDWICH.
George, lord Anson.
William Wildman, viscount Barrington.
William, viscount Duncannon.
Welbore Ellis.
Hon. Thomas Villiers, and
Granville Leveson, viscount Trentham, afterwards earl Gower.

June 22, 1751.

GEORGE, lord ANSON.
William Wildman, viscount Barrington.
William, viscount Duncannon.
Welbore Ellis.
Hon. Thomas Villiers.
William Rowley, and
Hon. Edward Boscawen.

April 6, 1754.

GEORGE, lord ANSON.
William, viscount Duncannon.
Welbore Ellis.
Hon. Thomas Villiers.
Sir William Rowley, K. B.
Hon. Edward Boscawen, and
Hon. Charles Townshend.

Dec. 23, 1755.

GEORGE, lord ANSON.
William, viscount Duncannon, afterwards earl of Besborough.
Hon. Thomas Villiers.
Sir William Rowley, K. B.
Hon. Edward Boscawen.
John, viscount Bateman.
Hon. Richard Edgcumbe, afterwards lord Edgcumbe.

Nov. 19, 1756.

RICHARD, earl TEMPLE.
Hon. Edward Boscawen.
Temple West.
John Pitt.

George Hay, LL. D.
Thomas Orby Hunter, and
Gilbert Elliot.

Dec. 11, 1756.

RICHARD, earl TEMPLE.
Hon. Edward Boscawen.
Temple West.
George Hay, LL. D.
Thomas Orby Hunter.
Gilbert Elliot, and
Hon. John Forbes.

April 6, 1757.

DANIEL, earl of WINCHILSEA and NOTTINGHAM.
Sir William Rowley, K. B.
Hon. Edward Boscawen.
Gilbert Elliot.
John, lord Carysfort.
Savage Mostyn.
Hon. Edwin Sandys (afterwards lord Sandys).

July 2, 1757.

GEORGE, lord ANSON.
Hon. Edward Boscawen.
Temple West.
George Hay, LL. D.
Thomas Orby Hunter, Esq.
Gilbert Elliot, and
Hon. John Forbes.

KING GEORGE III.

March 21, 1761.

GEORGE, lord ANSON.
Hon. Edward Boscawen.
George Hay, LL. D.
Thomas Orby Hunter.
Hon. John Forbes.
Hans Stanley.
George Bussey, viscount Villiers.
Thomas Pelham.

June 19, 1762.

GEORGE MONTAGU DUNK, earl of HALIFAX.
George Hay, LL. D.
Thomas Orby Hunter.
Hon. John Forbes.
Hans Stanley.
George B. viscount Villiers.
Thomas Pelham, afterwards lord Pelham.

Jan. 1, 1763.

Hon. GEORGE GRENVILLE.
George Hay, LL. D.
Thomas Orby Hunter.
Hon. John Forbes.
Rt. hon. Hans Stanley.
John, lord Carysfort.
James Harris.

April 23, 1763.

JOHN, earl of SANDWICH.
George Hay, LL. D.
Rt. hon. Hans Stanley.
John, lord Carysfort.
Richard, viscount Howe.
Henry, lord Digby.
Thomas Pitt.

Sept. 10, 1763.

JOHN, earl of EGMONT.
George Hay, LL. D.
Rt. hon. Hans Stanley.
John, lord Carysfort.
Richard, viscount Howe.
Henry, lord Digby.
Thomas Pitt.

Aug. 30, 1765.

JOHN, earl of EGMONT.
Thomas Pitt, afterwards lord Camelford.
Sir Charles Saunders, K. B.
Hon. Augustus Keppel.
Charles Townshend.
Sir William Meredyth, bart.
John Buller.

Dec. 21, 1765.

JOHN, earl of EGMONT.
Sir Charles Saunders, K. B.
Hon. Augustus Keppel.
Charles Townshend.
Sir William Meredyth, bart.
John Buller, and
Hon. John Yorke.

Sept. 10, 1766.

Sir CHARLES SAUNDERS, K. B.
Hon. Augustus Keppel, afterwards viscount Keppel.
Charles Townshend.
Sir William Meredyth, bart.
John Buller.
Henry, viscount Palmerston.
Sir George Yonge, bart.

Dec. 10, 1766.

Sir EDWARD HAWKE, K. B., afterwards lord HAWKE.
Charles Townshend.
John Buller.
Henry, viscount Palmerston.
Sir George Yonge, bart.
Sir Piercy Brett, knt., and
Charles Jenkinson.

March 19, 1768.

Sir EDWARD HAWKE, K. B.
Charles Townshend.
John Buller.
Henry, viscount Palmerston.
Sir George Yonge, bart.
Sir Piercy Brett, knt.
Lord Charles Spencer.

Feb. 24, 1770.

Sir EDWARD HAWKE, K. B.
John Buller.
Henry, viscount Palmerston.
Lord Charles Spencer.
Wilmot, viscount Lisburne.
Francis Holburne, and
Hon. Charles James Fox.

Jan. 12, 1771.

JOHN, earl of SANDWICH.
John Buller.
Henry, viscount Palmerston.
Lord Charles Spencer.
Wilmot, viscount Lisburne.
Francis Holburne, and
Hon. Charles James Fox.

Jan. 26. 1771.

JOHN, earl of SANDWICH.

John Buller.
Henry, viscount Palmerston.
Lord Charles Spencer.
Wilmot, viscount Lisburne.
Hon. Charles James Fox.
Hon. Augustus John Hervey.

May 6, 1772.

JOHN, earl of SANDWICH.
John Buller.
Henry, viscount Palmerston.
Lord Charles Spencer.
Wilmot, viscount Lisburne.
Hon. Augustus John Hervey.
Thomas Bradshaw.

Dec. 4, 1774.

JOHN, earl of SANDWICH.
John Buller.
Henry, viscount Palmerston.
Lord Charles Spencer.
Wilmot, viscount Lisburne.
Hon. Augustus John Hervey (afterwards earl of Bristol), and
Henry Penton.

April 6, 1775.

JOHN, earl of SANDWICH.
John Buller.
Henry, viscount Palmerston.
Lord Charles Spencer.
Wilmot, viscount Lisburne.
Henry Penton, and
Sir Hugh Palliser, bart.

Dec. 4, 1777.

JOHN, earl of SANDWICH.
John Buller.
Lord Charles Spencer.
Wilmot, now earl of Lisburne.
Henry Penton.
Sir Hugh Palliser, bart.
Constantine John, lord Mulgrave.

April, 1779.

JOHN, earl of SANDWICH.
John Buller.
Lord Charles Spencer.
Wilmot, earl of Lisburne.
Henry Penton.
Constantine John, lord Mulgrave.
Robert Man.

July 6, 1779.

JOHN, earl of SANDWICH.
John Buller.
Wilmot, earl of Lisburne.
Henry Penton.
Constantine John, lord Mulgrave.
Robert Man, and
Bamber Gascoigne.

Sept. 6, 1780.

JOHN, earl of SANDWICH.
Wilmot, earl of Lisburne.
Henry Penton.
Constantine John, lord Mulgrave.
Bamber Gascoigne.
Honourable Charles-Francis Greville, and
George Darby.

March 30, 1782.

Hon. AUGUSTUS KEPPEL.
Sir Robert Harland, bart.
Hugh Pigot.
William, viscount Duncannon.
Hon. John Townshend.
Charles Brett, and
Richard Hopkins.

July 13, 1782.

AUGUSTUS, viscount KEPPEL.
Sir Robert Harland, bart.
Hugh Pigot.
Charles Brett.
Richard Hopkins.
Hon. John Jeffreys Pratt, and
John Aubrey.

Jan. 28, 1783.

RICHARD, viscount HOWE.
Hugh Pigot.
Charles Brett.
Richard Hopkins.
Hon. John Jeffreys Pratt.
John Aubrey, and
Hon. John Leveson Gower.

April 8, 1783.

AUGUSTUS, viscount KEPPEL.
Hugh Pigot.
William, viscount Duncannon.
Hon. John Townshend.
Sir John Lindsay, K. B.
William Jolliffe, and
Whitshed Keene.

Dec. 30, 1783.

RICHARD, viscount HOWE.
Charles Brett.
Hon. John Jeffreys Pratt.
Hon. John Leveson Gower.
Henry, lord Apsley.
Hon. Charles-George Perceval; afterwards lord Arden.
James Modyford Heywood.

April 2, 1784.

RICHARD, viscount HOWE; afterwards earl HOWE.
Charles Brett.
Richard Hopkins.
Hon. John Jeffreys Pratt; afterwards viscount Bayham.
Hon. John Leveson Gower.
Henry, lord Apsley.
Hon. Charles-George Perceval, lord Arden.

July 16, 1788.

JOHN, earl of CHATHAM.
Richard Hopkins.
John Jeffreys, viscount Bayham.
Hon. John Leveson Gower.
Henry, lord Apsley.
Charles-George, lord Arden.
Samuel, lord Hood.

Aug. 12, 1789.

JOHN, earl of CHATHAM.
Richard Hopkins.
Charles-George, lord Arden.
Samuel, lord Hood.
Robert, viscount Belgrave.
Sir Francis S. Drake, bart.: died in Nov. 1789.
Hon. John-Thomas Townshend.

Jan. 19, 1790.
JOHN, earl of CHATHAM.
Richard Hopkins.
Charles-George, lord Arden.
Samuel, lord Hood.
Robert, viscount Belgrave.
Hon. John-Thomas Townshend.
Alan Gardner.

June 25, 1791.
JOHN, earl of CHATHAM.
Charles-George, lord Arden.
Samuel, lord Hood.
Hon. John-Thomas Townshend.
Alan Gardner.
John Smyth, and
Charles Small Pybus.

May 4, 1793.
JOHN, earl of CHATHAM.
Charles-George, lord Arden.
Samuel, lord Hood.
Alan Gardner.
John Smyth.
Charles Small Pybus, and
Philip Affleck.

May, 1794.
JOHN, earl of CHATHAM.
Charles-George, lord Arden.
Samuel, lord Hood.
Alan Gardner.
Charles Small Pybus.
Philip Affleck, and
Sir Charles Middleton, bart.

Dec. 20, 1794.
GEORGE-JOHN, earl SPENCER.
Charles-George, lord Arden.
Samuel, lord Hood.
Sir Alan Gardner, bart.
Charles Small Pybus.
Philip Affleck, and
Sir Charles Middleton, bart.

Mar. 2, 1795.
GEORGE-JOHN, earl SPENCER.
Charles-George, lord Arden.
Charles Small Pybus.
Sir Charles Middleton, bart.
Lord Hugh Seymour.
Sir Philip Stephens, bart., and
James Gambier.

Dec. 2, 1795.
GEORGE-JOHN, earl SPENCER.
Charles-George, lord Arden.
Charles Small Pybus.
Lord Hugh Seymour.
Sir Philip Stephens, bart.
James Gambier, and
William Young.

July, 1797.
GEORGE-JOHN, earl SPENCER.
Charles-George, lord Arden.
Lord Hugh Seymour.
Sir Philip Stephens, bart.
James Gambier.
William Young, and
Thomas Wallace.

Sept. 18, 1798.
GEORGE-JOHN, earl SPENCER.
Charles-George, lord Arden.
Sir Philip Stephens, bart.
James Gambier.
William Young.
Thomas Wallace, and
Robert Man.

July 10, 1800.
GEORGE-JOHN, earl SPENCER.
Charles-George, lord Arden.
Sir Philip Stephens, bart.
James Gambier.
William Young.
Robert Man, and
Hon. William Eliot.

Feb. 19, 1801.
JOHN, earl ST. VINCENT.
Sir Philip Stephens, bart.
Hon. William Eliot.
Sir Thomas Troubridge, bart.
James Adams.
John Markham, and
William Garthshore.

Jan. 17, 1804.
JOHN, earl ST. VINCENT.
Sir Philip Stephens, bart.
Sir Thomas Troubridge, bart.
James Adams.
John Markham.
John Lemon, and
Sir Harry Burrard Neale, bart.

May 15, 1804.
HENRY, viscount MELVILLE.
Sir Philip Stephens, bart.
James Gambier.
Sir Harry Burrard Neale, bart.
Sir John Colpoys, K. B.
Philip Patton, and
William Dickinson, jun.

Sept. 13, 1804.
HENRY, viscount MELVILLE.
Sir Philip Stephens, bart.
James Gambier.
Sir John Colpoys, K. B.
Philip Patton.
William Dickinson, jun., and
Sir Evan Nepean, bart.

May 2, 1805.
Sir CHARLES MIDDLETON, created lord BARHAM.
Sir Philip Stephens, bart.
James Gambier.
Philip Patton.
William Dickinson, jun.
Sir Evan Nepean, bart., and
George, lord Garlies.

Feb. 10, 1806.
Hon. CHARLES GREY.
Sir Philip Stephens, bart.
John Markham.
Sir Charles Morice Pole, bart.
Sir Harry Burrard Neale, bart.
Lord William Russell.
William, lord Kensington.

Sept. 29, 1806.
Rt. hon. THOMAS GRENVILLE.
Sir Philip Stephens, bart.
John Markham.
Sir Charles Morice Pole, bart.

Sir Harry Burrard Neale, bart.
Lord William Russell.
William, lord Kensington.

Oct. 23, 1806.

Rt. hon. THOMAS GRENVILLE.
John Markham.
Sir Harry Burrard Neale, bart.
Lord William Russell.
William, lord Kensington.
Thomas-Francis Fremantle.
William Frankland.

April 6, 1807.

HENRY, lord MULGRAVE.
James Gambier.
Sir Richard Bickerton, bart.
William Johnstone Hope.
Robert Ward.
Henry-John, lord Palmerston.
James Buller.

May 9, 1808.

HENRY, lord MULGRAVE.
Sir Richard Bickerton, bart.
William Johnstone Hope.
Robert Ward.
Henry-John, viscount Palmerston.
James Buller.
William Domett.

Nov. 24, 1809.

HENRY, lord MULGRAVE.
Sir Richard Bickerton, bart.
Robert Ward.
James Buller.
William Domett.
Robert Moorsom.
William, viscount Lowther.

May 1, 1810.

Rt. hon. CHARLES YORKE.
Sir Richard Bickerton, bart.
Robert Ward.
James Buller.
William Domett.
Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, knt.
Hon. Frederick John Robinson.

June 17, 1811.

Rt. hon. CHARLES YORKE.
Sir Richard Bickerton, bart.
James Buller.
William Domett.
Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, knt.
Hon. Frederick John Robinson.
Horatio, lord Walpole.

March 25, 1812.

Rt. hon. ROBERT, viscount MELVILLE.
William Domett.
Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, knt.
Hon. Frederick John Robinson.
Horatio, lord Walpole.
Rt. hon. William Dundas.
George Johnstone Hope.

Oct. 5, 1812.

Rt. hon. ROBERT, viscount MELVILLE.
William Domett.
Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, knt.
Rt. hon. William Dundas.
George-Johnstone Hope.
Sir George Warrender, bart.
John Osborn.

May 18, 1813.

Rt. hon. ROBERT, viscount MELVILLE.
William Domett.
Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, knt.
Rt. hon. William Dundas.
Sir George Warrender, bart.
John Osborn, and
Lord Henry Paulet.

Oct. 23, 1813.

Rt. hon. ROBERT, viscount MELVILLE.
Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, knt.
Rt. hon. William Dundas.
George Johnstone Hope.
Sir George Warrender, bart.
John Osborn, and
Lord Henry Paulet.

Aug. 23, 1814.

Rt. hon. ROBERT, viscount MELVILLE.
Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, knt.
George-Johnstone Hope.
Sir George Warrender, bart.
John Osborn.
Lord Henry Paulet, and
Barrington Pope Blachford.

May 24, 1816.

Rt. hon. ROBERT, viscount MELVILLE.
Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K. C. B.
Sir George Hope, K. C. B.
Sir George Warrender, bart.
John Osborn.
Sir Graham Moore, K. C. B.
Henry, marquess of Worcester.

April 2, 1818.

Rt. hon. ROBERT, viscount MELVILLE.
Sir George Warrender, bart.
John Osborn.
Sir Graham Moore, K. C. B.
Henry, marquess of Worcester.
Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B.
Sir Henry Hotham, K. C. B.

March 15, 1819.

Rt. hon. ROBERT, viscount MELVILLE.
Sir George Warrender, bart.
Sir John Osborn, bart.
Sir Graham Moore, K. C. B.
Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B.
Sir Henry Hotham, K. C. B.
Sir George Clerk, bart.

March 13, 1820.

Rt. hon. ROBERT, viscount MELVILLE.
Sir William-Johnstone Hope, K. C. B.
Sir George Warrender, bart.
Sir John Osborn, bart.
Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B.
Sir Henry Hotham, K. C. B.
Sir George Clerk, bart.

Feb. 8, 1822.

Rt. hon. ROBERT, viscount MELVILLE.
Sir William Johnstone Hope, K. C. B.
Sir John Osborn, bart.
Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B.
Sir Henry Hotham, K. C. B.
Sir George Clerk, bart.
William Robert Keith Douglas.

March 23, 1822.

Rt. hon. ROBERT, viscount MELVILLE.
Sir William Johnstone Hope, K. C. B.

Sir John Osborn, bart.
Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B.
Sir George Clerk, bart.

Feb. 16, 1824.

Rt. hon. ROBERT, viscount MELVILLE.
Sir William Johnstone Hope, K. C. B.
Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B.
Sir George Clerk, bart.
William Robert Keith Douglas.

May 2, 1827.

His royal highness, WILLIAM HENRY, duke of CLARENCE, LORD HIGH ADMIRAL of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

H. R. H. COUNCIL. (Council of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence.)

Vice adm. sir William Johnstone Hope, G. C. B.
Vice adm. Rt. hon. sir George Cockburn, G. C. B.
William-Robert Keith Douglas.
John Evelyn Denison.

Feb. 4, 1828.

Vice adm. sir William Johnstone Hope, G. C. B.
Vice adm. Rt. hon. sir George Cockburn, G. C. B.
Sir George Clerk, bart.
George-Charles, earl of Brecknock.

March 12, 1828.

Vice adm. Rt. hon. sir George Cockburn, G. C. B.
Sir George Clerk, bart.
George-Charles, earl of Brecknock.
Rear admiral sir Edward-William Campbell Rich Owen, K. C. B.

[The duke of Clarence resigned the office of lord high admiral, Aug. 12, 1828.]

COMMISSIONERS
For executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, &c.

Sept. 19, 1828.

Rt. hon. ROBERT, viscount MELVILLE.
Vice admiral sir George Cockburn.
Vice Admiral sir Henry Hotham.
Sir George Clerk, bart.
George-Charles, earl of Brecknock.

July 15, 1829.

Rt. hon. ROBERT, viscount MELVILLE.
Vice admiral sir George Cockburn.
Vice admiral sir Henry Hotham.
Sir George Clerk, bart.
Frederick, viscount Castlereagh.

July 31, 1830.

Rt. hon. ROBERT, viscount MELVILLE.
Vice admiral sir George Cockburn.
Vice admiral sir Henry Hotham.
Frederick, viscount Castlereagh.
Charles Ross.

Nov. 25, 1830.

Rt. hon. sir JAMES-ROBERT-GEORGE GRAHAM, bart.
Rear admiral sir Thomas Masterman Hardy.
Rear admiral hon. George Heneage L. Dundas.
Sir Samuel-John Brooke Pechell, bart.
Hon. George Barrington.

June 8, 1832.

Rt. hon. sir JAMES-ROBERT-GEORGE GRAHAM, bart.
Rear admiral sir T. M. Hardy.
Rear admiral hon. George Heneage L. Dundas.
Sir Samuel-John Brooke Pechell, bart.
Hon. George Barrington.
Henry Labouchere.

April 13, 1833.

Rt. hon. sir JAMES R. G. GRAHAM, bart.
Rear admiral sir T. M. Hardy.
Rear admiral hon. George Heneage L. Dundas.
Sir Samuel-John Brooke Pechell, bart.
Henry Labouchere, and
Hon. Maurice-Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley.

June 11, 1834.

Rt. hon. GEORGE, lord AUCKLAND.
Rear admiral sir T. M. Hardy.
Rear admiral hon. George Heneage L. Dundas.
Sir Samuel-John Brooke Pechell, bart.
Henry Labouchere, and
Hon. Maurice-Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley.

Aug. 1, 1834.

Rt. hon. GEORGE, lord AUCKLAND.
Hon. George-Heneage-Lawrence Dundas.
Sir Samuel-John Brooke Pechell, bart.
Henry Labouchere, and
Hon. M. F. Fitzhardinge Berkeley.

Nov. 1, 1834.

Rt. hon. GEORGE, lord AUCKLAND.
Rear admiral sir Charles Adam.
Rear admiral sir William Parker.
Sir Samuel-John Brooke Pechell, bart.
Henry Labouchere, and
Hon. M. F. Fitzhardinge Berkeley.

Dec. 23, 1834.

THOMAS-PHILIP, earl de GREY.
Vice admiral sir George Cockburn.
Sir John Poo Beresford, bart.
Sir Charles Rowley, K. C. B.
Anthony, lord Ashley.
Rt. hon. Maurice Fitzgerald.

April 25, 1835.

Rt. hon. GEORGE, lord AUCKLAND.
Rear admiral sir Charles Adam.
Rear admiral sir William Parker.
Capt. George Elliot.
Sir Edward-Thomas Troubridge, bart.
Archibald, lord Dalmeny.

Sept. 19, 1835.

GILBERT, earl of MINTO.
Rear admiral sir Charles Adam.
Rear admiral sir William Parker.
Capt. George Elliot.
Sir Edward-Thomas Troubridge, bart.
Archibald, lord Dalmeny.

July 22, 1837.

GILBERT, earl of MINTO.
Vice admiral, sir Charles Adam.
Rear admiral sir William Parker.
Sir Edward-Thomas Troubridge, bart.
Archibald, lord Dalmeny.
Hon. Maurice F. Fitzhardinge Berkeley.

March 5, 1839.

GILBERT, earl of MINTO.
Sir Charles Adam.
Sir William Parker.
Sir Edward-Thomas Troubridge, bart.
Sir Samuel-John Brooke Pechell, bart.
Archibald, lord Dalmeny.

June 25, 1841.

GILBERT, earl of MINTO.
Sir Charles Adam.

Sir Edward-Thomas Troubridge, bart.
Sir Samuel-John B. Pechell, bart.
Archibald, lord Dalmeny.
Capt. James Whitley Deans Dundas, C. B.

Sept. 8, 1841.

THOMAS, earl of HADDINGTON.
Admiral sir George Cockburn.
Vice admiral sir William Hall Gage.
Sir George-Francis Seymour, knt.
Hon. William Gordon, capt. R. N.
Hon. Henry-Thomas Lowry Corry.

May 22, 1844.

THOMAS, earl of HADDINGTON.
Admiral sir George Cockburn.
Vice admiral sir William Hall Gage.
Rear admiral William Bowles.
Hon. William Gordon.
Hon. Henry-Thomas Lowry Corry.

Feb. 12, 1845.

THOMAS, earl of HADDINGTON.
Admiral sir George Cockburn.
Vice admiral sir William Hall Gage
Rear admiral William Bowles.
Hon. William Gordon.
Hon. Henry Fitzroy.

Jan. 13, 1846.

EDWARD, earl of ELLENBOROUGH.
Admiral sir George Cockburn.
Vice admiral sir William Hall Gage.
Rear admiral William Bowles.
Hon. William Gordon.
Hon. Henry Fitzroy.

Feb. 17, 1846.

EDWARD, earl of ELLENROUGH.
Admiral sir George Cockburn.
Vice admiral sir William Hall Gage.
Rear admiral William Bowles.
Hon. Henry Fitzroy.
Hon. Henry-John Rous.

July 13, 1846.

GEORGE, earl of AUCKLAND.
Vice admiral sir William Parker.
Rear admiral James Whitley Deans Dundas, C. B.
Hon. captain Maurice-Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, C. B.
Capt. lord John Hay, C. B.
Hon. William-Francis Cowper.

July 24, 1846.

GEORGE, earl of AUCKLAND.
Vice admiral sir Charles Adam.
Rear admiral James Whitley Deans Dundas, C. B.
Hon. captain Maurice-Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, C. B.
Capt. lord John Hay, C. B.
Hon. William-Francis Cowper.

July 20, 1847.

GEORGE, earl of AUCKLAND.
Rear admiral James Whitley Deans Dundas, C. B.
Rear admiral Henry Prescott.
Hon. captain Maurice-Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, C. B.
Capt. lord John Hay, C. B.
Hon. William-Francis Cowper.

Dec. 23, 1847.

GEORGE, earl of AUCKLAND.
Rear admiral James Whitley Deans Dundas, C.B.
Hon. captain Maurice-Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, C. B.
Capt. lord John Hay, C. B.
Capt. Alexander Milne.
Hon. William-Francis Cowper.

Jan. 18, 1849.

Sir FRANCIS THORNHILL BARING, bart., M. P.
Rear admiral James Whitley Deans Dundas, C.B.
Hon. Maurice-Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, now rear admiral, C. B.
Capt. lord John Hay, C. B.
Capt. Alexander Milne.
Hon. William-Francis Cowper.

Jan. 30, 1850.

Sir FRANCIS THORNHILL BARING, bart.
Rear admiral James Whitley Deans Dundas, C.B.
Rear admiral hon. Maurice-Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, C. B.
Capt. Houston Stewart, C. B.
Capt. Alexander Milne.
Hon. William-Francis Cowper.

The PRESENT (1850) Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.

SECRETARIES OF THE ADMIRALTY SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

[Samuel Pepys, esq., the then Secretary, was dismissed at the Revolution.]

1689. March. Phineas Bowles, esq.
1690. Jan. 17. James Southern, esq.
1694. Aug. 1. William Bridgeman, esq.
1695. The preceding, and Josiah Burchett, esq. jointly.
Jan.
1698. June 24. Josiah Burchett, esq. M. P., *alone.*
1742. Oct. 14. Thomas Corbett, esq. M. P.
1751. May 1. John Cleveland, esq. M. P.
1763. June 19. Philip Stephens, esq., afterwards sir Philip Stephens, bart.
1795. Mar. 3. Evan Nepean, esq., afterwards sir Evan Nepean, bart.
1804. Jan. 21. William Marsden, esq.
1807. June 24. Hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, M. P., afterwards lord Maryborough.
1809. Oct. 9. John-Wilson Croker, esq. M. P., privy councillor in 1827.
1830. Nov. 29. Hon. George Elliot, capt. R. N., M. P.
1834. Dec. 24. Rt. hon. George Robert Dawson.
1835. Apr. 27. Charles Wood, esq., afterwards sir Charles Wood, bart.
1839. Oct. 4. Richard More O'Ferral, esq. M. P.
1841. June 9. John Parker, esq. M. P.
— Sept. 10. Hon. Sidney Herbert, M. P.
1845. Feb. 13. Rt. hon. H. T. Lowry Corry, M. P.
1846. July 13. Henry-George Ward, esq. M. P.
1849. May 21. John Parker, esq., M. P. The PRESENT (1850) Secretary.

SECOND SECRETARIES TO THE ADMIRALTY SINCE 1702.[1]

1702. May 20. George Clarke, esq. joint secretary, to Oct. 25, 1705.
1728. June 25. Thomas Corbett, esq., deputy and afterwards joint secretary, to Oct. 13, 1742.
1744. Nov. 17. Robert Osborne, esq., deputy secretary.
1746. Aug. 4. John Cleveland, esq., second secretary, to May 1, 1750.
1756. June 15. John Milnes, esq., deputy secretary.
1759. Oct. 16. Philip Stephens, esq., second secretary.
1764. June 28. Charles Fearne, esq., deputy secretary.
1766. Nov. 11. Sir George Jackson, knt., deputy secretary.
1782. June 3. John Ibbotson, esq., deputy and second secretary.
1795. Mar. 3. William Marsden, esq., second secretary.
1804. Jan. 21. Benjamin Tucker, esq., second secretary.
— May 22. John Barrow, esq., afterwards sir John Barrow, second secretary.
1806. Feb. 10. Benjamin Tucker, esq., *again*, second secretary.
1807. April 9. Sir John Barrow, bart. (so created 1835), second secretary.
1845. Jan. 28. Capt. William-Alexander Baillie Hamilton, R. N., second secretary. The PRESENT (1850) Second Secretary.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

THE lord chancellor in ancient times performed part of his duties in the Exchequer; he acted with the chief justiciar in matters of revenue. Madox supposes the chancery to have been separated from the exchequer about the close of Richard I.'s reign, or the beginning of the reign of John; and the appointment of Chancellor of the Exchequer appears to have taken place soon afterwards. John Mansell was appointed to reside at the Receipt of the Exchequer, 18 Hen. III. (1234), and this seems to have been the first appointment of a Chancellor of the Exchequer. — *Mr. Thomas's Notes of the Rolls' Office.*

This officer is often mentioned in the reign of Henry III. Ralf de Leycestre surrendered the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer 32 Henry III., and the king committed the exchequer seal to Edward de Westminster. The same king by his writ commanded Albric de Fiscamp to execute the office; and he gave leave to Geoffrey Giffard, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to substitute a fit person to act for him, as often as his affairs should render his absence necessary. Henry III. also, by his writ, had the custody of the exchequer seal delivered to Roger de la Leye, to be kept by him *durante bene placito*. — *Idem.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is one of the lords of the treasury, except on particular emergencies, when the office is held by the lord chief justice of the king's bench.[2] It is difficult to describe the present various functions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In fact he exercises all the powers vested in the treasury board, and has therefore the entire control and management of all matters relating to the receipt and expenditure of the public money. — *Idem.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was, also, entitled to sit, as well as the Lord Treasurer, with the Barons of the Exchequer, when they sat, in what was called the Exchequer Chamber, as a court of equity. "As late as Michaelmas term, 1735," Mr. Thomas states, "Sir Robert Walpole sat as Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the case of *Nash v.* the *East India Company*, in which the barons were equally divided in opinion, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer decided, after a hearing of three days, and the decision is reported to have given general satisfaction." The equity jurisdic-

[1] The office of Second Secretary existed at first only at intervals, and under various titles; but the succession has been regular since the year 1756, and the name has been the same since Jan. 13, 1783.

[2] Sir John Pratt was chancellor of the exchequer in 1721, sir William Lee in 1754; lord Mansfield, in 1757 and 1767; lord Ellenborough, in 1806; and, more recently, lord Denman in 1834, from 2d to the 10th December; all of them lord chief justices of England. The reason assigned for the lord chief justice holding the post is, that the writs and other process issuing from the court of exchequer from day to day, and from hour to hour, require to be sealed instanter with the initial seal of the chancellor of the exchequer, and sometimes certain appointments require to be signed; and when on occasions there happens to be no finance minister of the crown, the lord chief justice holds the office. — *Notes of the Rolls' Office.*

tion of the court of exchequer is now abolished, having been transferred to the court of chancery in 1841.[1]

Roll of the Chancellors of the Exchequer.

From the Restoration of King Charles II. to the present time.

☞ *The earlier Chancellors will be found in the roll of Lord Treasurers.*

King Charles II.

Sept. 8, 1660.

Sir Robert Long.

May 24, 1667.

Anthony, lord Ashley, afterwards earl of Shaftesbury.

Nov. 13, 1672.

Sir John Duncombe, knt.

March 26, 1679.

Hon. Lawrence Hyde, afterwards viscount Hyde and earl of Rochester.

Nov. 21, 1679.

Sir John Ernle (Ernley), knt.

King James II.

Sir John Ernley, *continued.*

William and Mary.

April 8, 1689.

Henry, lord De la Mere, afterwards earl of Warrington.

March 18, 1690.

Rt. hon. Richard Hampden.

May 3, 1694.

Sidney, lord Godolphin; and first commissioner of the treasury. Afterwards earl of Godolphin.

King William III., *alone.*

Nov. 1, 1695.

Rt. hon. Charles Montagu.

May 1, 1697.

Rt. hon. Charles Montagu; and first commissioner of the treasury.

Nov. 15, 1699.

Rt. hon. John Smith, afterwards speaker of the house of commons.

March 29, 1701.

Hon. Henry Boyle, afterwards baron Carleton.

Queen Anne.

Hon. Henry Boyle, *continued.*

Feb. 11, 1708.

Rt. hon. John Smith, speaker of the house of commons, *again.*

Aug. 10, 1710.

Rt. hon. Robert Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

June 14, 1711.

Rt. hon. Robert Benson, afterwards lord Bingley.

Nov. 1, 1713.

Sir William Wyndham, bart.

King George I.

Oct. 13, 1714.

Sir Richard Onslow, bart., previously speaker of the house of commons; created lord Onslow, in 1716.

Oct. 11, 1715.

Rt. hon. Robert Walpole, afterwards sir Robert; first commissioner of the treasury: resigned April 10, 1717.

April 15, 1717.

Rt. hon. James Stanhope; and first lord of the treasury; afterwards earl Stanhope.

March 18, 1718.

Rt. hon. John Aislabie: resigned Jan. 23, 1721.

Jan. 25, 1721.

Sir John Pratt, lord chief justice of the king's bench, *pro tem.*

April 3, 1721.

Rt. hon. Robert Walpole (sir Robert); and first lord of the treasury.

[This powerful minister continued at the head of the government until Feb. 3, 1742, when he resigned, and was created baron Houghton, viscount Walpole, and earl of Orford: died in 1745.]

Feb. 16, 1742.

Rt. hon. Samuel Sandys, afterwards baron Sandys.

Aug. 25, 1743.

Hon. Henry Pelham; and first lord of the treasury.

[He continued, a very short interval excepted, as head of the executive until his death, March 6, 1754.]

March 9, 1754.

Sir William Lee, knt., lord chief justice of the king's bench, *pro tem.*

April 6, 1754.

Hon. Henry Bilson Legge.

Nov. 22, 1755.

Sir George Lyttelton, bart., afterwards lord Lyttelton, of Frankley: resigned Nov. 11, 1756.

[1] The *Notes of the Rolls*, from which we have made the preceding extracts, is an unpublished work of great research, compiled by the learned antiquary, Mr. Thomas, Secretary of the Rolls' Office.

Nov. 15, 1756.

Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, *again.*

April 9, 1757.

William, lord Mansfield, lord chief justice of the king's bench, *pro tem.*

July 2, 1757.

Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, *again.*

KING GEORGE III.

March 12, 1761.

William Wildman, viscount Barrington.

May 28, 1762.

Sir Francis Dashwood, bart., afterwards lord Le Despencer: resigned April, 1763.

April 15, 1763.

Rt. hon. George Grenville; and first lord of the treasury.

July 10, 1765.

Rt. hon. William Dowdeswell. resigned July, 1766.

Aug. 2, 1766.

Hon. Charles Townshend: died Sept. 4, 1767.

Sept. 12, 1767.

William, lord Mansfield, lord chief justice of the king's bench, *again, pro tem.*

Dec. 10, 1767.

Frederick, lord North.

Feb. 10, 1770.

Frederick, lord North, now, also, first lord of the treasury.

[He continued at the head of the government until March 19, 1782, when he resigned. Succeeded as earl of Guilford, Aug. 4, 1790; and died Aug. 5, 1792.]

March 27, 1782.

Lord John Cavendish: resigned in July.

July 13, 1782.

Rt. hon. William Pitt: resigned April, 1783.

April 4. 1783.

Lord John Cavendish, *again.*

Dec. 27, 1783.

Rt. hon. William Pitt; and first lord of the treasury.

[This illustrious statesman continued prime minister until 1801, when he resigned.]

March 21, 1801.

Rt. hon. Henry Addington; and first lord of the treasury: previously speaker of the house of commons; afterwards viscount Sidmouth.

May 16, 1804.

Rt. hon. William Pitt (*again*); and first lord of the treasury.

[Held the united office until his death, Jan. 23, 1806.]

Jan. 1806.

Edward, lord Ellenborough, lord chief justice of the king's bench, on Mr. Pitt's decease, *pro tem.*

Feb. 10, 1806.

Lord Henry Petty, afterwards marquess of Lansdowne.

March 31, 1807.

Rt. hon. Spencer Perceval.

Dec. 6, 1809.

Rt. hon. Spencer Perceval; and first lord of the treasury.

[Mr. Perceval continued prime minister until his death, by assassination, May 11, 1812.]

June 9, 1812.

Rt. hon. Nicholas Vansittart.

KING GEORGE IV.

Rt. hon. Nicholas Vansittart, *continued*: resigned Jan. 1823; and created baron Bexley, March 5, 1823.

Jan. 31, 1823.

Rt. hon. Frederick John Robinson, afterwards successively viscount Goderich and earl of Ripon.

April 24, 1827.

Rt. hon. George Canning; also first lord of the treasury: died Aug. 8, same year.

Aug. 17, 1827.

Rt. hon. John Charles Herries.

Jan. 26, 1828.

Rt. hon. Henry Goulburn.

KING WILLIAM IV.

Rt. hon. Henry Goulburn, *continued.*

Nov. 22, 1830.

John Charles, viscount Althorpe; afterwards earl Spencer.

Dec. 2, 1834.

Lord Denman, lord chief justice of the king's bench, *pro tem.*

Dec. 10, 1834.

Sir Robert Peel, bart.; also first lord of the treasury.

April 18, 1835.

Rt. hon. Thomas Spring Rice, afterwards lord Monteagle.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Rt. hon. Thomas Spring Rice, *continued.* Created lord Monteagle in Sept. 1839.

Aug. 26, 1839.

Rt. hon. Francis Thornhill Baring: afterwards sir Francis, bart.

Sept. 3, 1841.

Rt. hon. Henry Goulburn, *again.*

July 6, 1846.

Rt. hon. Charles Wood, afterwards sir Charles Wood, bart. The PRESENT (1850) Chancellor of the Exchequer.

*** In some instances the date of the commission to the lords of the treasury, instead of that of the appointment separately, is adopted in the preceding list.

THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE.

The Principal Secretaries of State have been, by their office, members of the privy council ever since the reign of queen Elizabeth; before that time they only prepared business for the council board in a room adjoining to the council chamber, nothing being debated in their presence. The earliest mention of a King's Secretary (*Secretarius Noster*) occurs in the 37th of Henry III. 1253. — *Rymer's Fœdera.* There was only one Principal Secretary of State until near the close of Henry VIII.'s reign, when that sovereign increased the number to two, both of equal rank and authority. Upon the union with Scotland, queen Anne augmented the number to three, viz.: a Principal Secretary of State for Scotch Affairs; which appointment was afterwards laid aside. In the reign of George III. 1768, the number was again increased to three, one for the American or Colonial department; but in 1782, this office also was abolished by act of parliament. The two other Secretaries at this time were the Secretary for the Northern Department, or province, which included the Low Countries, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Russia, &c.; and the Secretary for the Southern Department, or province, which included France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey. The affairs of Ireland and the colonies devolved upon the elder of these two secretaries.

In the last-mentioned year (1782), the terms "Northern" and "Southern" were discontinued, and the duties divided into "Home" and "Foreign." On July 11, 1794, a Secretary for *War* was appointed, and to him the business of the Colonies was transferred in 1801: the two departments have since remained consolidated. At present there are a Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, a Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and a Principal Secretary of State for War and Colonies: these personages are necessarily privy councillors, and always members of the cabinet. Usually two of the Secretaries are in the lower, and one in the upper, house of parliament. This order, however, is sometimes reversed; but there is no instance of the three Secretaries being at one and the same time members of the same branch of the legislature;[1] while there were only two Secretaries, however, the instances were frequent.

Secretaries of State.

*** The earlier dates represent the time when they were *found* to be secretaries, not their appointments; unless expressly so mentioned.

King Henry III.

1253. John Maunsell, described as "*secretarius noster.*"

King Edward I.

1278. Francis Accursii.
1299. John de Benstede.

King Edward II.

1308. William de Melton.
* * * *

King Richard II.

1379. Robert Braybrooke.

King Henry IV.

1402. John Prosit; held the office until 1412, when he was appointed lord privy seal.

King Henry V.

1415. John Stone; who, before 1421, was succeeded by William Alnwick.

King Henry VI.

1432. William Hayton: dismissed and no person at that time appointed to succeed him.
1439. Thomas Beckington; who held the office until 1443, when he was appointed privy seal.
1460. Thomas Manning.

King Edward IV.

1464. William Hatcliffe, called "one of the king's secretaries." — *Fœdera.* Called secretary and councillor, in 1467: held the office until 1480, when a coadjutor (Dr. King) was given him on account of his age: Dr. King was to succeed him. Hatcliffe died same year.
1480. Doctor Oliver King.

King Richard III.

1483. John Kendal; Dr. King having been removed. Mr. Kendal was secretary on Aug. 1, 1485.

[1] Mr. Thomas, from whose unpublished *Notes* we take many of the earlier names, with their respective dates, in the succeeding list of Secretaries of State, says, in reference to the office of Secretary of State, that, "whatever be the number of Secretaries, they constitute but one officer, and are co-ordinate and equal in rank and authority. Each is competent to execute any part of the duties of the Secretary of State, the division of duties being mere matter of arrangement.

KING HENRY VII.

1485. Dr. Richard Fox: made bishop of Exeter in 1487; probably succeeded by
1487. Dr. Oliver King, who was certainly secretary in 1489 and in 1492, when he was made bishop of Exeter; probably succeeded by
1500. Dr. Thomas Ruthal, or Routhall, who was certainly secretary in 1500 and to 1509, when he became bishop of Durham.

KING HENRY VIII.

1509. Dr. Routhall, *continued*. Secretary until May 1516, when he became privy seal.
1516. Dr. Richard Pace.
1526. Dr. William Knight.
1528. Dr. Stephen Gardiner; elected in 1531 bishop of Winchester.
1533. Thomas Cromwell, afterwards lord Cromwell and earl of Essex: privy seal, July 2, 1536.
1536. Thomas Wriothesley.

FIRST APPOINTMENT OF TWO SECRETARIES.

1539. Thomas Wriothesley, and
— Sir Ralph Sadler, knt.
1543. Sir William Petre, knt.: succeeded Wriothesley.
— Sir William Paget, knt., in room of sir Ralph Sadler. April 23.

KING EDWARD VI.

1547. Sir William Petre, and
— Sir William Paget, knts., *continued*.
1548. Sir William Petre, and
— Sir Thomas Smith, knts.
1549. Dr. Nicholas Wotton, and
— Sir William Petre, knt.
— Sir William Cecil, knt., in the room of Wotton.
1551. Sir William Petre and sir William Cecil, "our secretaries."
1553. Sir John Cheke; in addition to sir William Petre and sir William Cecil.

QUEEN MARY.

1553. Sir William Petre, and sir John Bourne, knts.
1557. John Boxall, the first secretary appointed by letters-patent.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1558. Sir William Cecil, knt., afterwards lord Burleigh; lord-treasurer in 1572.
1572. Sir Thomas Smith, knt.
1574. Sir Francis Walsingham.
1578. Thomas Wilson, appointed by patent, Jan. 5, in addition to sir Francis Walsingham.
1586. William Davison, appointed "one of the chief secretaries" by patent.
1596. Sir Robert Cecil, knt., also appointed "one of the chief secretaries" by patent. July 13.

[He continued secretary during the remainder of this reign.]

KING JAMES I.

1603. Sir Robert Cecil, *continued*: afterwards earl of Salisbury.
1609. Sir Alexander Hay.
1612. Thomas Hamilton.
1616. Sir Ralph Winwood, knt.
— Sir Thomas Lake.
1618. Sir John Herbert, *vice* Winwood.
— Sir Robert Naunton, *vice* Herbert.
1619. Sir George Calvert, afterwards lord Baltimore, *vice* Lake.
1622. Sir Edward Conway (afterwards lord Conway) *vice* Naunton.

KING CHARLES I.

1625. Sir Albertus Morton. April 9.
— Sir Edward, lord Conway, *continued*. April 23.
— Sir John Coke, *vice* Morton. Nov. 9.
1630. Sir Dudley Carleton, lord Carleton, afterwards viscount Dorchester, *vice* Conway.
1632. Francis, lord Cottington, *vice* Dorchester.
— Sir Harry Vane, knt., *vice* Coke.
— Sir Francis Windebanke, *vice* Cottington.
1641. Sir Edward Nicholas, *vice* Windebanke.
1642. Lucius, viscount Falkland, *vice* Vane.
— George, lord Digby, *vice* Falkland.

[On the commencement of the civil war all went into confusion. The name of Secretary of State was abolished during the interregnum.]

THE RESTORATION.

KING CHARLES II.

1660. Sir Edward Nicholas. June 1.
— Sir William Morrice. June 30.
1662. Sir Henry Bennet, afterwards earl of Arlington[1], *vice* Nicholas.
1668. Sir John Trevor, knt. *vice* Morrice. Sept. 29.
1672. Henry Coventry, *vice* Trevor. July 18.
1674. Sir Joseph Williamson, knt. *vice* lord Arlington. Sept. 11.
1678. Robert, earl of Sunderland, *vice* Williamson. Feb. 20.
1680. Sir Leoline Jenkins, knt. *vice* Coventry. Feb. 11.
1681. Edward, earl of Conway, *vice* lord Sunderland. March 9.
1683. Robert, earl of Sunderland, again, *vice* lord Conway. March 6.
1684. Sidney Godolphin, afterwards earl of Godolphin, *vice* Jenkins. May 1.
— Charles, earl of Middleton, *vice* Godolphin. Sept. 25.

[1] One of the five *Cabal* ministers. The ministers so denominated were, Lord Clifford, the earl of Arlington, the duke of Buckingham, lord Ashley and the duke of Lauderdale; the initial letters of whose names make up the word. See *Administrations*. But this appears to have been merely an accidental coincidence. The term Cabal was derived (through the medium of the French *Cabale*) from the *Cabala*, or secret doctrine of the Jews, and was used in England to designate the small body of persons having in their hands the supreme direction of the affairs of state even before the Restoration. It probably carried with it at first something of an offensive sense; but that meaning would seem to have been wearing away when it was revived and fixed by the unpopularity of the ministry of 1670. The word, we believe, has never since been applied except to convey an imputation of objectionable as well as secret combination; and it has in later times been more commonly used to designate any self-constituted knot of factious intriguers than a ministry or cabinet. Another error into which some of our writers have fallen, relates to the term *cabinet council*. They state that the cabinet council was so called, from having been usually held, in the reign of Charles I., in the cabinet or closet of queen Henrietta. Be this as it may, it is manifest, however, that the name was familiar enough in England long before that time.

KING JAMES II.

1685. Robert, earl of Sunderland, *again*. March 13.
1688. Richard, viscount Preston, *vice* lord Middleton.

KING WILLIAM III.

1689. Charles, earl of Shrewsbury. Feb. 19.
— Daniel, earl of Nottingham.
1690. Henry, viscount Sydney, afterwards earl Romney, *vice* lord Shrewsbury. Dec. 26.
1692. Sir John Trenchard, knt. *vice* lord Sydney.
1694. Charles, earl of Shrewsbury, *vice* lord Nottingham. March 4.
1695. Sir William Trumbull, knt. *vice* Trenchard. May 3.
1697. James Vernon, *vice* Trumbull. Dec. 5.
1700. Edward, earl of Jersey, *vice* lord Shrewsbury. May 26.
— Sir Charles Hedges, knt.[1] *vice* Vernon. Nov. 5.
1701. Charles, earl of Manchester, *vice* lord Jersey. Jan. 4.

QUEEN ANNE.

1702. Daniel, earl of Nottingham. May 15.
— Sir Charles Hedges, *again*, May 2.
1704. Robert Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford and earl Mortimer, *vice* lord Nottingham. May 18.
1706. Charles, earl of Sunderland, *vice* Hedges. Dec. 3.
1708. Henry Boyle, afterwards lord Carleton, *vice* Harley. Feb. 15.
1710. William, lord Dartmouth, afterwards earl of Dartmouth. June 15.
— Henry St. John, afterwards viscount Bolingbroke. Sept. 21.
1713. William Bromley, *vice* lord Dartmouth.

KING GEORGE I.

Sept. 27, 1714.

Charles, viscount Townshend, *vice* lord Bolingbroke.[2]
James Stanhope, afterwards earl Stanhope, *vice* Bromley.

June 23, 1716.

Paul Methuen, in the absence of Mr. Stanhope.

April 16, 1717.

Charles, earl of Sunderland, *vice* lord Stanhope.
Joseph Addison, *vice* lord Townshend.

March 16, 1718.

James Craggs, *vice* Addison.
James, earl Stanhope, again, *vice* lord Sunderland. March 18.

Feb. 10, 1721.

Charles, viscount Townshend, *vice* lord Stanhope.
John, lord Carteret (afterwards earl Granville), *vice* Craggs. March 5.

April 14, 1724.

Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle, *vice* lord Carteret.

KING GEORGE II.

Duke of Newcastle, and
Viscount Townshend, *continued*; patents dated July 27, 1727.

June 27, 1730.

William, lord Harrington, afterwards earl of Harrington, *vice* lord Townshend.

Feb. 15, 1742.

John, lord Carteret *again*, *vice* lord Harrington.

Nov. 27, 1744.

William, earl of Harrington, *vice* lord Carteret.

Feb. 10, 1746.

John, earl Granville, *vice* lord Harrington.

Feb. 14, 1746.

Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle.
William, earl of Harrington, *vice* lord Granville.

Nov. 4, 1746.

Philip Dormer, earl of Chesterfield, *vice* lord Harrington.

Feb. 13, 1748.

John, duke of Bedford, *vice* lord Chesterfield.

June 21, 1751.

Robert, earl of Holdernesse, *vice* the duke of Bedford.

April 15, 1754.

Sir Thomas Robinson, afterwards lord Grantham, *vice* the duke of Newcastle.

Nov. 25, 1755.

Rt. hon. Henry Fox, afterwards lord Holland, *vice* sir Thomas Robinson.

Dec. 14, 1756.

Rt. hon. William Pitt (afterwards earl of Chatham), *vice* Mr. Fox: he resigned in April, 1757.

June 30, 1757.

Rt. hon. William Pitt, *again*.

KING GEORGE III.

Rt. hon. William Pitt, and
Robert, earl of Holdernesse, *continued*.

March 25, 1761.

John, earl of Bute, *vice* the earl of Holdernesse; patent dated April 13.

Oct. 9, 1761.

Charles, earl of Egremont, *vice* Mr. Pitt; patent dated Oct. 23.

May 29, 1762.

Hon. George Grenville, *vice* lord Bute; patent dated June 19.

[1] The duchess of Marlborough, in a letter to queen Anne, thus speaks contemptuously of Sir Charles Hedges: "He has no capacity, no quality, no interest; nor could he ever have been in that post (that of secretary of state), but, as every body knows, my lord Rochester cares for nothing so much as a man that he thinks will *depend* upon him."— *Coxe's English Civilians.*

[2] "Mr. Murray arrived express from Hanover, and brought orders from the regency for removing lord Bolingbroke from his office of secretary of state; the seals were in consequence taken from him, and the doors of his office locked and sealed up."— *Annals of Great Britain.* The Whigs having gained the ascendancy on the accession of George I., preparations were made for the impeachment of Bolingbroke, who fled to France, and being invited to Lorraine by Charles Stuart, the Pretender, he became his secretary of state. For this he was impeached and attainted, and was not allowed to return to England until 1723. His estates were restored to him in 1725, when the attaint was removed, but in blood only. — *Chron. of Great Britain.*

Sept. 23, 1763.

John, earl of Sandwich, *vice* lord Egremont.

George, earl of Halifax, *vice* Mr. Grenville; patent dated Nov. 15.

July 10, 1765.

Augustus-Henry, duke of Grafton, *vice* lord Halifax.

Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, *vice* lord Sandwich, July 19.

May 23, 1766.

Charles, duke of Richmond, *vice* the duke of Grafton; patent dated June 3.

Aug. 18, 1766.

William, earl of Shelburne, *vice* the duke of Richmond.

Jan. 20, 1768.

Thomas, viscount Weymouth, *vice* the hon. Henry Seymour Conway; patent dated Feb. 5.

Feb. 27, 1768.

Wills, earl of Hillsborough, afterwards marquess of Downshire. *Colonies.*

Nov. 11, 1768.

William-Henry, earl of Rochford, *vice* lord Shelburne; date of patent as above.

Dec. 19, 1770.

John, earl of Sandwich, *vice* lord Weymouth.

Jan. 22, 1771.

George, earl of Halifax, *vice* lord Sandwich.

June 12, 1771.

Henry, earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, *vice* lord Halifax.

Aug. 27, 1772.

William, earl of Dartmouth. *Colonies.*

Nov. 10, 1775.

Thomas, viscount Weymouth, *vice* lord Rochford.

Jan. 25, 1776. (*Patent.*)

Lord George Sackville Germaine[1], afterwards viscount Sackville. *Colonies.*

Oct. 27, 1779.

David, viscount Stormont, *vice* lord Suffolk; patent dated Nov. 30.

Nov. 24, 1779.

Wills, earl of Hillsborough, *vice* lord Weymouth; patent dated Jan. 19, 1780.

Feb. 11, 1782.

Rt. hon. Welbore Ellis, afterwards lord Mendip; patent dated March 8.

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

March 27, 1782.

William, earl of Shelburne, *vice* lord Stormont. Lord Shelburne was appointed first lord of the treasury, July 13, same year.

July 17, 1782.

Thomas, lord Grantham: resigned the seal, April, 1783.

April 2, 1783.

Frederick, lord North, afterwards earl of Guildford.

Dec. 23, 1783.

Francis, marquess of Carmarthen; afterwards succeeded as duke of Leeds.

June 5, 1789.

Rt. hon. William Wyndham Grenville, afterwards lord Grenville: became foreign secretary in May, 1791.

June 8, 1791.

Rt. hon. Henry Dundas, afterwards lord Melville. Appointed colonial secretary, July 11, 1794.

July 11, 1794.

William-Henry, duke of Portland. Appointed lord president of the council, July 30, 1801.

July 30, 1801.

Thomas, lord Pelham, afterwards earl of Chichester.

July 17, 1803.

Rt. hon. Charles-Philip Yorke; resigned in May, 1804.

May 12, 1804.

Robert, lord Hawkesbury: afterwards earl of Liverpool.

Feb. 5, 1806.

George-John, earl Spencer.

March 25, 1807.

Robert, lord Hawkesbury, *again.*

Nov. 1, 1809.

Rt. hon. Richard Ryder.

June 11, 1812.

Rt. hon. Henry, viscount Sidmouth.

Jan. 17, 1822.

Rt. hon. Robert Peel: afterwards sir Robert Peel, bart.

April 30, 1827.

Rt. hon. William Sturges Bourne; afterwards first commissioner of woods and forests.

July 16, 1827.

Henry, marquess of Lansdowne.

Jan. 26, 1828.

Rt. hon. Robert Peel, *again.*

[1] From his many accomplishments, great talents, his knowledge of official business, and the bias of his political opinions, lord George Sackville Germaine has been regarded by many as the author of the *Letters of Junius.* These Letters, however, have been ascribed to sir Philip Francis, the duke of Portland, and others, with equal probability. Junius was, as he himself said, "the depository of his own secret;" and we may now well believe, after all the controversies that have taken place on the subject, that it has, indeed, "perished with him."

Nov. 22, 1830.
William, viscount Melbourne; afterwards first lord of the treasury.

July 19, 1834.
John, viscount Duncannon; afterwards earl of Besborough.

Dec. 15, 1834.
Rt. hon. Henry Goulburn.

April 18, 1835.
Rt. hon. lord John Russell; afterwards secretary for war and colonies.

Aug. 30, 1839.
Constantine-Henry, marquess of Normanby; previously colonial secretary.

Sept. 6, 1841.
Rt. hon. sir James-Robert-George Graham, bart.

July 6, 1846.
Rt. hon. sir George Grey, bart. The PRESENT (1850) Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

March 27, 1782.
Rt. hon. Charles-James Fox: resigned July 5, 1782.

July 13, 1782.
Rt. hon. Thomas Townshend; afterwards lord Sydney.

April 2, 1783.
Rt. hon. Charles-James Fox, *again.*

Dec. 19, 1783.
George, earl Temple; afterwards marquess of Buckingham.

Dec. 23, 1783.
Rt. hon. Thomas Townshend, lord, afterwards viscount Sydney, *second time:* resigned May, 1791.

June 8, 1791.
William Wyndham, lord Grenville; previously home secretary.

Feb. 20, 1801.
Robert, lord Hawkesbury; became home secretary in May, 1804: afterwards earl of Liverpool.

May 14, 1804.
Dudley, lord Harrowby, afterwards earl of Harrowby.

Jan. 11, 1805.
Henry, lord Mulgrave, afterwards earl of Mulgrave.

Feb. 7, 1806.
Rt. hon. Charles-James Fox, *again:* died Sept. 13, 1806.

Sept. 24, 1806.
Charles, lord Howick, afterwards earl Grey.

March 25, 1807.
Rt. hon. George Canning: resigned Sept. 1809.

Oct. 11, 1809.
Henry, earl of Bathurst, afterwards colonial secretary.

Dec. 6, 1809.
Richard, marquess Wellesley.

March 4, 1812.
Robert, viscount Castlereagh; afterwards marquess of Londonderry: died at his seat North Cray, in Kent, Aug. 12, 1822.

Sept. 16, 1822.
Rt. hon. George Canning: became first minister in April 1827: died Aug. 8, same year.

April 30, 1827.
John-William, earl Dudley.

June 2, 1828.
George, earl of Aberdeen.

Nov. 22, 1830.
Henry-John, viscount Palmerston.

Nov. 15, 1834.
Arthur, duke of Wellington; entrusted with the three seals of secretary of state; he retained the seal of foreign secretary, Dec. 9, 1834.

April 18, 1835.
Henry-John, viscount Palmerston, *again.*

Sept. 2, 1841.
George, earl of Aberdeen, *again.*

July 6, 1846.
Henry-John, viscount Palmerston, *third time.* The PRESENT (1850) Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR WAR AND COLONIES.

July 11, 1794.
Rt. hon. Henry Dundas, afterwards created viscount Melville; secretary for war.

[The business of the Colonies, which was carried on at the Home office, was transferred in 1801 to the department of War.]

March 17, 1801.
Robert, lord Hobart.

May 12, 1804.
John, earl Camden, afterwards created marquess Camden; made lord-president of the council, July 1805.

July 10, 1805.
Robert, viscount Castlereagh.

Feb. 14, 1806.
Rt. hon. William Windham.

March 25, 1807.

Robert, viscount Castlereagh, *second time*: became foreign secretary in June, 1812.

Robert, earl of Liverpool, late lord Hawkesbury; previously foreign and home secretary; afterwards first lord of the treasury.

June 11, 1812.

Henry, earl Bathurst; previously foreign secretary.

April 30, 1827.

Frederick-John, viscount Goderich; appointed first lord of the treasury in August, same year.

Aug. 17, 1827.

Rt. hon. William Huskisson: resigned.

May 30, 1828.

Rt. hon. sir George Murray.

Nov. 22, 1830.

Frederick-John, viscount Goderich, afterwards earl of Ripon; *second time*: appointed lord privy seal in April, 1833.

April 3, 1833.

Rt. hon. Edward-Geoffrey Smith Stanley, afterwards lord Stanley.

June 5, 1834.

Rt. hon. Thomas Spring Rice; afterwards lord Monteagle.

George, earl of Aberdeen.

April 18, 1835.

Rt. hon. Charles Grant, afterwards lord Glenelg.

Feb. 20, 1839.

Constantine-Henry, marquess of Normanby.

Aug. 30, 1839.

Lord John Russell, afterwards first minister of the crown.

Sept. 3, 1841.

Rt. hon. lord Stanley, afterwards lord Stanley of Bickerstaffe, summoned to the house of peers in 1844; *second time*.

Dec. 23, 1845.

Rt. hon. William-Ewart Gladstone; previously president of the board of trade.

July 3, 1846.

Henry, earl Grey. The PRESENT (1850) Secretary of State for War and Colonies.

PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR SCOTLAND, IN ENGLAND.

(*From the Union of the Kingdoms.*)

QUEEN ANNE.

1708.

James, duke of Queensbury and Dover.

1710.

John, earl of Marr.[1]

KING GEORGE I.

1714.

James, duke of Montrose.

1716.

John, duke of Roxburgh.

KING GEORGE II.

1731.

Charles, earl of Selkirk.

Feb. 16, 1742.

John, marquess of Tweeddale. He resigned in Jan. 1746, and the office since has never been revived.

UNDER SECRETARIES OF STATE.[2]

HOME DEPARTMENT.

From the year 1782, *when the* SOUTHERN *was changed into the* HOME *Department.*

1782. Thomas Orde, and
— Evan Nepean.
— Henry Strachey, *vice* Orde.
1783. Hon. G. North, *vice* Strachey.
1784. Hon. John Thomas Townshend, *vice* North. Feb. 10.
1789. Scrope Bernard.
1792. John King, *vice* Bernard.
1796. Charles Greville.
1798. William Wickham, *vice* Greville.
1800. Edward Finch Hatton, *vice* Wickham.
— Sir George Shee, bart., *vice* Hatton.
1803. Reginald Pole Carew, *vice* sir George Shee.
1804. John-Henry Smyth, *vice* Pole Carew.
1806. John Beckett, jun., afterwards sir John Beckett, bart., *vice* King. Feb. 19.
— Charles Watkin Williams Wyan, *vice* Smyth. Same date.
1807. Hon. Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson, afterwards earl of Liverpool, *vice* Wynn. Oct. 10.
1810. Henry Goulburn, *vice* Jenkinson. Feb. 27.
1812. Rt. hon. John Hiley Addington, *vice* Goulburn. Aug. 21.
1817. Henry Hobhouse, *vice* Beckett. June 28.
1818. Henry Clive, *vice* Addington. April 21.

[1] Soon after the accession of George I., the earl of Marr was deprived of all his offices, and joining the Pretender in 1715, followed him, on the failure of his enterprise to Rome, and was attainted by act of parliament: the earl died at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1732. The honours of the family were restored to John-Francis, the 12th earl, by his majesty George IV.

[2] Among the persons eminently distinguished in literature, who were under secretaries of state, previous to 1782, when this list commences, were: Matthew Prior, the poet, 1699; Joseph Addison, the illustrious writer, 1707, secretary of state in 1717; and David Hume, the historian, 1765.

1822. George-Robert Dawson, *vice* Clive. Jan. 17.
1827. Spencer Perceval, *vice* Dawson. Apr. 30.
— Thomas Spring Rice, afterwards lord Monteagle, *vice* Perceval. July 16.
— Samuel March Phillipps, *vice* Hobhouse. Same date.
1828. William Yates Peel, *vice* Spring Rice. April 5.
1830. Sir George Clerk, bart., *vice* Peel. Aug. 5.
— Hon. George Lamb, *vice* Clerk. Nov. 22.
1834. Henry, viscount Howick, afterwards earl Grey, *vice* Lamb. Jan. 13.
— Edward-John Stanley, now lord Eddisbury, *vice* lord Howick. July 23.
— William Gregson, *vice* Stanley. Jan. 3.
1835. Hon. Fox Maule, *vice* Gregson. April 18.
1841. Edward-Adolphus, lord Seymour, *vice* hon. Fox Maule. June 15.
— Hon. John-Henry-Thomas Manners Sutton, *vice* lord Seymour. Sept. 3.
1842. Sir William Marcus Somerville, bart., *vice* Manners Sutton. July 5.
1847. Sir Denis Le Marchant, *vice* Somerville. July 22.
1848. George Cornewall Lewis, *vice* Le Marchant. May 15.
— Horatio Waddington, *vice* March Phillipps. Same date.
1850. Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, *vice* Cornewall Lewis. July 9.
Mr. Bouverie and Mr. Waddington, the PRESENT (1850) Under Secretaries of State for this Department.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

From the year 1782, *when the* NORTHERN *Department was named the* FOREIGN.

1782. Richard Brinsley Sheridan.
— William Fraser.
— George Maddison, *vice* Mr. Sheridan.
1783. St. Andrew St. John, *vice* Mr. Maddison.
— William Fraser, solely.
1789. Hon. Dudley Ryder: afterwards lord Harrowby.
— James Bland Burgess, *vice* Fraser.
— George Aust, *vice* Ryder.
1795. George Hammond, *vice* Burgess.
1796. George Canning, *vice* Aust.
1799. John Hookham Frere, *vice* Canning. April 1.
1800. Edward Fisher, *vice* Frere. Sept. 25.
1801. Frederick, lord Hervey, *vice* Fisher. Feb. 20.
1803. Charles Arbuthnot, *vice* lord Hervey. Nov. 8.
1804. Hon. William Eliot, *vice* Arbuthnot. June 5.
1805. Robert Ward, *vice* Eliot. Jan. 25.
1806. Hon. George Walpole, *vice* Hammond. Feb. 20.
— Sir Francis Vincent, bart., *vice* Ward: same date.
1807. George Hammond, *vice* Walpole. March 30.
— James-Edward, viscount Fitz-Harris, *vice* sir Francis Vincent: same date.
— Hon. Charles Bagot, *vice* lord Fitz-Harris. Aug. 19.
1809. William Hamilton, *vice* Bagot. Oct. 16.
— Culling-Charles Smith, *vice* Hammond. Dec. 13.
1812. Edward Cooke, *vice* Culling Smith. Feb. 28.
1817. Joseph Planta, *vice* Cooke. July 25.
1822. Richard, earl of Clanwilliam, *vice* Hamilton. Jan. 22.
1823. Lord Francis Conyngham, *vice* lord Clanwilliam. Jan. 6.
1824. Lord Howard de Walden. *Third under-secretary.* May 26.
1826. Ulick-John, marquess of Clanricarde, *vice* lord Francis Conyngham, afterwards earl of Mount Charles. Jan. 2.
[This nobleman retired, Aug. 17, 1827, and the *third* under-secretaryship was not afterwards filled up.]
1827. John Backhouse, *vice* Planta. April 23.
1828. Cospatrick Alexander, lord Dunglas, *vice* lord Howard de Walden. June 9.
1830. Sir George Shee, bart., *vice* Dunglas. Nov. 26.
1834. George, viscount Fordwich, *vice* sir George Shee. Nov. 13.
— Philip-Henry, viscount Mahon, *vice* lord Fordwich. Dec. 15.
1835. Hon. William T. H. Fox Strangways, *vice* lord Mahon. Aug. 15.
1840. Lord Leveson, *vice* Strangways. March 7.
1841. Charles-John, viscount Canning, *vice* lord Leveson. Sept. 4.
1842. Henry Unwin Addington, *vice* Backhouse. March 4.
1846. Hon. George Sydney Smythe, *vice* lord Canning. Jan. 27.
— Rt. hon. Edward J. Stanley (afterwards lord Eddisbury, and lord Stanley, of Alderley), *vice* Smythe. July 6.
— Mr. Addington and lord Stanley are the PRESENT (1850) Under Secretaries of this Department.

WAR AND COLONIES.

From the Establishment of the War Department in 1794.

WAR.

1794. Evan Nepean.
1795. William Huskisson, *vice* Nepean.

WAR AND COLONIES.

1801. John Sullivan, *vice* Huskisson.
1804. Edward Cooke, *vice* Sullivan.
1806. Sir George Shee, bart., *vice* Cooke.
— Sir James Cockburn: *additional appointment.*
1807. Edward Cooke, *vice* sir George Shee.
— Hon. Charles-William Stewart, *vice* Cockburn.
1809. Hon. Frederick-John Robinson, *vice* Stewart.
— Hon. Cecil Jenkinson, *vice* Cooke.
— Lieut. Col. Henry E. Bunbury, *vice* Robinson.
1810. Robert Peel, afterwards sir Robert, bart. *vice* Jenkinson.

1812. Henry Goulburn, *vice* Robert Peel.
1816. [Lieut.-col. Bunbury's appointment was this year set aside.]
1821. Robert-Wilmot Horton, *vice* Henry Goulburn.
1825. Robert-William Hay: *additional appointment.*
1828. Hon. Edward-Geoffrey-Smith Stanley, *vice* Robert-Wilmot Horton.
— Lord Francis-Leveson Gower, afterwards lord Francis Egerton, and earl of Ellesmere, *vice* Stanley.
— Horace Twiss, *vice* lord Francis-Leveson Gower.
1830. Henry, viscount Howick, *now* earl Grey, *vice* Twiss.
1833. John G. Shaw Lefevre, *vice* lord Howick.
1834. Sir George Grey, bart., *vice* Shaw Lefevre.
1835. William-Ewart Gladstone, *vice* sir George Grey.
— Sir George Grey, bart., *again; vice* Gladstone.
1836. James Stephen (now Rt. hon. sir James Stephen) *vice* Hay.
1839. Rt. hon. Henry Labouchere, *vice* sir George Grey.
— Robert-Vernon Smith, *vice* Rt. hon. Henry Labouchere.
1841. George-William Hope, *vice* Vernon Smith. Sept. 8.
1846. George-William, lord Lyttelton, *vice* Hope. Jan. 8.
— Benjamin Hawes, *vice* lord Lyttelton. July 6.
1848. Herman Merivale, *vice* Stephen. May 3. Mr. Hawes and Mr. Merivale, the PRESENT (1850) Under Secretaries of State for this Department.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

CROMWELL seems to have given the first notion of a Board of Trade.[1] Charles II., on his restoration, established a Council of Trade, "for keeping a control and superintendence upon the whole commerce of the nation," Nov. 7, 1660; and by patent, dated Dec. 1, same year, he also created a Council of Foreign Plantations. In 1672, these Boards were united, and various revisions followed from time to time. In 1782, by statute 22d George III. cap. 82, the Board was abolished, and the business was managed by a Committee of the Privy Council, whose duty was "to examine the "custom-house accounts of all goods and merchandise exported and imported to and "from the several ports in the kingdom, as well as from foreign ports, in order to "inform the government of the advantages and disadvantages of the trade of this "nation with other kingdoms and states, in regard to the balance of trade. And also "to encourage our plantations abroad, by endeavouring to promote their trade; and "by discovering and encouraging such branches as were most conducive to their "respective interests, as well as to those of the kingdom at large." But it was not until 1786, by an Order in Council, dated Aug. 23, that the Board of Trade, as at present constituted, was formed. The President is now always a cabinet minister.

THE ORIGINAL BOARDS.

1660.

Edward, lord Hyde, afterwards earl of Clarendon, lord chancellor, *ex officio.*
Thomas, earl of Southampton, lord treasurer.
George, duke of Albemarle.
Montagu, lord Willoughby d'Eresby.
William, earl of Pembroke.
James, earl of Marlborough.
Charles, earl of Portland.
Charles, earl of Norwich.
Edward, earl of Sandwich.
John, lord Robartes, and others.

Oct. 20, 1668.

All the great officers of state.
The secretaries of state.
John, earl of Bridgewater.
William, earl of Craven.
Sir Henry Coventry.
Sir John Ernley.
Sir George Carteret.
Robert Southwell.

Sept. 16, 1672.

A standing council, of which,
Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury, and
Thomas, lord Colepeper, were respectively president and vice president.

April 16, 1679.

A new commission, which included many of the preceding commissioners, and
William, earl of Devonshire.
George, viscount Halifax, and
George, lord Berkeley.

KING WILLIAM III.

Dec. 16, 1695.

The lord chancellor or keeper of the great seal.
Lord president of the council.

[1] In 1655, Oliver Cromwell appointed his son Richard, with many lords of his council, judges, and gentlemen, and about twenty merchants of London, York, Newcastle, Yarmouth, Dover, and other places, to meet and consider by what means the traffic and navigation of the republic might be best promoted and regulated, and to report upon the subject.—*Adolphus's State of the British Empire*

Lord keeper of the privy seal, all for the time being, together with
John, earl of Bridgewater, and others.

May 15, 1696.

The great officers of state for the time being, and
John, earl of Bridgewater.
Ford, earl of Tankerville.
Sir Philip Meadows, knt.
William Blathwayte.
John Pollexfen.
John Locke.[1]
Abraham Hill, and
John Methuen.

June 9, 1699.

By a commission under this date, the following great officers of state were specially mentioned:

Lord chancellor or keeper of the great seal.
Lord president of the council.
Lord keeper of the privy seal.
Lord treasurer, or first commissioner of the treasury.
Lord high admiral, or first commissioner of the admiralty.
The two principal secretaries of state, and
Chancellor of the exchequer, all for the time being; with
Thomas, earl of Stamford.
Robert, lord Lexinton.
Sir Philip Meadows, knt.
William Blathwayte.
John Pollexfen.
John Locke.
Abraham Hill, and
George Stepney.

[From this time all the great state officers continued to be members of the board.]

June 11, 1700.

The same board, with the addition of Matthew Prior.[2]

Jan. 8, 1702.

The same board, with the addition of Robert Cecil.

1705.

THOMAS, earl of STAMFORD.
Thomas, viscount Weymouth.
William, lord Dartmouth.
Sir Philip Meadows, knt.
William Blathwayte.
John Pollexfen.
George Stepney.
Matthew Prior, and
Robert Cecil.

1706.

THOMAS, earl of STAMFORD.
William, lord Dartmouth.
Henry, lord Herbert.
Sir Philip Meadows.
George Stepney.
John Pulteney.
Robert Monckton.

1707.

THOMAS, earl of STAMFORD.
William, lord Dartmouth.
Henry, lord Herbert, of Cherbury.
Robert Monckton.
John Pulteney.
Sir Charles Turner, knt.; and
John Locke.

1710.

THOMAS, earl of STAMFORD.
William, lord Dartmouth.
Sir Philip Meadows, knt.
John Pulteney.
Robert Monckton.
Sir Charles Turner, and
George Baillie.

Oct. 4, 1710.

The same board, with the addition of Arthur Moore.

June 12, 1711.

CHARLES, earl of WINCHILSEA, and the same board, with the addition of Francis Gwyn.

Sept. 15, 1713.

FRANCIS, lord GUILFORD.
Sir Philip Meadows, knt.
Robert Monckton.
Arthur Moore.
Sir John Hynde Cotton, bart.
John Sharpe.
Samuel Pitts, and
Thomas Vernon.

Sept. 1714.

WILLIAM, lord BERKELEY, of Straton.
Sir Jacob Astley, bart.
Robert Molesworth, afterwards viscount Molesworth.
John Cockburn.
Archibald Hutchinson.
John Chetwynd.
Charles Cooke, and
Paul Docminique.

1715.

HENRY, earl of SUFFOLK and BINDON, and the same board, except Archibald Hutchinson, in whose room came the Rt. hon. Joseph Addison.[3]
Daniel Pulteney, *vice* Cockburn.
Martin Bladen, *vice* Addison.

July 13, 1717.

HENRY, earl of SUFFOLK and BINDON.
John Chetwynd.
Charles Cooke.
Paul Docminique.
John Molesworth.
Thomas Pelham, *vice* Astley.

[1] The distinguished philosopher, and writer on the "*Human Understanding*," who had previously been secretary to the Board.

[2] The elegant, easy, and harmonious poet and classic writer; afterwards ambassador to the court of France, and a negotiator of the celebrated treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

[3] The great and gifted Addison, by whom our literature has been adorned in almost every walk; and who first modelled our language to the lucid, copious, and graceful style that prevails at this day. — *Johnson.*

Jan. 31, 1718.

ROBERT, earl of HOLDERNESSE (*vice* lord Suffolk), and the same board.

May 11, 1719.

THOMAS, earl of WESTMORELAND (*vice* lord Holdernesse), and the same board.

June 24, 1720.

THOMAS, earl of WESTMORELAND.
John Chetwynd.
Sir Charles Cooke, bart.
Paul Docminique.
Thomas Pelham.
Martin Bladen, and
Edward Ashe, *vice* Pulteney.

Sept. 4, 1721.

THOMAS, earl of WESTMORELAND; and the same board, with the addition of
Richard Plumer.

Oct. 4, 1721.

THOMAS, earl of WESTMORELAND; and the same board, except
Sir John Hobart, bart., afterwards earl of Buckinghamshire, *vice* Cooke.

Aug. 8, 1727.

THOMAS, earl of WESTMORELAND; and the same board, except
Sir Orlando Bridgeman, bart., *vice* Plumer, and
Walter Carey, *vice* Hobart.

June 1, 1728.

THOMAS, earl of WESTMORELAND; and the same board, except
Sir Thomas Frankland, bart., *vice* Chetwynd.

1730.

THOMAS, earl of WESTMORELAND; and the same board, except
Hon. James Brudenell, *vice* Frankland.

May 13, 1730.

THOMAS, earl of WESTMORELAND; and the same board, except
Sir Archer Croft, bart., *vice* Carey.

May 1735.

BENJAMIN MILDMAY, earl FITZWALTER, *vice* lord Westmoreland.
Thomas Pelham.
Martin Bladen.
Edward Ashe.
Sir Orlando Bridgeman, bart.
Hon. James Brudenell.
Sir Archer Croft, bart., and
Richard Plumer.

June 1737.

JOHN, lord MONSON, *vice* lord Fitzwalter; and the same board.

Feb. 1742.

JOHN, lord MONSON.
Martin Bladen.
Edward Ashe.
Hon. James Brudenell.
Richard Plumer.
Hon. Robert Herbert, *vice* Pelham.
Sir Charles Gilmour, bart., *vice* Bridgeman.
Benjamin Keene, *vice* Croft.

Dec. 25, 1744.

JOHN, lord MONSON.
Martin Bladen.
Edward Ashe.
Hon. James Brudenell.
Richard Plumer.
Hon. Robert Herbert.
Sir John Phillips, bart., *vice* Gilmour.
John Pitt, *vice* Keene.

May 7, 1745.

JOHN, lord MONSON; and the same board, with the exception of
Hon. Baptist Leveson Gower, appointed *vice* Phillips.

Feb. 1746.

JOHN, lord MONSON; and the same board, with the exception of
Hon. James Grenville, appointed *vice* Bladen.

Nov. 1746.

JOHN, lord MONSON.
Edward Ashe.
Richard Plumer.
Hon. Robert Herbert.
John Pitt.
Hon. James Grenville.
Thomas, viscount Dupplin, *vice* Brudenell.
Francis Fane, *vice* Gower.

Nov. 1, 1748.

GEORGE MONTAGU DUNK, earl of HALIFAX, *vice* lord Monson.
Richard Plumer.
Hon. Robert Herbert.
John Pitt.
Hon. James Grenville.
Thomas, viscount Dupplin.
Francis Fane, and
Sir Thomas Robinson, K. B., afterwards lord Grantham, *vice* Ashe.

June 1749.

GEORGE DUNK, earl of HALIFAX.
Hon. Robert Herbert.
John Pitt.
Hon. James Grenville.
Thomas, viscount Dupplin.
Francis Fane.
Sir Thomas Robinson, K. B., and
Hon. Charles Townshend, *vice* Plumer.

Nov. 1749.

GEORGE DUNK, earl of HALIFAX.
Hon. Robert Herbert.
John Pitt.
Hon. James Grenville.
Thomas, viscount Dupplin.
Francis Fane.
Hon. Charles Townshend, and
Andrew Stone, *vice* Robinson.

Dec. 1751.

GEORGE DUNK, earl of HALIFAX.
John Pitt.
Hon. James Grenville.
Thomas, viscount Dupplin.
Francis Fane.
Hon. Charles Townshend.
Andrew Stone, and
James Oswald, *vice* Herbert.

April 6, 1754.

GEORGE DUNK, earl of HALIFAX.
John Pitt.
Hon. James Grenville.
Francis Fane.
Andrew Stone.
James Oswald.
Hon. Richard Edgcumbe (afterwards lord Edgcumbe), *vice* Dupplin.
Thomas Pelham (afterwards lord Pelham), *vice* Townshend.

Dec. 23, 1755.

GEORGE DUNK, earl of HALIFAX.
Francis Fane.
Andrew Stone.
James Oswald.
Thomas Pelham.
Hon. John Talbot, *vice* Pitt.
Soame Jenyns[1], *vice* Grenville.
Richard Rigby, *vice* Edgcumbe.

April 24, 1756.

GEORGE DUNK, earl of HALIFAX; and the same board, with the exception of
William Gerard Hamilton, appointed *vice* Fane.

Dec. 11, 1756.

GEORGE DUNK, earl of HALIFAX; and the same board, with the exception of
William Sloper, appointed *vice* Talbot.

Dec. 24, 1759.

GEORGE DUNK, earl of HALIFAX.
Andrew Stone.
Thomas Pelham.
Soame Jenyns.
Richard Rigby.
William Gerard Hamilton.
William Sloper, and
Edward Bacon, *vice* Oswald.

Jan. 1760.

GEORGE DUNK, earl of HALIFAX.
Andrew Stone.
Thomas Pelham (now lord Pelham).
Soame Jenyns.
William Gerard Hamilton.
William Sloper.
Edward Bacon, and
Edward Eliot, *vice* Rigby.

March 21, 1761.

SAMUEL, lord SANDYS, *vice* lord Halifax.
Andrew Stone.
Soame Jenyns.
Edward Eliot.
Edward Bacon.
Hon. John Yorke, *vice* Pelham.
Sir Edmund Thomas, bart., *vice* Hamilton.
George Rice, *vice* Sloper.

Oct. 23, 1761.

SAMUEL, lord SANDYS.
Soame Jenyns.
Edward Eliot.
Edward Bacon.
Hon. John Yorke.
Sir Edmund Thomas, bart.
George Rice, and
John Roberts, *vice* Stone.

Dec. 28, 1762.

SAMUEL, lord SANDYS; and the same board, with the exception of
Francis, lord Orwell, afterwards earl of Shipbrooke, appointed *vice* Roberts.

Mar. 1, 1763.

Hon. CHARLES TOWNSHEND (*vice* lord Sandys); and the same board.

Apr. 20, 1763.

WILLIAM, earl of SHELBURNE (afterwards marquess of Lansdowne), *vice* Mr. Townshend.
Soame Jenyns.
Edward Eliot.
Edward Bacon.
George Rice.
Francis, lord Orwell.
Jeremiah Dyson, *vice* Yorke, and
Bamber Gascoyne, *vice* Thomas.

Sept. 9, 1763.

WILLS, earl of HILLSBOROUGH (*vice* lord Shelburne); and the same board.

July 20, 1765.

WILLIAM, earl of DARTMOUTH, *vice* lord Hillsborough.
Soame Jenyns.
Edward Eliot.
George Rice.
Jeremiah Dyson.
Hon. John Yorke, *vice* lord Orwell.
John Roberts, *vice* Gascoyne.
William Fitzherbert, *vice* Bacon.

Dec. 1765.

WILLIAM, earl of DARTMOUTH.
Soame Jenyns.
Edward Eliot.
George Rice.
Jeremiah Dyson.
John Roberts.
William Fitzherbert, and
Henry, viscount Palmerston, *vice* Yorke.

Aug. 16, 1766.

WILLS, earl of HILLSBOROUGH, *vice* lord Dartmouth; and the same board.

Oct. 11, 1766.

WILLS, earl of HILLSBOROUGH.
Soame Jenyns.
Edward Eliot.
George Rice.
Jeremiah Dyson.
John Roberts.

[1] Soame Jenyns was a man of delicate and refined wit, an elegant writer, and a shrewd observer of manners and men. His attachment to the government was rewarded by his post at the Board of Trade, which he held for five-and-twenty years, maintaining a high character for political integrity. Mr. Jenyns was the author of "Poems," in 2 vols.; "*A Free Inquiry into the Origin of Evil;*" and "*A View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion.*" But these form only a portion of his works. In early life he was of a religious turn of mind, but he subsequently wandered into deism. It is gratifying to add, however, that a closer inquiry brought him out of the dangerous path of scepticism, and that he remained ever afterwards a firm and pious Christian. He died at the age of 84. The work last mentioned was, it is supposed, written as some atonement (and it is valuable upon that account) for his previous infidelity.

William Fitzherbert.
Hon. Thomas Robinson (afterwards lord Grantham), *vice* lord Palmerston.

Dec. 1766.

ROBERT NUGENT (afterwards earl NUGENT), *vice* lord Hillsborough; and the same board.

Jan. 20, 1768.

WILLS, earl of HILLSBOROUGH; and the same board, except
Wilmot, viscount Lisburne, *vice* Dyson.

April 12, 1770.

WILLS, earl of HILLSBOROUGH.
Soame Jenyns.
Edward Eliot.
George Rice.
John Roberts.
William Fitzherbert.
Wilmot, viscount Lisburne.
George Greville, lord Greville, *vice* hon. Thomas Robinson.

April 16, 1770.

WILLS, earl of HILLSBOROUGH; and the same board, except
William Northey, *vice* lord Lisburne.

May 16, 1770.

WILLS, earl of HILLSBOROUGH.
Soame Jenyns.
Edward Eliot.
John Roberts.
William Fitzherbert.
George, lord Greville.
William Northey, and
Bamber Gascoyne, *vice* Rice.

Jan. 16, 1771.

WILLS, earl of HILLSBOROUGH.
Soame Jenyns.
Edward Eliot.
John Roberts.
William Fitzherbert.
George, lord Greville.
Bamber Gascoyne, and
Thomas Whateley, *vice* Northey.

Feb. 11, 1772.

WILLS, earl of HILLSBOROUGH; and the same board, except
William Jolliffe, *vice* Fitzherbert.

Aug. 15, 1772.

WILLS, earl of HILLSBOROUGH.
Soame Jenyns.
Edward Eliot.
John Roberts.
George, lord Grevill.
Bamber Gascoyne.
William Jolliffe, and
John, lord Garlies, *vice* Whateley.

Aug. 31, 1772.

WILLIAM, earl of DARTMOUTH, *vice* lord Hillsborough.
Soame Jenyns.
Edward Eliot.
George, lord Greville, afterwards earl of Warwick.
Bamber Gascoyne.
William Jolliffe.
John, lord Garlies, afterwards earl of Galloway.
Lord Robert Spencer, *vice* Roberts.

Jan. 25, 1774.

WILLIAM, earl of DARTMOUTH.
Soame Jenyns.
Edward Eliot (afterwards lord Eliot).
Bamber Gascoyne.
William Jolliffe.
Lord Robert Spencer.
Hon. Charles Greville, *vice* lord Warwick.
Whitshed Keene, *vice* lord Galloway.

Nov. 10, 1775.

Lord GEORGE SACKVILLE GERMAINE, *vice* lord Dartmouth; and the same board.

March 9, 1776.

Lord GEORGE GERMAINE.
Soame Jenyns.
Bamber Gascoyne.
William Jolliffe.
Lord Robert Spencer.
Hon. Charles Greville.
Whitshed Keene, and
William Eden, *vice* Eliot.

June 5, 1777.

Lord GEORGE GERMAINE.
Soame Jenyns.
Bamber Gascoyne.
William Jolliffe.
Lord Robert Spencer.
Hon. Charles Greville.
William Eden, and
Thomas de Grey, *vice* Keene.

July 6, 1779.

Lord GEORGE GERMAINE (afterwards viscount SACKVILLE).
Soame Jenyns.
Lord Robert Spencer.
Hon. Charles Greville.
William Eden.
Thomas de Grey.
Andrew Stuart, *vice* Gascoyne.
Edward Gibbon[1], *vice* Jolliffe.

Nov. 6, 1779.

FREDERICK, earl of CARLISLE (*vice* lord George Germaine); and the same board.

Sept. 6, 1780.

FREDERICK, earl of CARLISLE.
Lord Robert Spencer.
William Eden.
Hon. Thomas de Grey (afterwards lord Walsingham).
Andrew Stuart.
Edward Gibbon.
Hans Sloane, *vice* Jenyns.
Benjamin L'Anglois, *vice* Greville.

[1] The historian. A greater number of the literary luminaries of their time belonged to this Board than, perhaps, to any other division of the state. We have already noticed Locke, Prior, Addison, and Soame Jenyns; and to this brilliant galaxy is now to be added the illustrious author of the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*; a work that (despite its one great fault, a grievous fault no doubt) will eternize his name. Gibbon obtained a commission at this board for the *Manifesto* (the ablest state paper of the day), which he was employed to draw up on the occasion of the war with France, in 1778. He lost his place on the suppression of the Board in 1782.

Dec. 9, 1780.

THOMAS, lord GRANTHAM, *vice* lord Carlisle; and the same board.

1781.

THOMAS, lord GRANTHAM.
Lord Robert Spencer.
Rt. hon. William Eden.
Andrew Stuart.
Edward Gibbon.
Hans Sloane.
Sir Adam Fergusson, bart., *vice* lord Walsingham.
Anthony Storer, *vice* L'Anglois.

Dec. 22, 1781.

THOMAS, lord GRANTHAM.
Rt. hon. William Eden.
Andrew Stuart.
Edward Gibbon.
Hans Sloane.
Sir Adam Fergusson, bart.
Anthony Storer, and
John-Chetwynd Talbot, afterwards earl Talbot, *vice* lord Robert Spencer.

[The office of Trade and Plantations was suppressed under an act of Parliament (22 George III, cap. 82.) in June 1782, and the business was transferred to the secretaries of state.]

March 5, 1784.

*** The suppression of the Board of Trade, being greatly felt by the trading part of the nation, His Majesty was pleased, in order to protect the interests of the mercantile community, to appoint the following Committee of the most honourable Privy Council, for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

THOMAS, lord SYDNEY, one of the principal secretaries of state, president.
Heneage, earl of Aylesford.
Thomas, earl of Effingham.
Thomas, earl of Clarendon.
George, earl of Leicester.
Lord Frederick Campbell
Richard, viscount Howe.
Robert, lord bishop of London.
Thomas, lord Grantham.
Thomas, lord Walsingham.
Fletcher, lord Grantley.
Constantine-John, lord Mulgrave.
Hon. Thomas Harley.
Hon. Sir Joseph Yorke, K.B.
Rt. hon. Charles Jenkinson.
Sir John Goodricke, bart.
Rt. hon. Henry Dundas.
Rt. hon. James Grenville, and
Rt. hon. William-Wyndham Grenville.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRESENT BOARD OF TRADE.

LORDS *of the* COMMITTEE *of* PRIVY COUNCIL *appointed by His Majesty* (GEORGE III.) *for the consideration of all matters relating to* TRADE *and* FOREIGN PLANTATIONS.

August 23, 1786.

"His Majesty having thought fit to revoke his Order in Council, bearing date the 5th day of March, 1784, appointing a Committee of Privy Council for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and to declare the said Committee dissolved, was pleased to appoint a New Committee of Privy Council for the business above-mentioned, to consist of the following members:—

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
The First Commissioner of the Treasury.
The First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.
His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
The Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.
The Speaker of the House of Commons.

"And also such of the persons of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council as shall hold any of the following offices:—

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
The Paymaster or Paymaster-general of His Majesty's forces.
The Treasurer of the Navy, and
The Master of His Majesty's Mint.

"And His Majesty was at the same time pleased to order, that the Speaker of the House of Commons of Ireland, and such persons as shall hold offices in His Majesty's kingdom of Ireland, and shall be members of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in this kingdom, shall be members of this Committee; and also that —

Lord Frederick Campbell.
Robert, Lord Bishop of London,
Fletcher, Lord Grantley,
Sir Lloyd Kenyon, bart.,
The Hon. Sir Joseph Yorke,
Sir John Goodricke, bart.,
The Hon. William Eden,
Rt. Hon. James Grenville, and
Rt. Hon. Thomas Orde,

"be members of this Committee. And that the Rt. hon. Charles Lord Hawkesbury, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and, in his absence, the Rt. hon. William

Wyndham Grenville, joint paymaster-general of the forces (vice-president of the Board, &c.), be President of the Committee."

Subsequent Members of the Board.

1788. Dr. Beilby Porteus, lord bishop of London. Jan. 25.
1790. Rt. hon John-Charles Villiers, Feb. 24.
— Sir Richard Pepper Arden, master of the rolls. March 13.
— Rt. hon. Dudley Ryder; same date.
— Sir William Wynne; same date.
1793. John, viscount Bayham. June 21.
— Rt. hon. Sylvester Douglas, afterwards lord Glenbervie. March 17.
1797. Rt. hon. sir Joseph Banks, bart.[1] March 20.
1798. Sir William Scott, knt., afterwards lord Stowell. Oct. 31.
1799. Robert Banks, lord Hawkesbury, afterwards earl of Liverpool. March 14.
— Rt. hon. sir John Scott, knt., afterwards earl of Eldon. July 17.
1802. Rt. hon. John Beresford. Feb. 17.
— Rt. hon. John Foster; same date.
— Rt. hon. William Wickham; same date.
— Rt. hon. George Rose; same date.
— Rt. hon. Charles Long; same date.
1803. Rt. hon. Charles Bragge. June 22.
1805. Lord George Thynne. May 1.
— Lord John Thynne. May 1.
1805. Rt. hon. John Smyth.
— Rt. hon. Nathaniel Bond. } same
— Rt. hon. Reginald Pole Carew } date.
— Rt. hon. John Sullivan.
1806. Frederick Morton, lord Henley. Feb. 14.
— Richard, lord Donoughmore. May 23.
— John Joshua, earl of Carysfort. June 18.
1807. Rt. hon. Isaac Corry. Jan. 28.
— Charles, lord Whitworth. April 15.
— Richard, earl of Clancarty. May 20.
1808. John, lord Redesdale. March 30.
1809. Rt. hon. sir John Nicholl. Feb. 6.
— Dr. John Randolph, lord bishop of London. Oct. 11.
— John, lord Sheffield. Dec. 20.
1812. Rt. hon. Frederick-John Robinson, afterwards viscount Goderich and earl of Ripon. Aug. 13.
1813. Dr. William Howley, lord bishop of London. Dec. 2.
1815. Rt. hon. William Huskisson. Jan. 7.
1823. Rt. hon. Charles Arbuthnot. April 3.
1846. Rt. hon. John Nicholl, D. C. L. Jan. 21.
1848. Rt. hon. James (Sir) Stephen. April 15.
— Rt. hon. Sir Edward Ryan. April 18.

Presidents of the Board of Trade from 1786.

Aug. 23, 1786.
Charles, lord Hawkesbury; afterwards earl of Liverpool, first president.

June 7, 1804.
James, duke of Montrose.

Feb. 5, 1806.
William, lord Auckland.

March 31, 1807.
Henry, earl Bathurst.

Sept. 29, 1812.
Richard, earl of Clancarty.

Jan. 24, 1818.
Rt. hon. Frederick-John Robinson; afterwards, successively, viscount Goderich and earl of Ripon.

King George IV.

Feb. 21, 1823.
Rt. Hon. William Huskisson.

Sept. 4, 1827.
Rt. hon. Charles Grant; afterwards lord Glenelg.

June 11, 1828.
Rt. hon. William Vesey Fitzgerald; afterwards lord Fitzgerald and Vesci.

Feb. 2, 1830.
Rt. hon. John-Charles Herries.

King William IV.

Nov. 22, 1830.
George, lord Auckland; afterwards earl of Auckland.

June 5, 1834.
Rt. hon. Charles Poulett Thomson; afterwards lord Sydenham, vice-president, acting as president.

Dec. 15, 1834.
Rt. hon. Alexander Baring; afterwards lord Ashburton.

April 18, 1835.
Rt. hon. Charles Poulett Thomson; afterwards lord Sydenham, *again*.

Queen Victoria.

Aug. 29, 1839.
Rt. hon. Henry Labouchere.

Sept. 3, 1841.
Frederick-John, earl of Ripon, *again*.

June 10, 1843.
Rt. hon. William Ewart Gladstone.

[1] The eminent naturalist, and president of the Royal Society, and member of the National Institute of France. This illustrious name may well be associated with the names already noticed. Sir Joseph Banks's enthusiasm in the study of natural history led him to accompany Captain Cook in his first circumnavigation of the world: he died in 1820.

Feb. 5, 1845.
James Andrew, earl (afterwards marquess) of Dalhousie.

July 6, 1846.
George-William-Frederick, earl of Clarendon.

July 22, 1847.
Rt. hon. Henry Labouchere, *again*. The NOW (1850) President of the Board.

VICE PRESIDENTS FROM 1786.

Aug. 23, 1786.
Rt. hon. William Wyndham Grenville; afterwards lord Grenville.

Aug. 8, 1789.
James, marquess of Graham; afterwards duke of Montrose, and president.

Oct. 20, 1790.
Rt. hon. Dudley Ryder; afterwards successively lord and earl of Harrowby.

Nov. 18, 1801.
Sylvester Douglas, lord Glenbervie.

Feb. 8, 1804.
Rt. hon. Nathaniel Bond.

June 7, 1804.
Rt. hon. George Rose.

Feb. 5, 1806.
Richard Chandos, earl Temple. Created duke of Buckingham.

March 30, 1807.
Rt. hon. George Rose, *again*.

Sept 29, 1812.
Rt. hon. Frederick-John Robinson; afterwards president.

Jan. 28, 1818.
Rt. hon. Thomas Wallace; afterwards lord Wallace.

KING GEORGE IV.

April 3, 1823.
Rt. hon. Charles Grant; afterwards president.

Feb. 5, 1828.
Rt. hon. Thomas Frankland Lewis.

May 30, 1828.
Rt. hon. Thomas Peregrine Courtenay.

KING WILLIAM IV.

Nov. 22, 1830.
Rt. hon. Charles Poulett Thomson; afterwards president.

Dec. 20, 1834.
Rt. hon. William, viscount Lowther.

May 6, 1835.
Rt. hon. Henry Labouchere; afterwards president.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Aug. 29, 1839.
Rt. hon. Richard Lalor Sheil.

June 28, 1841.
Rt. hon. Fox Maule.

Sept. 3, 1841.
Rt. hon. William Ewart Gladstone; afterwards president.

June 13, 1843.
James-Andrew, earl of Dalhousie; afterwards president. Now Marquess of Dalhousie.

Feb. 5, 1845.
Rt. hon. sir George Clerk, bart.

July 6, 1846.
Rt. hon. Thomas Milner Gibson.

May 8, 1848.
Granville George, earl Granville; who conjoins with this office that of paymaster-general. The NOW (1850) Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

SECRETARIES TO THE BOARD.

* * Sir Stephen Cottrell. } In virtue of their
William Fawkener, } office of clerks of
Lord Chetwynd; } the council.
on the death of Mr. Fawkener.

1810. Thomas Lack, appointed assistant secretary. Aug. 25.

1829. Joseph Deacon Hume, second assistant secretary; *new appointment*. July 15.

1836. Denis le Marchant (afterwards sir Denis, bart.) appointed to succeed Mr. Lack. Feb. 8.

1840. John Mac Gregor; appointed to succeed Mr. Hume. Jan. 24.

1841. John-George Shaw Lefevre; appointed to succeed Mr. Le Marchant, on his going to the treasury. June 19.

1847. George Richardson Porter; appointed to succeed Mr. Mac Gregor. Aug. 6.

1848. Sir Denis Le Marchant, bart.; appointed to succeed Mr. Lefevre, on his going to the house of lords. May 14.

1850. James Booth; appointed to succeed Sir Denis le Marchant on his going to the house of commons. Oct. 10.

The Board of Trade consisted of six or more members from the time of its reinstitution in 1786 (as it had previously done), besides the *ex officio* commissioners. But the business of late years has been wholly conducted by the president, the vice-

president, and the secretaries; no other members having been appointed since the year 1823, with the exception of Dr. Nicholl in 1846, and of sir James Stephen and sir Edward Ryan in 1848, who were appointed for special purposes and in reference to certain duties.

Mr. THOMAS, Secretary of the Record Office, thus describes the business of this Board:—

"The business of this department is of a very miscellaneous character. All matters relating to the interests of trade, which come before the several departments of the government, are usually referred to the Board of Trade, either for the information of its members or for the purpose of obtaining their advice. Thus, for example, there are frequent communications with the Foreign Office on the subjects of the negotiation of commercial treaties, of difficulty arising out of them, and of the proceedings necessary to give effect to them. With the Treasury, on the alterations made or contemplated in the laws of the customs, on cases of hardship to individuals arising from the operation of those laws, and on points connected with them which require solution. And with other departments on matters of interest in a commercial point of view. The preparation also of bills and of orders in council for carrying out the intentions of the government on these subjects frequently falls to the care of this board. The correspondence of the board with private individuals on the subjects of which it has cognizance is likewise extensive.

"Every private bill passing through parliament is submitted to the Board of Trade; and, in cases where the public interest is affected, it frequently interferes to procure the modification or rejection of certain clauses. All applications made to the Queen in council by committees or individuals seeking charters or letters-patent, and all cases of parties desiring to establish joint stock banks, are referred to this board to be reported on. And so likewise are all acts passed by colonies having legislative governments before they are laid before her majesty; but in regard to these the Colonial Secretary, through whom they are transmitted, recommends what should be done, and his recommendation is always followed as a matter of course. Still, all acts of this class must receive the formal sanction of the Board of Trade before being assented to by the crown. Such also of the ordinances of what are called Crown Colonies (that is, those having no legislative assemblies) as relate to the matters of trade are usually submitted to this board either by the Colonial Secretary, or by the Lords of the Treasury.

"The Board of Trade contains, amongst other subordinate departments, the following: The Corn Returns Department. The Statistical Department, established in 1832. And the Railway Department, originally constituted in 1840; enlarged in its powers in 1844; and again modified and its functions considerably curtailed in 1845."

In connexion with *this* department may also be mentioned the duty imposed on the Board by the late act for the "Protection of Merchant Seamen," 8 and 9 Victoria cap. 116, of "granting licences to fit persons to act as shipping agents, etc.;" and the more recent act (13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 93) passed 14th August, 1850, for "Improving the condition of Masters, Mates, and Seamen, and maintaining discipline in the Merchant Service."

THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

THIS Board was originally established by an act of parliament (Mr. Pitt's celebrated East India bill) passed on the 18th of May, 1784. The act empowered his majesty (George III.) to appoint six privy councillors to be Commissioners for the affairs of India, with very extensive powers; they having the "controul and superintendence of all the British territorial possessions in the East Indies, and over the Affairs of the United Company of Merchants trading thereto." One of the principal secretaries of state was constituted President, and in his absence the chancellor of the exchequer, and in the absence of both, then the senior commissioner was to be President. Subsequently, however, to the passing of this act, it was found necessary to alter the constitution of the Board.[1] The President is now always specially appointed, and is chosen for his great abilities. He is necessarily a privy councillor, and is one of the most important members of the cabinet, entering upon office and retiring with his official friends on every change in the administration.

The lord president of the council, the lord privy seal, the first lord of the treasury, the principal secretaries of state, and the chancellor of the exchequer, for the time being, are, *ex officio*, members of the Board (popularly the India Board), and the sovereign may appoint any other personages to be members also.

COMMISSIONERS.

*** The following dates are those of the patents, in all cases, unless otherwise expressed.

KING GEORGE III.

Sept. 3, 1784.

THOMAS, lord SYDNEY, president.
Rt. hon. William Pitt, chancellor of the exchequer.
Rt. hon. Henry Dundas.
Thomas, lord Walsingham.
Rt. hon. William Wyndham Grenville.
Constantine-John, lord Mulgrave.

March 12, 1790.

Rt. hon. WILLIAM WYNDHAM GRENVILLE, president.
Rt. hon. Henry Dundas.

[1] By the 33d George III. cap. 52, sec. 3, it is enacted, "that any three or more commissioners shall and may form a board, and that the first-named commissioner in the letters-patent or commission for the time being shall be the president of the said board; and that when any board shall be formed in the absence of the president, the commissioner whose name shall stand next in the order of their nomination in the said commission of those who shall be present, shall for that turn preside at the said board." — *Statutes at large*.

Constantine-John, lord Mulgrave.
Thomas, lord Sydney.
Thomas, lord Walsingham.
Lord Frederick Campbell.
Rt. hon. Dudley Ryder.

May 16, 1791.

WILLIAM WYNDHAM GRENVILLE, afterwards lord GRENVILLE, president.
Rt. hon. William Pitt.
Rt. hon. Henry Dundas.
Lord Frederick Campbell.
James, duke of Montrose.
Rt. hon. Thomas Steele.

June 28, 1793.

Rt. hon. HENRY DUNDAS, the first paid president.
James, duke of Montrose.
Richard, earl of Mornington.
Robert Grosvenor, viscount Belgrave.
Henry Bathurst, lord Apsley.
Hon. Edward-James Eliot.
Hon. Robert Banks Jenkinson.

June 29, 1795.

Rt. hon. HENRY DUNDAS, president.
James, duke of Montrose.
Richard, earl of Mornington, afterwards marquess Wellesley.
Robert, viscount Belgrave.
Henry, earl Bathurst (late lord Apsley).
Hon. Edward-James Eliot.
Hon. Robert Banks Jenkinson.
Rt. hon. Sylvester Douglas.

Nov. 16, 1797.

Rt. hon. HENRY DUNDAS, president.
James, duke of Montrose.
Robert, viscount Belgrave.
Henry, earl Bathurst.
Robert Banks, lord Hawkesbury.
Rt. hon. Sylvester Douglas.
William Dundas.

March 28, 1799.

Rt. hon. HENRY DUNDAS, president.
James, duke of Montrose.
Robert, viscount Belgrave.
Henry, earl Bathurst.
Rt. hon. Sylvester Douglas.
William Dundas.
George Canning.

July 2, 1800.

Rt. hon. HENRY DUNDAS, president. Afterwards viscount Melville.
James, duke of Montrose.
Robert, viscount Belgrave.
Henry, earl Bathurst.
Rt. hon. Sylvester Douglas.
Rt. hon. George Canning.
Rt. hon. Thomas Wallace.
Richard Temple Nugent, earl Temple.

May 19, 1801.

GEORGE, viscount LEWISHAM, president. Succeeded as earl of Dartmouth.
James, duke of Montrose.
Henry, earl Bathurst.
Sylvester Douglas, lord Glenbervie.
Rt. hon. William Dundas.
Rt. hon. Thomas Wallace.
Charles-George, lord Arden.
Rt. hon. Thomas Pelham.
Edward Golding.

July 12, 1802.

ROBERT, viscount CASTLEREAGH, president.
James, duke of Montrose.
Sylvester, lord Glenbervie.
Rt. hon. William Dundas.
Rt. hon. Thomas Wallace.
Charles-George, lord Arden.
Edward Golding.

Oct. 22, 1803.

ROBERT, viscount CASTLEREAGH, president.
Sylvester, lord Glenbervie.
Rt. hon. Thomas Wallace.
Edward Golding, and
Hon. Thomas Maitland.

May 31, 1804.

ROBERT, viscount CASTLEREAGH, president.
Sylvester, viscount Glenbervie.
Rt. hon. Thomas Wallace.
Richard Trench, viscount Dunlo. Afterwards earl of Clancarty.

Feb. 12, 1806.

GILBERT, lord MINTO, president. Afterwards earl of Minto.
George Howard, viscount Morpeth.
Rt. hon. John Hiley Addington.
Rt. hon. John Sullivan.

July 16, 1806.

Rt. hon. THOMAS GRENVILLE, president.
George Howard, viscount Morpeth.
Rt. hon. John Hiley Addington.
Rt. hon. John Sullivan.
John-Joshua, earl of Carysfort.

Oct. 1, 1806.

Rt. hon. GEORGE TIERNEY, president.
George Howard, viscount Morpeth. Afterwards earl of Carlisle.
Rt. hon. John Hiley Addington.
Rt. hon. John Sullivan.
John-Joshua, earl of Carysfort.

April 6, 1807.

Rt. hon. ROBERT DUNDAS, president.
George Percy, lord Lovaine.
John, lord Teignmouth.
Rt. hon. Thomas Wallace.
George Johnstone.

July 17, 1809.

DUDLEY, earl of HARROWBY, president.
Rt. hon. Robert Dundas.
George Percy, lord Lovaine.
John, lord Teignmouth.
Rt. hon. Thomas Wallace.
Thomas Hamilton, lord Binning.

Nov. 13, 1809.

Rt. hon. ROBERT DUNDAS, president.
George Percy, lord Lovaine.
John, lord Teignmouth.
Rt. hon. Thomas Wallace.
Lord Francis Almaric Spencer.

July 7, 1810.

Rt. hon. ROBERT DUNDAS, president.
George Percy, lord Lovaine.
John, lord Teignmouth.

Rt. hon. Thomas Wallace.
William, viscount Lowther.

April 7, 1812.

ROBERT, earl of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, president.
George Percy, lord Lovaine.
John, lord Teignmouth.
Rt. hon. Thomas Wallace.
William, viscount Lowther.
Rt. hon. John Sullivan.

Sept. 8, 1812.

ROBERT, earl of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, president.
John, lord Teignmouth.
Rt. hon. Thomas Wallace.
William, viscount Lowther.
Rt. hon. John Sullivan.
Henry Bathurst, jun., lord Apsley.

Sept. 7, 1814.

ROBERT, earl of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, president.
John, lord Teignmouth.
Rt. hon. Thomas Wallace.
William, viscount Lowther.
Rt. hon. John Sullivan.
Henry Bathurst, lord Apsley.
Thomas Hamilton, lord Binning.
Rt. hon. William Sturges Bourne.

June 20, 1816.

Rt. hon. GEORGE CANNING, president.
John, lord Teignmouth.
William, viscount Lowther.
Rt. hon. John Sullivan.
Henry Bathurst, lord Apsley.
Thomas Hamilton, lord Binning.

June 17, 1818.

Rt. hon. GEORGE CANNING, president.
John, lord Teignmouth.
Rt. hon. John Sullivan.
Thomas Hamilton, lord Binning.
Rt. hon. William Sturges Bourne.
James Brownlow William Cecil, viscount Cranborne.
Horatio Walpole, lord Walpole.

KING GEORGE IV

Jan. 16, 1821.

Rt. hon. CHARLES BATHURST, president.
John, lord Teignmouth.
Rt. hon. John Sullivan.
Thomas Hamilton, lord Binning: succeeded as earl of Haddington.
Rt. hon. William Sturges Bourne.
James Brownlow William Cecil, viscount Cranborne.
Horatio Walpole, lord Walpole: succeeded as earl of Orford.

Feb. 8, 1822. (*Gazette.*)

Rt. hon. CHARLES-WATKIN-WILLIAMS WYNN, president.
John, lord Teignmouth.
Rt. hon. John Sullivan.
James Brownlow William Cecil, viscount Cranborne: succeeded as marquess of Salisbury.
Rt. hon. William-Henry Fremantle.
Sir George Warrender, bart.
Joseph Phillimore, LL. D.

June 2, 1826. (*Gazette.*)

Rt. hon. CHARLES-WATKIN-WILLIAMS WYNN president.
James, marquess of Salisbury.
John, lord Teignmouth.
Rt. hon. John Sullivan.
Sir George Warrender, bart.
Joseph Phillimore, LL. D.
William Yates Peel.

June 4, 1827.

Rt. hon. CHARLES-WATKIN-WILLIAMS WYNN, president.
John, lord Teignmouth.
Rt. hon. John Sullivan.
Sir George Warrender, bart.
Joseph Phillimore, LL. D.
Sir James Macdonald, bart.

Feb. 7, 1828.

ROBERT DUNDAS, viscount MELVILLE, president.
Thomas Wallace, lord Wallace.
Rt. hon. John Sullivan.
Anthony Ashley Cooper, lord Ashley.
James, marquess of Graham.
Laurence Peel.

July 31, 1828.

ROBERT, viscount MELVILLE, president.
Thomas, lord Wallace.
Rt. hon. John Sullivan.
Anthony Ashley, lord Ashley.
James, marquess of Graham.
Laurence Peel, and
Rt. hon. Thomas-Peregrine Courtenay.

Sept. 24, 1828.

EDWARD, lord ELLENBOROUGH, president.
Thomas, lord Wallace.
Rt. hon. John Sullivan.
Anthony Ashley, lord Ashley.
James, marquess of Graham.
Laurence Peel, and
Rt. hon. Thomas-Peregrine Courtenay.

Feb. 24, 1830.

EDWARD, lord ELLENBOROUGH, president.
Rt. hon. John Sullivan.
Anthony Ashley, lord Ashley.
James, marquess of Graham.
Rt. hon. Thomas-Peregrine Courtenay.
George Banks.

KING WILLIAM IV.

Dec. 6, 1830.

Rt. hon. CHARLES GRANT, president.
Rt. hon. Charles-Watkin-Williams Wynn.
Rt. hon. John Sullivan.
Sir James Macdonald, bart.
Sir James Mackintosh, knt.
Rt. hon. Robert Grant, and
Henry Ellis.

July 28, 1832.

Rt. hon. CHARLES GRANT, president.
Rt. hon. Charles-Watkin-Williams Wynn.
Rt. hon. John Sullivan.
Rt. hon. Robert Grant.
Rt. hon. Henry Ellis.
Rt. hon. Holt Mackenzie.
Robert Gordon, and
Thomas-Babington Macaulay.

Dec. 21, 1832.

Rt. hon. CHARLES GRANT (afterwards lord GLENELG), president.
Rt. hon. John Sullivan.
Rt. hon. Robert Grant.
Rt. hon. Henry Ellis.
Rt. hon. Holt Mackenzie.
Robert Gordon, and
James-Alexander-Stewart Mackenzie.

Dec. 20, 1834.

EDWARD, lord ELLENBOROUGH, president.
Rt. hon. John Sullivan.
Joseph Planta, and
Sir Alexander-Cray Grant.

April 29, 1835.

Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE, bart., president.
Rt. hon. John Sullivan.
Sir Charles Cockerell, bart.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

July 21, 1837.

Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE, bart., president.
Rt. hon. John Sullivan.

Sept. 9, 1841. (*Gazette.*)

EDWARD, lord ELLENBOROUGH (afterwards earl of ELLENBOROUGH), president, *again.*

Oct. 28. 1841.

WILLIAM-VESEY FITZGERALD, lord FITZGERALD and VESCI, president. *Died while holding this office, in* 1843.

May 23, 1843.

FREDERICK-JOHN, earl of RIPON, president.

July 10, 1846.

Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE, bart., president, *again.* The NOW President (1850) of the Board.

*** By the act 3 & 4 William 4. cap. 85. sect. 20.[1] it is provided, as before, "That the lord president of the council, the lord privy seal, the first lord of the treasury, the principal secretaries of state, and the chancellor of the exchequer, for the time being, shall, by virtue of their respective offices, be Commissioners for the affairs of INDIA in conjunction with the person or persons to be nominated in any such commission as aforesaid." It will be seen, however, that from and after the passing of this act (Aug. 28, 1833) fewer commissioners (other than the *ex officio* commissioners) have been named as a Board, and that, latterly, but *one* commissioner has been named. The letters-patent, since Sept. 1841, have been addressed to but one commissioner (exclusively of the *ex officio* commissioners), and the whole powers of the former boards are now vested in that *one* commissioner, at present sir John Hobhouse.

SECRETARIES TO THE BOARD.

1784. C. W. Broughton Rouse, esq. Sept. 8.
1791. Henry Beaufoy, esq. May 10.
1793. William Broderick, esq. July 3.
1803. Benjamin Hobhouse, esq., late sir Benjamin Hobhouse. Nov. 19.
1804. George-Peter Holford, esq. May 22.
1806. Thomas Creevy, esq. Feb. 14.
1807. George-Peter Holford, esq., *again.* April 8.
1810. Sir Patrick Murray. Jan. 6.
1812. John Bruce, esq. March 14.
1812. Thomas-Peregrine Courtenay, esq. Aug. 20.
1829. George Bankes, esq. May 2.
1830. Hon. John-Stuart Wortley, now lord Wharncliffe. Feb. 16.
1830. Dudley, lord Sandon, now earl of Harrowby. Dec. 18.
1831. Thomas-Hyde Villiers, esq. May 18.
1832. Thomas-Babington Macaulay, esq. Dec. 19.
1833. Robert Gordon, esq. Dec. 26, and
1834. James-Alexander-Stewart Mackenzie, esq. April 22; joint secretaries.
1834. Winthrop M. Praed, esq. Dec. 20, and
1835. Hon. Sidney Herbert. Jan. 8; joint secretaries.
1835. Robert Gordon, esq., *again*, and Robert-Vernon Smith, esq. April 21.
1839. Edward Adolphus, lord Seymour, and William Clay, esq., now sir William Clay, bart. Sept. 30.
1841. Charles Buller, esq., in the room of lord Seymour. June 21.
1841. James-Emerson Tennent, esq., now sir James-Emerson Tennent, and Hon. William-Bingham Baring, now lord Ashburton. Sept. 8.
1845. Robert, viscount Jocelyn. Feb. 17. Philip-Henry, viscount Mahon. Aug. 5.
1846. Rt. hon. George-Stevens Byng, now viscount Enfield, and Thomas Wyse, esq. July 6.
1847. George-Cornewall Lewis, esq. Nov. 30.
1848. James Wilson, esq. May 16.
1849. Hon. John-Edmund Elliot. Jan. 26. The PRESENT (1850) Secretaries of the Board of Controul.

Assistant Secretary.

Hugh Stark, esq.

[1] This very important act received the royal assent August 28, 1833. It is entitled "An Act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better government of His Majesty's Indian territories till the 30th of April, 1854." Besides the provision above recited, this act empowers the Board of Commissioners to control all the acts of the company concerning India (section 25), and directs that no official communications shall be transmitted by the Court of Directors in London to India, until they shall have been approved of by the Board (section 30). The act further directs that the government of India shall be in a Governor-General and Councillors, to be styled "the Governor-General of India in Council." Until the passing of this act, the Governor-General had been styled "the Governor-General of Bengal," but his authority had, nevertheless, extended over all the presidencies.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

THE Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster is an officer of great eminence in the government, and frequently a cabinet minister. He holds his office by letters-patent; and if a peer, takes precedence according to his rank in the peerage; if not, he takes precedence next after the chancellor of the exchequer, and immediately before the lord chief justice of the queen's bench. He formerly sat as judge of the Duchy court of Lancaster, held in Westminster, in which all causes any way relating to the revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster were tried. Another branch of the same court was established at Preston, in Lancashire, called the court of the county palatine of Lancaster, for the same purposes in that county as the other was in Westminster.

These courts were erected by Henry IV. after he had deposed Richard II., when possessing the Duchy of Lancaster in right of his mother, he imagined his claim to it better than that to the throne, and therefore separated it from the crown, and erected these courts for its use. The office of Chancellor of the Duchy is now, practically, a sinecure.

CHANCELLORS OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

KING CHARLES II.

1660. Charles, lord Seymour, of Trowbridge. June 1.
1672. Sir Robert Carr, knt. and bart. Feb. 14.
1680. Sir Thomas Ingram, knt. Feb. 14.

KING JAMES II.

1688. Robert, lord Willoughby, of Eresby.

KING WILLIAM III.

1697. Thomas, earl of Stamford.

QUEEN ANNE.

1702. Sir John Leveson Gower, bart., afterwards lord Gower. April 21.
1706. James, earl of Derby. June 10.
1710. William, lord Berkeley, of Stratton.

KING GEORGE I.

1714. Heneage, earl of Aylesford. Oct. 12.
1716. Richard, earl of Scarborough. March 6.
1718. Nicholas Lechmere, afterwards lord Lechmere; for life. June 12.

KING GEORGE II.

1727. John, duke of Rutland. July 17.
1736. George, earl of Cholmondeley. May 21.
1743. Richard, lord Edgcumbe. Dec. 22.
1758. Thomas Hay, viscount Dupplin; afterwards earl of Kinnoul. Jan. 24.

KING GEORGE III.

1762. James, lord Strange. Dec. 15.
1771. Thomas, lord Hyde, afterwards earl of Clarendon. June 14.
1782. John, lord Ashburton. March 27.
1783. Edward, earl of Derby. Aug. 29.
— Thomas, earl of Clarendon. Dec. 31.
1786. Charles, lord Hawkesbury. Sept. 9; afterwards earl of Liverpool.
1803. Thomas, lord Pelham, afterwards earl of Chichester. Nov. 9.
1804. Henry, lord Mulgrave. June 6.
1805. Robert, earl of Buckinghamshire. Jan. 14.
— Dudley, lord Harrowby, afterwards earl of Harrowby. July 10.
1806. Edward, earl of Derby. Feb. 12.
1807. Rt. hon. Spencer Perceval, afterwards first lord of the treasury.[1] March 30.
1812. Robert, earl of Buckinghamshire. May 23.
— Rt. hon. Charles Bathurst. June 23.

KING GEORGE IV.

1823. Rt. hon. Nicholas Vansittart, previously chancellor of the exchequer (created lord Bexley). Feb. 13.
1828. George, earl of Aberdeen. Jan. 26.
— Rt. hon. Charles Arbuthnot. June 2.

KING WILLIAM IV.

1830. Henry-Richard, lord Holland. Nov. 25.
1834. Rt. hon. Charles-Watkin-Williams Wynn. Dec. 26.
1835. Henry-Richard, lord Holland, *again*. April 23.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1840. George-William-Frederick, earl of Clarendon. Oct. 31.
1841. Rt. hon. sir George Grey, bart. June 23; appointed home secretary in July, 1846.
— Lord Granville Charles-Henry Somerset. Sept. 3.
1846. Rt. hon. John, lord Campbell. July 6. Appointed lord chief justice K. B. March, 1850.
1850. George-Frederick-William, earl of Carlisle. March 6. The PRESENT (1850) Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

[1] When Mr. Perceval became first minister of the crown, in 1809, he continued to hold the office of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster conjointly with the two superior offices of first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. This is the only instance we have met with of the three offices having been united in the same individual.

THE SECRETARY-AT-WAR.[1]

It is probable that the War-office had its origin, like many other departments, in a committee of the privy council. — *Thomas' Notes of the Rolls.* "The first Secretary-at-War was an officer detached from the secretary of state's office: the secretary of state, as is understood, finding the consolidation of the finance of the army inconvenient, got rid of it by establishing a secretaryship-at-war, as a separate and independent branch." — *Sir Henry Hardinge.* It is probable that the Secretary-at-War was originally a clerk attending upon a committee of council. This I had suspected, because Mr. Blathwayte, who was Secretary-at-War to James II., was in attendance on the privy council when the bishops were called in.—*Mr. Thomas Babington Macaulay.*

The Secretary-at-War is deemed the Military Secretary to the sovereign, and conveys his majesty's, or, as now, the queen's, orders to all the generals and military governors at home and abroad, in relation to the troops and garrisons under their command; and with him they correspond, and to him they make their returns and reports, as well as to the commander-in-chief or the commander of the forces, as the case may be. The trust reposed in this officer is very great. All orders for marching, quartering, encamping, and recruiting the army are signed by him; and all military commissions issue from his office. The Secretary-at-War prepares the army estimates to be laid before parliament, and he is on that account necessarily a member of the house of commons; he is always a privy councillor, and frequently, as now, a cabinet minister.

SECRETARIES-AT-WAR.

KING CHARLES I.

1644. Edward Walker was secretary-at-war this year. — *Harleian Catalogue, No.* 6802.

COMMONWEALTH.

William Clarke. He was sometimes called "Clerk to the General" (Monk), sometimes "Secretary to the Forces." But the title of the office was, probably, "Secretary to the Council of War." — *Council Book during the Interregnum. State Paper Office.*

KING CHARLES II.

1661. Sir William Clarke, *continued.* Jan. 28.
1666. Rt. hon. Matthew Locke. June 5.
1683. Rt. hon. William Blathwayte. Aug. 18.

KING JAMES II.

1685. Rt. hon. William Blathwayte, *continued.*

KING WILLIAM III.

1692. Rt. hon. George Clarke. March 3.

QUEEN ANNE.

1704. Henry St. John, afterwards lord and viscount St. John, and viscount Bolingbroke. April 20.
1708. Rt. hon. Robert Walpole, afterwards sir Robert, and earl of Orford; and first minister of the crown. Feb. 25.
1710. Rt. hon. George Granville, afterwards lord Lansdowne, of Bideford. Sept. 28.
1712. Rt. hon. sir William Wyndham, bart. June 28.
1713. Rt. hon. Francis Gwyn. Aug. 21.

KING GEORGE I.

1714. Rt. hon. William Pulteney, afterwards earl of Bath. Sept. 25.
1717. Rt. hon. James Craggs, jun. April 13.
1718. Christopher Wandesford, viscount Castlecomer. March 14.
— Rt. hon. Robert Pringle. May 18.
— Rt. hon. George Treby. Dec. 24.
1720 & 1721. It is stated in TINDAL, ii. 631, that Mr. Trevor was secretary-at-war in these years.
1724. Hon. Henry Pelham, afterwards Rt. hon., and subsequently first minister of the crown. April 1.

KING GEORGE II.

1730. Sir William Strickland, bart. June 11.
1735. Sir William Yonge, bart. May 9.

[1] There appears to have been established, about the close of 1620, or at the beginning of 1621, a council or committee for war. Sir William Trumbull, ambassador at Brussells, writing to Sir Dudley Carleton, then ambassador at the Hague, under date of February 19, 1620-1, says: "By other means, you have heard of the newly-elected council or committee for war, whereof the earls of Oxford, Leicester, and Essex, are the most eminent persons, to whom are joined the viscounts Canfield and Wilmot, Sir Ho. Vere, Sir Edward Cecil, Sir Edward Conway, and Capt. Bingham." — *Holland Correspondence. State Paper Office.*

It appears, also, that there was a council of war established "for securing Ireland, and the rest of the kingdom, and for putting the navy in readiness." Date, April 21, 1624. See "*Commissions:*" *Sir Joseph Williamson's Collection; First Series*, vol. 35.

From the Sixth Report of the Commissioners appointed under the act 45th George III. cap. 47, to inquire into and examine the public expenditure and the conduct of the public business in the military departments therein mentioned, it appears that the origin of this office could not be traced. It is clear, however, that the first person who held the appointment was detached from the secretary of state's office, so intimately connected were the two departments then considered.

1741. Rt. hon. Thomas Winnington. April 27. —*Kearsley's Annals.*

[This name does not appear in the authorised lists; nor can we trace it at the Rolls' offices.]

1746. Rt. hon. Henry Fox, afterwards lord Holland. July 23.
1755. Rt. hon. William Wildman Barrington, viscount Barrington. Nov. 14.

KING GEORGE III.

1761. Rt. hon. Charles Townshend. March 18.
1762. Rt. hon. Welbore Ellis, afterwards lord Mendip. Dec. 17.
1765. William, viscount Barrington, *again.* July 19.
1778. Charles Jenkinson, afterwards lord Hawkesbury and earl of Liverpool. Dec. 16.
1782. Rt. hon. Thomas Townshend, afterwards viscount Sydney. March 27: appointed secretary of state, July, same year.
1782. Sir George Yonge, bart. July 11.
1783. Colonel hon. Richard Fitzpatrick. April 11.
— Sir George Yonge, bart., *again.* Dec. 24.
1794. Rt. hon. William Windham. July 11: afterwards secretary of state for war and colonies.
1801. Rt. hon. Charles Yorke. Feb. 20.
1803. Rt. hon. Charles Bragge (Bathurst). Aug. 17.
1804. Rt. hon. William Dundas. May 15.
1806. General hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, *again.* Feb. 7.
1807. Lieut.-Gen. sir James Murray Pultenay, bart. March 30.
1809. Lord Granville Leveson Gower, afterwards earl Granville. June 27.
1809. Henry-John, viscount Palmerston. Oct. 27.

KING GEORGE IV.

1820. Viscount Palmerston, *continued.*
1828. Sir Henry Hardinge. May 31.

KING WILLIAM IV.

1830. Lord Francis Leveson Gower, afterwards lord Francis Egerton. July 30. His lordship was subsequently created earl of Ellesmere.
1830. Rt. hon. Charles-Watkin-Williams Wynn. Nov. 30.
1831. Sir Henry Brooke Parnell, bart., afterwards created lord Congleton. April 4.
1832. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, bart. Feb. 1.
1833. Rt. hon. Edward Ellice. April 4.
1834. Rt. hon. John-Charles Herries. Dec. 16.
1835. Henry, viscount Howick, now earl Grey. April 20.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1837. Viscount Howick, *continued.*
1839. Rt. hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay. Sept. 26: afterwards paymaster-general.
1841. Lieut.-gen. sir Henry Hardinge, *again.* Sept. 4. Created viscount Hardinge, April 1846.
1844. Sir Thomas-Francis Fremantle, bart. May 17.
1845. Hon. Sidney Herbert. Feb. 4.
1846. Hon. Fox Maule. July 6. The PRESENT (1850) Secretary-at-War.

THE MASTER-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.

THIS officer is always chosen from among the first generals in the service of the sovereign. His appointment was formerly for life, but since the Restoration he holds it *durante bene placito;* and now usually enters upon office with the party to which he is politically attached, and retires with each change in the responsible advisers of the crown. To the Master-General of the Ordnance is entrusted the storing of all the military magazines in the dominions of Great Britain, and the supply of all the munitions of war to the royal navy that issue from his department. He is colonel-in-chief of the corps of artillery and the corps of engineers, and he has a peculiar jurisdiction over all the engineers employed in the several fortifications throughout the realm. The Master-General is not unfrequently a cabinet minister.

MASTERS-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1596. Robert, earl of Essex: beheaded in her majesty's reign.

KING JAMES I.

1603. Charles, earl of Devonshire.
1609. George, earl of Totnes.
1623. Sir Richard Morrison.

KING CHARLES I.

1628. Sir Thomas Stafford.
1629. Horatio, lord Vere, of Tilbury.
1634. Montjoy Blount, earl of Newport.

KING CHARLES II.

1660. Sir William Compton.
1665. John, lord Berkeley; Sir John Duncombe; Sir Thomas Chicheley. } In commission.
1670. Sir Thomas Chicheley.
1674. Sir John Chicheley.
1679. Sir John Chicheley; Sir William Hickman; Sir Christopher Musgrave. } In commission.
1681. George Legge, afterwards lord Dartmouth.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1689. Frederick de Schomberg, duke of Schomberg.
1693. Henry, viscount Sydney, afterwards earl of Romney.

QUEEN ANNE.

1702. John, earl, afterwards duke of, Marlborough. July 1.
1712. Richard, earl Rivers. Jan. 1.
1712. James, duke of Hamilton and Brandon, July 1. Killed in a duel, Nov. 15, same year.[1]

KING GEORGE I.

1714. John, duke of Marlborough. Oct. 1.
1722. William, earl Cadogan. July 1.
1725. John, duke of Argyll and Greenwich. July 1.

KING GEORGE II.

1740. John, duke of Montagu. July 1.
1742. John, duke of Argyll, *again*.
1743. John, duke of Montagu, *again*.
1756. Charles, duke of Marlborough. Jan. 1.
1759. John, viscount, afterwards earl, Ligonier. July 1.

KING GEORGE III.

1763. John, marquess of Granby, afterwards duke of Rutland.
1772. George, viscount Townshend. Oct. 1.
1782. Charles, duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny. March 30.
1783. George, viscount Townshend, *again*; afterwards marquess Townshend.
1783. Charles, duke of Richmond, *again*. Dec. 23.
1795. Charles, marquess Cornwallis. Feb. 13.
1801. John, earl of Chatham. June 16.
1806. Francis, earl of Moira, afterwards marquess of Hastings. Feb. 14.
1807. John, earl of Chatham, *again*. April 4.
1810. Henry, lord Mulgrave, afterwards earl of Mulgrave. May 5.
1819. His grace, Arthur, duke of Wellington. Jan. 1.

KING GEORGE IV.

1827. Henry-William, marquess of Anglesey. April 30.
1828. William Carr, viscount Beresford. April 28.

KING WILLIAM IV.

1830. Sir James Kempt. Nov. 30.
1834. Sir George Murray. Dec. 18.
1835. Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, bart., afterwards lord Vivian. May 4.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1841. Sir George Murray, *again*. Sept. 9.
1846. Henry-William, marquess of Anglesey, *again*. July 6. The PRESENT (1850) Master-General of the Ordnance.

LIEUTENANTS-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.

From the Union of the Two Crowns.

1603. Sir George Carew, afterwards earl of Totnes.
1635. Sir William Haydon, knt.
1636. Colin Legge.
1670. David Walter. Nov. 25.
1670. *George Legge, afterwards lord Dartmouth. Dec. 7.[2]
1681. Sir Charles Musgrave, bart.
1687. Sir Henry Tichborne, bart.
1688. Sir Henry Goodricke, bart.
1702. John Granville, afterwards lord Granville.
1705. Thomas Erle.
1712. John Hill.
1714. Thomas Erle, *again*.
1717. Thomas Micklethwaite.
1718. Sir Charles Wills, K. B.
1742. George Wade; field marshal, 1743; commander-in-chief, 1745.
1748. *Sir John Ligonier, K. B., afterwards viscount and earl Ligonier; field marshal and commander-in-chief, 1757.[2]
1757. Lord George Sackville (Germaine): dismissed the service in 1759; afterwards viscount Sackville.[3]
1759. *John, marquess of Granby, afterwards duke of Rutland.[2]
1763. *Hon. George Townshend, afterwards viscount, and marquess Townshend.[2]
1767. Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, afterwards commander-in-chief, &c.
1772. Sir Jeffrey Amherst, K. B., afterwards lord Amherst, commander-in-chief in 1778, *et seq.*
1782. Hon. sir William, afterwards viscount Howe, K. B.
1804. Sir Thomas Trigge.
1804. Rt. hon. Richard Fitzpatrick.
1807. Sir Thomas Trigge, *again*.
1810. Sir Hildebrand Oakes, bart.
1823. *William Carr, viscount Beresford.[2]
1824. *Sir George Murray.[2]
1825. Sir W. H. Clinton.
1829. Lord Robert-Edward-Henry Somerset.

*** This office was abolished in 1831.

[1] The duel in which the duke was killed, is one of the most remarkable upon record, and is thus described by the chroniclers of the time: "Sunday, Nov. 15, 1712: A duel was fought with small swords in Hyde Park, between James, duke of Hamilton, and his friend colonel Hamilton, on the one part, and Charles, lord Mohun, and lieutenant-general Macartney, on the other part. Lord Mohun was killed upon the spot, and the duke expired of his wounds as he was being carried by his servants to his coach. Colonel Hamilton was wounded in the foot, and surrendered himself on the 22d; but Macartney made his escape, and large rewards were offered for his apprehension. It was strongly suspected that the duke, after he had slain his adversary, was killed unfairly by Macartney.—*Chron. of Great Britain.*

[2] The personages distinguished by an asterisk were subsequently Masters-General.

[3] He was restored to favour in lord Bute's administration, and, in 1775, became one of the principal secretaries of state; which office he held during the American war.

Surveyors-General of the Ordnance.

From the Union of the Two Kingdoms.

William Brydges.
1714. Major Gen. Michael Richards.
1722. John Armstrong, afterwards Major Gen.
1742. Thomas Lascelles.
1750. Charles-Frederick, afterwards sir Charles, K. B.
1782. Hon. Thomas Pelham.
1783. John Courtenay.
1784. Hon. James Luttrell.
1789. Hon. G. C. Berkeley.
1795. Major Gen. A. Ross.
1804. Lieut. Col. Jas. M. Hadden. Nov. 22.
1810. Sir Robert Moorsoom, R. N. July 20.
1820. Lieut. Col. sir Ulysses Burgh, afterwards lord Downes. March 18.
1827. Adm. sir Edward-William C. R. Owen. May 14.
1828. Sir Herbert Taylor, lieut. gen. March 24.
1829. Sir Henry Fane, lieut. gen. April 3.
1831. William Leader Maberley, lieut. col. Jan. 12.
1832. Lieut. Col. Charles R. Fox. Dec. 5.
1835. Lord Robert-Edward-Henry Somerset. Jan. 12.
1835. Lieut. Gen. sir Rufane Shawe Donkin. May 6.
1841. Colonel Charles R. Fox, *again*. May 12.
— Colonel Jonathan Peel. Sept. 10.
1846. Major Gen. Charles R. Fox, *again*. July 10.
The PRESENT (1850) Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

THE FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WOODS AND FORESTS.

THE origin of the Forests belonging to the crown is not to be found mentioned in any record, the New Forest in Hampshire excepted, which, though made by William the Conqueror, is called by Manwood, writing on the *Forest Laws*, "the New Forest in England." The origin of the *Laws* for the management of the Forests seems involved in equal obscurity with the Forests themselves.[1]—*Notes from the Rolls' Office.*

From the reign of Henry III., when the *Charta de Foresta* was granted, there were two Justices in Eyre, one for the north, and the other for the south, of Trent. Henry VIII. established Courts, which were afterwards dissolved; and James I. appointed Surveyors, and Charles I. a Surveyor-General, of Crown Lands. Numerous statutes were enacted up to the 50th of George III., when the then offices of Surveyor-General of the Land Revenues of the Crown and the Surveyor-General of Woods, Forests, Parks, and Chases were directed to be united under a Board of Commissioners, to be named the "Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues." In 1832 (2 William IV. c. 1) the office of Surveyor-General of Works and Buildings was united with this Board, and thus was formed the present consolidated office of Commissioners of Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Buildings.

The first Commissioner of Woods and Forests is now a high political personage. He is always of the privy council, and sometimes a member of the cabinet.

Surveyors-General of the Woods and Forests.

1607 (or 1608). John Taverner.
1608. Thomas Morgan.
1608 to 1667 — Thomas Morgan, and Robert Treswell, Jointly. Robert Treswell, Andrew Treswell, and —— Treswell, Successively.
1667. Thomas Agar, and John Madden. Jointly.
1680. Thomas Agar, and Charles Strode. Jointly.
1688. Philip Riley.
1701. Thomas Hewett.
1702. Edward Wilcox.

[1] FOREST COURTS. These were, the Court of *Woodmote*, the Court of *Swanimote*, and that called the *Justice Seat*, or Court of the Chief Justice in eyre.

The *Court of Woodmote* was a court held every forty days, and its function was to inquire into all offences that had been done in the forest within that time.

The *Court of Swanimote*, in which the verderors were the judges, was held thrice a year: The first time, for the purposes of clearing the forests of all animals, deer excepted, during the fawning season. The second time, for the admission of swine, &c., into the forests, to feed on acorns and beech-mast, called pannage. The third time, to receive an account of every deer killed, and every tree felled, and to obtain payment for the pasturage of cattle.

The *Court of Justice Seat* was held once in three years, when the rolls of the two inferior courts were presented to the chief justice in eyre, and when all offences were tried.—THOMAS'S *Notes for the History of Public Departments*.

1714. Thomas Hewett, *second appointment.*
1716. Edward Younge.
1720. Charles Whithers.
1736. Francis Whitworth.
1742. Henry Legge.
1745. John Phillipson.
1756. John Pitt.
1768. Sir Edmond Thomas, bart.
1767. John Pitt, *second appointment.*
1786. John Robinson.
1803. Sylvester, lord Glenbervie.
1806. Lord Robert Spencer.
1807. Sylvester, lord Glenbervie, *second appointment.*

Surveyors-General of the Land Revenue.

1666. Sir C. Harbord.
1682. William Harbord.
1692. William Tailer.
1693. Samuel Travers.
1710. J. Manley.
1714. Alexander Pendarves.
1715. H. Chomeley.
1722. J. Poulteney.
1726. Phillips Gybbon.
1730. Dr. Exton Sayer.
1732. Thomas Walker.
1750. John, viscount Galway.
1751. Rt. hon. Robert Herbert.
1769. Peter Burrell.
1775. John St. John.
1784. G. Augustus Selwyn.
1794. John Fordyce.
1809. James Pillar (*acting*).

Commissioners of Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, &c.

Dates of Patents.

July 31, 1810.

Sylvester, lord Glenbervie.
William Dacres Adams, and
Henry Dawkins.

Aug. 21, 1814.

Rt. Hon. William Huskisson.
William Dacres Adams, and
Henry Dawkins.

Feb. 8, 1823.

Rt. hon. Charles Arbuthnot.
William Dacres Adams, and
Henry Dawkins.

May 30, 1827.

George, earl of Carlisle.
William Dacres Adams, and
Henry Dawkins.

July 23, 1827.

Rt. hon. William Sturges Bourne.
William Dacres Adams, and
Henry Dawkins.

Feb. 11, 1828.

Rt. hon. Charles Arbuthnot, *again.*
William Dacres Adams, and
Henry Dawkins.

June 14, 1828.

William, viscount Lowther.
William Dacres Adams, and
Henry Dawkins.

Dec. 13, 1830.

Rt. hon. George-James Welbore Agar Ellis.
William Dacres Adams, and
Henry Dawkins.

Feb. 11, 1831.

John-William, viscount Duncannon.
William Dacres Adams, and
Henry Dawkins.

Feb. 22, 1832.

John-William, viscount Duncannon.
William Dacres Adams, and
Sir Benjamin C. Stephenson, knt.

July 30, 1834.

Sir John Cam Hobhouse, bart.
William Dacres Adams, and
Sir Benjamin C. Stephenson, knt.

Aug. 23, 1834.

Sir John Cam Hobhouse, bart.
Sir Benjamin C. Stephenson, knt., and
Alexander Milne, C. B.

Dec. 31, 1834.

Lord Granville Charles-Henry Somerset.
Sir Benjamin C. Stephenson, knt., and
Alexander Milne, C. B.

May 7, 1835.

John-William, viscount Duncannon.
Sir Benjamin C. Stephenson, knt., and
Alexander Milne, C. B.

June 18, 1839.

John-William, viscount Duncannon.
Alexander Milne, C. B., and
Hon. Charles-Alexander Gore.

Sept. 25, 1841.

Henry Pelham, earl of Lincoln.
Alexander Milne, C. B., and
Hon. Charles-Alexander Gore.

March 10, 1846.

Charles-John, viscount Canning.
Alexander Milne, C. B., and
Hon. Charles-Alexander Gore.

July 13, 1846.

George-Frederick-William, viscount Morpeth, now earl of Carlisle.
Alexander Milne, C. B., and
Hon. Charles-Alexander Gore.

April 15, 1850.

Edward-Adolphus Seymour, lord Seymour.
Alexander Milne, C. B., and
Hon. Charles-Alexander Gore. The present (1850) Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

TREASURER OF THE NAVY.

This office was one of great trust and dignity, and the holder of it was always of the privy council. Many of our eminent statesmen of historic name (among them Osborne, Walpole, Dodington, Grenville, Barrington, and more recently Canning) were Treasurers of the Navy. The salary, from the earliest date in the records of the department, 1721, until the year 1810, was 2000*l.* per annum; but the profits of the office, especially in time of war, were formerly considerable, owing to the great sums of the public money lying long in the Treasurer's hands.[1] In 1810, the salary was raised to 4000*l.*, and continued at that rate until 1818, when it was reduced to 3000*l.*, and so remained until 1830. In this last year it was fixed at 2000*l.* again, the salary paid until the abolition of the office, in 1836.

Conformably with the act 5th and 6th William IV. cap. 35, the offices of Paymaster-General, Paymaster and Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital, Treasurer of the Ordnance, and Treasurer of the Navy, were consolidated, and now form one office, held by the Paymaster-General. See *Paymaster-General.*

Treasurers of the Navy, from the Restoration.

1660. Sir George Carteret, bart.
1667. Arthur, viscount Valentia, in Ireland, and earl of Anglesey.
1672. Sir Thomas Osborne, bart., afterwards viscount Dumblane, earl of Danby, marquess of Carmarthen, and duke of Leeds.
1673. Sir Edward Seymour, bart.
1681. Anthony, viscount Falkland. June 24.
1689. Edward Russel, afterwards earl of Orford. April 8.
1699. Sir Thomas Littleton, bart. May 29.
1710. Robert Walpole, afterwards sir Robert, and earl of Orford. Jan. 21.
1711. Charles Cæsar. June 8.
1714. John Aislabie. Oct. 15.
1718. Rt. hon. Richard Hampden. March 27.
1720. Sir George Byng, bart., afterwards viscount Torrington. Oct. 24.
1724. Hon. Pattee Byng, his son, afterwards viscount Torrington. April 18.
1727. The same, by a new patent. Aug. 12.
1734. Rt. hon. Arthur Onslow. April 20.
1742. Hon. Thomas Clutterbuck. May 17.
— Rt. hon. sir Charles Wager, knt. Dec. 20.
1743. Rt. hon. sir John Rushout, bart. Dec. 24.
1744. George Dodington. Dec. 29.
1749. Hon. Henry Bilson Legge. May 3.
1754. Rt. hon. George Grenville. April 4.
1756. Rt. hon. George Dodington, *again.* Jan. 13: afterwards lord Melcombe.
1756. Rt. hon. George Grenville, *again.* Nov. 25.
1761. The same, by a second patent. March 18.
1762. William Wildman, viscount Barrington. June 2.
1765. Richard, viscount Howe. Aug. 9.
1770. Sir Gilbert Elliot, bart. March 19.
1777. Rt. hon. Welbore Ellis. June 12.
1782. Rt. hon. Isaac Barré. April 10.
— Rt. hon. Henry Dundas. Aug. 19.
1783. Rt. hon. Charles Townshend. April 11.
1784. Rt. hon. Henry Dundas, *again.* Jan. 5.
[This personage (afterwards viscount Melville) held the office upwards of sixteen years.]
1800. Hon. Dudley Ryder. June 2.
1801. Rt. hon. Charles Bragge. Nov. 21.
1803. Rt. hon. George Tierney. June 3.
1804. Rt. hon. George Canning. May 29.
1806. Rt. hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Feb. 22.
1807. Rt. hon. George Rose. April 15.
1818. Rt. hon. Frederick-John Robinson, afterwards viscount Goderich, and earl of Ripon. Feb. 12.
1823. Rt. hon. William Huskisson. Feb. 8.
1827. Rt. hon. Charles Grant, afterwards lord Glenelg. Sept. 10.
1828. Rt. hon. William Fitzgerald Vesey Fitzgerald. July 15.
1830. Rt. hon. Thomas Frankland Lewis. Feb. 25.
— Rt. hon. Charles Poulet Thompson, afterwards lord Sydenham. Dec. 13.
1834. Rt. hon. William, viscount Lowther, now earl of Lonsdale. Dec. 27.
1835. Rt. hon. sir Henry Parnell, bart. afterwards lord Congleton. April 22.

[Sir Henry Parnell became Paymaster-General when this office ceased.]

[1] Sir Henry Vane was made Treasurer of the Navy by patent, for life, by king Charles I., which place he held till the first war between the English and Dutch. The fees of his office were at that time fourpence in the pound, which by reason of the war amounted to the enormous sum of 30,000*l.* per annum. Sir Henry looked upon this as too much for a subject, and as too great a gain to be derived from any office, and patriotically gave up his patent to the then parliament, desiring 2000*l.* per annum only, for an agent whom he had brought up to manage the duties. The method of a fixed salary was continued afterwards. — *Roper.*

Comptrollers of the Navy.

1688. Sir Richard Haddock, knt. Sept. 30: afterwards admiral.
1714. Sir Charles Wager, knt. Feb. 17: afterwards admiral, and first lord of the admiralty.
1718. Thomas Swanton. March 26.
1722. James Mighells. Jan. 18.
1733. Richard Haddock, jun. March 27.
1749. Savage Mostyn. March 22: afterwards admiral.
1755. Edward Falkingham. Feb. 6.
— Charles Saunders. Nov. 14: afterwards admiral, and first lord of the admiralty.
1756. Digby Dent. June 4.
— George Cockburne. Dec. 29.
1770. Hugh (afterwards sir Hugh) Palliser, and an admiral. Aug. 1.
1775. Maurice Suckling. April 5: afterwards admiral.
1778. Charles (afterwards sir Charles) Middleton, bart., and an admiral. July 18. Created lord Barham in 1805, and made first lord of the admiralty.
1790. Sir Henry Martin, bart. March 13.
1794. Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, bart. Aug. 30.
1806. Henry Nicholls. Feb. 19.
— Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, bart.; afterwards an admiral. June 7.
1816. Sir Thomas Byam Martin, K. C. B.; admiral. Feb. 9.
1831. Hon. George Heneage Lawrence Dundas; admiral. Nov. 2. Patent revoked June 9, 1832.

*** In 1832 the appointment of Comptroller of the Navy ceased, and the duties of the office were transferred. *See next article.*

Principal Officers.

By the act 2d William IV. cap. 40 (passed June 1, 1832)[1] the Navy and Victualling Boards and the offices of Commissioners of Navy and Victualling and Comptroller of the Navy, were dispensed with, and in lieu thereof were appointed five "Principal Officers" at Somerset House, subordinate to the Admiralty, viz.:

The Surveyor of the Navy.
Accountant-General of the Navy.
Storekeeper-General.
Comptroller of Victualling, and
Medical Director-General.

To these have been added two important departments, viz.: —

The Comptroller of Steam Machinery: Sir Edward Parry first officer appointed; Captain Ellice (who now holds the office) succeeded him.

The Director of Engineering and Architectural Works: the first who held this office under its present title (it having been previously that of Civil Architect) was Colonel Brandreth, R. E. He was succeeded on his death by Colonel Irvine, R. E.; who, also, dying in office, has been succeeded by Colonel Green, C. B.

Surveyors of the Navy.

1668. Sir John Tippetts. Sept. 30.
1692. Edmund Dummer. June 25.
1699. Daniel Furzer. Sept. 22.
1706. William Lee. Sept. 9.
1715. Jacob Ackworth (afterwards sir Jacob). March 30.
1746. Joseph Allin (afterwards sir Joseph). June 16.
1755. Thomas Slade, and William Bateley. Aug. 6.
1765. Thomas Slade (now sir Thomas, knt.), and John Williams. June 22.
1771. John Williams (now sir John, knt.), with two assistants.
1778. Sir John Williams, and Edward Hunt. March 19.
1784. Edward Hunt, and John Henslow. Nov. 24.
1793. Sir William Rule. Jan. 26.
1806. Sir Henry Peake. June 7.
1813. Joseph Tucker, and Sir Robert Seppings. May 26.
[Joseph Tucker superannuated March 1831; and sir Robert Seppings June, 1832.]
1832. Sir William Symonds, knt. June 9.
1848. Sir Baldwin Walker, K. C. B. Feb. 5.

The higher officers of the Civil branches of the Navy were formerly very numerous; but notwithstanding the vast increase of business latterly in all the departments of the Naval service, several of them have been, from time to time, dispensed with, and their duties transferred, and their various offices consolidated.

[1] This statute is entitled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Business of the Civil Departments of the Navy, and to make other Regulations for more effectually carrying on the Duties of the said Departments." By this act certain defined duties are directed to be executed by two Lords of the Admiralty; the duties hitherto executed by Commissioners at the Dock-Yards are to be discharged by Superintendents, and numerous provisions are framed, and alterations made in the constitution of various offices connected with this branch of the public service.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

THIS office was formerly one of the most lucrative in the gift of the crown, not so much on account of the salary annexed to it, or the perquisites derived from it, as on account of the vast sums of public money that lay in the Paymaster's hands for a long space of time together; the whole of the money voted by parliament for the land forces passing through this department. In 1782, the office underwent a reform, and the Paymaster-General was allowed a fixed salary of 4000*l.*, and his deputy a salary of 1500*l.*, in lieu of perquisites. The Paymaster's salary is now 2000*l.* per annum.

The Paymaster-General is always of the privy council, and sometimes a member of the cabinet. He was constituted by letters-patent under the great seal until 1836; from the 1st of December in which year the appointment has been by queen's warrant.

On the same day, the offices of Treasurer of the Navy, Treasurer of the Ordnance, and Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital were consolidated with that of Paymaster-General; and on August 16, 1848, the offices of Paymaster of Civil Services, and Paymaster of Exchequer Bills, were also united with it.

ROLL OF PAYMASTERS-GENERAL.

1660. Sir Stephen Fox, knt.
1679. Nicholas Johnson, and
— Charles Fox.
1682. Charles Fox.
1689. Richard, earl of Ranelagh.
[This nobleman was charged with the misapplication of large sums of the public money; he resigned to avoid prosecution, and was expelled the house of commons, 1702.]
1703. John Howe; for guards and garrisons at home. Jan. 4.
— Charles Fox; for the other troops and Chelsea Hospital.
1707. Hon. James Brydges, afterwards duke of Chandos.
1713. Thomas Moore; for her majesty's forces abroad.
— Edward Nicholas; treasurer and paymaster of her majesty's pensioners.
1714. Robert Walpole, afterwards sir Robert.
1715. Henry, earl of Lincoln. Oct. 26.
1720. Robert Walpole, *again*; afterwards sir Robert, and earl of Orford.
1721. Charles, lord Cornwallis: died in 1722.
1722. Hon. Spencer Compton, afterwards earl of Wilmington.
1730. Hon. Henry Pelham.
1743. Sir Thomas Winnington, bart.
1746. William Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham.
1755. Henry, earl of Darlington.
— Thomas Hay, viscount Dupplin, afterwards earl of Kinnoul.
1757. Henry Fox, afterwards lord Holland.
1765. Hon. Charles Townshend.
1766. Frederick, lord North, and George Cooke. Dec. 10.
1767. George Cooke, and Thomas Townshend. Dec. 23.
1768. Richard Rigby.
1782. Edmund Burke. March 27.
— Isaac Barré. July 17.
1783. Edmund Burke, *again*. April 8.
1784. William Wyndham Grenville, afterwards lord Grenville. Jan. 8.
1784. William Wyndham Grenville, and Constantine-John, lord Mulgrave. April 7.
1789. Lord Mulgrave, and James, marquess of Graham. Sept. 4.
1791. Rt. hon. Dudley Ryder, and Rt. hon. Thomas Steele. March 7.
1800. Rt. hon. Thomas Steele, and Rt. hon. George Canning. July 5.
1801. Rt. hon. Thomas Steele, and Sylvester, lord Glenbervie. Mar. 26.
1803. Rt. hon. Thomas Steele, and Rt. hon. John Hiley Addington. Jan. 3.
1804. Rt. hon. George Rose, and Lord Charles Henry Somerset. July 7.
1806. Richard, earl Temple, and Lord John Townshend. Feb. 17.
1807. Rt. hon. Charles Long, and Lord Charles Henry Somerset. April 4.
1813. Rt. hon. Charles Long, *again*. Rt. hon. Frederick-John Robinson, afterwards viscount Goderich and earl of Ripon. Nov. 13.
1817. Rt. hon. Charles Long, now sir Charles, afterwards lord Farnborough, *continued*. Aug. 14.
1826. Rt. hon. William Vesey Fitzgerald, afterwards lord Fitzgerald and Vesci. July 15.
1828. Rt. hon. John Calcraft. July 15.
1830. Lord John Russell. Dec. 16.
1834. Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. Dec. 23.
1835. Sir Henry Parnell, bart., afterwards lord Congleton. May 14.
1841. Rt. hon. Edward-John Stanley, afterwards lord Eddisbury. July 1. Succeeded as lord Stanley of Alderley, in 1850.
— Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart., *again*. Sept. 12.
1845. William Bingham Baring, afterwards lord Ashburton. March 1.
1846. Rt. hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay, July 12.
1848. Granville-George, earl Granville. May 11. The PRESENT (1850) Paymaster-General; also Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

"It does not appear at what precise period the crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects. The crown, doubtless, found it necessary, at a very early period, to the exercise of the functions of sovereignty, to be able to convey with speed and security its own despatches from one part of the realm to another, and for that purpose it appointed certain messengers, or runners, called the 'Posts.' These posts were also employed for the personal convenience of the sovereign and the individuals composing the royal court. In course of time a 'Master of the Posts.' was appointed, and the first of these on record was Brian Tuke, esq., afterwards sir Brian Tuke, knt., who held that office in 1516. The joint successors of Sir Brian Tuke were Sir William Paget, one of Henry VIII.'s chief secretaries of state, and John Mason, esq., secretary for the French tongue. The letters-patent, dated Nov. 12, 1545, conveying to them this office, grant to them during their lives and the life of the survivor, the office of 'Master of the Messengers, Runners, or Posts,' as well within the kingdom of England as parts beyond the seas, with the wages or fee of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, to be held by themselves or their sufficient deputy or deputies. But, besides his fee, the 'Master of the Posts' received from the crown the amount of his expenses for conveying the letters, of which he rendered an account. There is a succession of patents granting the same office, at the same fee, to other parties for life, in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I."—*House of Commons' Report*, 1844.[1]

The Postmaster-General is now an officer of high consideration in the government. He is always a member of the privy council, usually a peer, and sometimes, as at present, a cabinet minister. When the office has been executed by two Post-Masters, they have been of equal rank and authority. The duties are now confided to one person, whose salary is 2500*l.* per annum, and who is appointed by patent.

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

(From the earliest Official Accounts to the present time. Taken from a Return made to the House of Commons, dated March 25, 1844.)

KING CHARLES II.

1678 to 1688.

Philip Frowde, esq., acting for the duke of York.

KING WILLIAM III.

1690 to 1708.

Sir Robert Cotton, and
Thomas Frankland, esq.

QUEEN ANNE.

1708 to 1715.

Sir Thomas Frankland, and
Sir John Evelyn, bart.

KING GEORGE I.

1715 to 1720.

Charles, lord Cornwallis, and
James Craggs, esq.

1720 to 1725.

Edward Carteret, esq., and
Galfridus Walpole, esq.

1725 to 1732.

Edward Carteret, esq., and
Edward Harrison, esq.

KING GEORGE II.

Christmas, 1732.

Edward Carteret, *alone*, to midsummer, 1738.

1733 to 1739.

Edward Carteret, esq., and
Thomas, lord Lovel, afterwards viscount Coke and earl of Leicester.

1739 to 1744.

Sir John Eyles, bart., and
Thomas, lord Lovel.

1744 to 1745.

Thomas (lord Lovel, now), earl of Leicester, *alone*.

1745 to 1758.

Thomas, earl of Leicester, and
Sir Everard Fawkener.

Nov. 1758 to April 1759.

Thomas, earl of Leicester.

June 2, 1759.

William, earl of Besborough, and
Hon. Robert Hampden.

[1] The above extract is taken from the *Report of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons*, "*appointed to inquire into the state of the law in respect to the detaining and opening of letters at the General Post Office*;" dated July 2, 1844: Viscount SANDON, chairman.

KING GEORGE III.

Nov. 27, 1762.

John, earl of Egmont, and
Hon. Robert Hampden.

Sept. 23, 1763.

Thomas, lord Hyde, and
Hon. Robert Hampden.

July 19, 1765.

William, earl of Besborough, and
Thomas, lord Grantham.

Dec. 29, 1766.

Wills, earl of Hillsborough, and
Francis, lord Le Despencer.

April 26, 1768.

John, earl of Sandwich, and
Francis, lord Le Despencer.

Jan. 16, 1771.

Francis, lord Le Despencer, and
Rt. hon. Henry-Frederick Carteret.

Dec. 11, 1781.

Rt. hon. Henry-Frederick Carteret, *alone*, to Jan. 24, following.

Jan. 24, 1782.

William, viscount Barrington, and
Rt. hon. Henry-Frederick Carteret.

April 25, 1782.

Charles, earl of Tankerville, and
Rt. hon. Henry-Frederick Carteret.

May 1, 1783.

Thomas, lord Foley, and
Rt. hon. Henry-Frederick Carteret.

Jan. 7, 1784.

Charles, earl of Tankerville, and
Rt. hon. Henry-Frederick Carteret. (Lord Carteret, Jan. 29, 1784.)

Sept. 19, 1786.

Thomas, earl of Clarendon, and
Henry-Frederick, lord Carteret.

Dec. 10, 1786.

Henry-Frederick, lord Carteret, *alone*, until July 6, 1787.

July 6, 1787.

Henry-Frederick, lord Carteret, and
Thomas, lord Walsingham.

Sept. 19, 1789.

Thomas, lord Walsingham, and
John, earl of Westmoreland.

March 13, 1790.

Thomas, lord Walsingham, and
Philip, earl of Chesterfield.

July 28, 1794.

Philip, earl of Chesterfield, and
George, earl of Leicester.

March 1, 1798.

George, earl of Leicester, and
William, lord Auckland.

Feb. 27, 1799.

William, lord Auckland, and
George, lord Gower.

March 31, 1801.

William, lord Auckland, and
Lord Charles Spencer.

July 19, 1804.

Lord Charles Spencer, and
James, duke of Montrose.

Feb. 20, 1806.

Robert, earl of Buckinghamshire, and
John-Joshua, earl of Carysfort.

May 5, 1807.

John, earl of Sandwich, and
Thomas, earl of Chichester.

June 6, 1814.

Thomas, earl of Chichester, *alone*.

Sept. 30, 1814.

Thomas, earl of Chichester, and
Richard, earl of Clancarty.

April 6, 1816.

Thomas, earl of Chichester, and
James, marquess of Salisbury, to June 13, 1823, when he died.

KING GEORGE IV.

Nov. 27, 1823.

Thomas, earl of Chichester, *alone*, by patent dated as above: died July 4, 1826.

Aug. 18, 1826.

Lord Frederick Montague, by patent, dated as above: resigned Sept. 17, 1827.

Sept. 27, 1827.

William, duke of Manchester, by patent, dated as above.

KING WILLIAM IV.

Dec. 14, 1830.

Charles, duke of Richmond, by patent, dated as above.

April 14, 1831.

Charles, duke of Richmond, by patent, dated as above, appointed postmaster-general of Great Britain and Ireland, conformably with the provisions of 1 William IV. cap. 8.; passed March 11, 1831.[1]

July 5, 1834.

Francis-Nathaniel, marquess Conyngham, by patent, dated as above.

Dec. 31, 1834.

William, lord Maryborough, by patent: sworn in Jan. 1, 1835.

[1] By this act, the *two* separate offices of Postmaster-General of Great Britain and Postmaster-General of Ireland were united into one, to possess the same powers, and to be subject to the same penalties, as the former two; and the appointments of the Secretary, and other officers of the Post-Office at Dublin, were thereafter vested in the Postmaster-General.—*Statutes at Large*.

May 8, 1835.

Francis-Nathaniel, marquess Conyngham, by patent: sworn in next day.

May 30, 1835.

Thomas-William, earl of Lichfield, by patent: sworn in June 1.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1837. Earl of Lichfield *continued.*

Sept. 15, 1841.

William, viscount Lowther, by patent: sworn in same day.

Jan. 2, 1846.

Edward Granville, Earl of St. Germans, by patent: sworn in next day.

July 14, 1846.

Ulick John, marquess of Clanricarde, by patent. The PRESENT (1850) Postmaster-General.

SECRETARIES TO THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

*** There is no *complete* record in the department of the General Post Office, of the persons by whom the office of Secretary was held, previously to the year 1762, when Anthony Tod, esq., was appointed.

1720. [The name of James Craggs, esq., appears on the records of the Post-office as secretary in this year.]

1723. [In this year, Mr. Joseph Godman is found to be filling the office of secretary.]

1738. John David Barbutt, esq., appointed secretary in the room of T. Robinson, esq., deceased Sept. 17.

1742. George Shelvocke, esq., *vice* Mr. Barbutt, removed July 22.

1762. Anthony Tod, esq., appointed (but in whose room is not stated). Dec. 1.

1797. Francis Freeling, esq. (who had acted for a short time previously as joint secretary) *vice* Mr. Tod, deceased. Created a baronet, March 11, 1828.

1836. Lieut.-Col. William Leader Maberly, *vice* Sir Francis Freeling, bart. Sept. 29. The PRESENT (1850) Secretary.

THE MASTER OF THE MINT.

THE Warden was anciently the chief officer of the Mint, but the Master has of late years become an officer of high political consideration, and he is now always a member of the government, and sometimes a cabinet minister. The office of Warden was abolished by act of parliament (57 George III.), July 7, 1817, and the duties were directed to be performed by the Master, who was by that act constituted Master, Warden, and Worker. His salary (which in July, 1799, was fixed, instead of fees, at 3000*l.*), was reduced in June, 1831, to 2000*l.* per annum. It may here be observed, that it is in contemplation to alter the constitution of the Mint altogether; but it is uncertain what arrangements will finally be made. It is probable, however, that the (now almost sinecure) office of Master of the Mint will be soon abolished, at least as a merely honorary office.

MASTERS OF THE MINT FROM THE EARLIEST TIME.

KING HENRY I.

* * Godwin Socche. Winchester.

KING EDWARD I.

1275. Gregory Rokesley.
1280. William de Turnemire, of Marseilles.
— Richard de Lothebury.
1281. Alexander Norman de Luic. Dublin.
1282. Gregory Rokesley.
1285. William de Turnemire, in Gascony.
1286. John de Caturco and Gerald Mauhan. Lond. and Cant.
1287. John de Caturco.
1297. John Porchet.
— Roger de Rede. St. Edmundsbury.
1300. Hubert Elion, William de Turnemire, and his brother.

KING EDWARD II.

1308. John de Puntoyse.
1313. John de Puntoyse and Lapine Roger. Lond. and Cant.
1317. Giles de Hertesburg, and Terric de Lose. Lond. and Cant.

KING EDWARD III.

1327. Roger Rykeman. Lond. and Cant.
1344. George Kyrkin, and Lotto Nicholyn, of Florence.
— Henry de Brusele.
1345. Percival de Porche, de Lucca.
— Walter de Dunflower.
1347. George Kyrkin and Lotto Nicholyn.
1348. Bertrand de Polirac, meistre du coigne et de monoies de la duchee de Guien. — *Rolls of Parl.*
1351. Anthony Bache, of Geneva, and Nicholas Choue.
1352. Henry de Brusele and John de Chichester.
1354. Henry de Brusele. Lond. and Cant.
1357 John Donative, of the castle of Florence, and Philip John Denier.
1361. Peter de Bataile. Rochelle.
1362. Gauter de Barde.
1363. Robert de Porche.

1366. Thomes Kyng. Calais.
1367. John de Chichester.
1372. Bardet de Malepilys.

KING RICHARD II.

1377. Gauter de Barde.
1395. Nicholas Malakine, a Florentine.
— John Wildeman.
1396. Nicholas Malakine.

KING HENRY IV.

1402. Walter Merwe, magister moneta, Lond.
1413. Richard Garner.
— John Lowys or Lodowic John.

KING HENRY V.

1418. Conrad Melwer. Normandy.
1421. John Marceur. St. Lece.

KING HENRY VI.

1422. Bartholomew Goldbeter. London, York, Bristol, and Calais.
1426. Robert Manfeld.
1432. William Russe. London, Calais, Bristol, and York.
1433. John Paddesley: the same places.
1446. Robert Manfeld. London and Calais.
1459. Sir Richard Tonstall, knt.
1461. Robert, bishop of Ross.
— Germayne Lynch. Ireland.

KING EDWARD IV.

1461. William, lord Hastings: keeper of all manner of the king's exchaunges and outchaunges in the Tower of London, realm of England, territory of Ireland, and town of Calais. — *Patent.*
1480. Hugh Brice. Calais.
1483. Bartholomew Rede.
— Thomas Galinole, master and worker of the money of silver in Develyn (Dublin) and Waterford.

KING RICHARD III.

1483. Robert Brackenbury.

KING HENRY VII.

1485. Giles, lord Daubeney, and Bartholomew Rede, goldsmith.
— Robert Bowley, maister of the cunage and mynt, within the cities of Dyvelyn and Waterford. — *Rolls of Parl.*
1491. John Shaa and Bartholomew Rede.
1492. Robert Fenrother, and Rede.

KING HENRY VIII.

1509. William Blount, lord Montjoy.
1524. William Wright. York.
1527. Ralph Rowlet, and Martin Bowes.
1531. William Blount, lord Montjoy.
1534. William Tillesworth, archbishop's mint, Canterbury.
1543. Sir Martin Bowes, and Ralph Rowlet.
1544. Sir Martin Bowes.
1545. Sir Martin Bowes, and Stephen Vaughan, and Thomas Knight, esqrs.
— Nicholas Tyery.

KING EDWARD VI.

1547. John York, and others. Southwark.
— William Tillesworth. Canterbury.
— Sir Martin Bowes. Tower.
1548. George Gale. York.
1549. Sir Edmund Peckham, and others.
— Sir William Sharrington.
1550. Martyn Pirri. Dublin. — *Cotton. MSS.*
— George Gale, and others. York.

PHILIP and MARY.

1554. Thomas Egerton.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1559. Sir Thomas Stanley, and others.
1572. John Lonison. — *Harl. MSS.*
1573. Thomas Stanley. — *Lansdowne MSS.*
1581. Sir Richard Martin.
1582. Richard Martin. — *Harleian MSS.*
1584. Sir Richard Martin, and Richard Martin, his son. — *Lowndes.*

KING JAMES I

1603. Sir Richard Martin, and Richard Martin, his son, *continued.*
1615. Thomas, lord Knyvet, and Edward Doubleday.
1619. Randal Cranfield.
1623. Sir Edward Villiers, knt.
1624. Sir Henry Villiers, and Henry Twedy, esq.
1625. Sir Henry Villiers.

KING CHARLES I.

1625. Sir Robert Harley.
1635. Sir Ralph Freeman, knt.
1637. Thomas Bushell, esq., Aberystwith.
1641. Sir William Parkhurst, and Thomas Bushel, esq., Oxford.
1643. Sir Robert Harley.
1647. Henry Slingsby.
— John Faulkener, or Falconer. Edinburgh.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

1649. Aaron Guerdain.

KING CHARLES II.

1660. Sir William Parkhurst.
— Sir Ralph Freeman, knt.
— Sir Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner, and Daniel Bellingham. Dublin.
1670. Henry Slingsby.
1679. Thomas Neale.
— John Falconer. Edinburgh.

KING JAMES II.

1685. Thomas Neale.
1688. John Trinder, Thomas Goddard, William Talbot, William Bromfield, Francis Rice, and Edward Fox. Dublin. Walter Plunket. Limerick. } Commissioners for brass money.

KING WILLIAM III.

1689. Thomas Neale.
1699. Isaac Newton, previously warden: afterwards sir Isaac Newton.
— Major Wyvil. York.

QUEEN ANNE.

1702. Sir Isaac Newton (knighted by her majesty in 1705), *continued.*

KING GEORGE I.

1714. Sir Isaac Newton, *continued.*
1727. John Conduit.

KING GEORGE II.

1727. John Conduit, *continued.*
1737. Hon. Richard Arundel.
1744. Hon. William Chetwynd, afterwards viscount Chetwynd.

KING GEORGE III.

1760. Viscount Chetwynd, *continued.*
1769. Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan, afterwards earl Cadogan.
1784. Thomas, earl of Effingham. Jan.
1789. Philip, earl of Chesterfield. Feb. 12.
1790. George, earl of Leicester. Jan. 20.
1794. Sir George Yonge, bart. July.
1799. Robert Banks Jenkinson, lord Hawkesbury. Feb. 14.
1801. Charles-George, lord Arden. April 18.
1802. Rt. hon. John Smyth. July 2.
1804. Henry, earl Bathurst. July 7.
1806. Lord Charles Spencer. Feb. 20.
— Rt. hon. Charles Bathurst. Oct. 27.
1807. Earl Bathurst, again. April 25.
1812. Richard, earl of Clancarty. Oct. 30.
1814. Rt. hon. William Wellesley Pole, afterwards lord Maryborough. Sept. 28.

KING GEORGE IV.

1820. Rt. hon. William Wellesley Pole, afterwards lord Maryborough, *continued.*
1823. Rt. hon. Thomas Wallace, afterwards lord Wallace. Oct. 9.
1827. Rt. hon. George Tierney. May 29.
1828. Rt. hon. John Charles Herries. Feb. 12.

KING WILLIAM IV.

1830. Rt. hon. John Charles Herries, *continued.*
— George, lord Auckland. Dec. 14.
1834. Rt. hon. James Abercromby. July 1.
1835. Rt. hon. Alexander Baring. Jan. 1.
— Rt. hon. Henry Labouchere. May 9.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1837. Rt. hon. Henry Labouchere, *continued.*
1841. Rt. hon. William Ewart Gladstone. Sept. 21.
1845. Sir George Clerk, bart. Feb. 12.
1846. Rt. hon. Richard Lalor Shiel. July 14.
1850. Sir John-Frederick-William Herschel, bart. Dec. 13. The PRESENT Master of the Mint.

*** The dates in this roll, which differ, in some instances materially, from those found in other works, are taken from Ruding's "*Coinage of Great Britain,*" or from the Records of the Mint.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

THE Judge Advocate-General and Judge Martial of all the Forces is an officer of high honour and of considerable responsibility. His office is held by patent from the crown. He is the legal adviser of the sovereign and of the commander-in-chief, in military cases, and by his authority all general courts-martial are held. In his office are deposited the originals of all such proceedings, and on his receipt of them they are examined, and either deposited as correct, or communicated upon, or submitted by the Judge Advocate-General to her majesty for royal approval, or for pardon, or revision, as, in the opinion of this officer, the respective cases may require. There are various other duties embraced in this judicial department of the state, to which the Judge Advocate-General has anxiously and constantly to devote his official time. The number of courts-martial and of cases requiring the Judge Advocate's investigation, now (1850) amount to about six thousand annually.

JUDGE ADVOCATES-GENERAL.

*** The dates are those of the actual entrance upon office, not of the appointment, which is usually a few days earlier; or of the patent, commonly some days later than those we adopt in this list.

1666. Dr. Samuel Barrowe. Jan.
1684. George Clarke.
1705. Thomas Byde.
1715. Edward Hughes.
1734. Sir Henry Hoghton, bart.
1741. Thomas Morgan.
1768. Dr. Charles Gould, afterwards Sir Charles Gould Morgan, bart.[1]
[Knighted 1779; created a baronet in 1792, when, conformably with the will of his brother-in-law and by royal permission, he assumed the name of Morgan. Held the office thirty-eight years.]
1806. Rt. hon. Nathaniel Bond. March 8. Retired from ill-health.
1807. Rt. hon. Richard Ryder. Dec. 4. Afterwards home secretary.
1809. Rt. hon. Charles Manners Sutton. Nov. 8. Afterwards speaker of the house of commons.
1817. Rt. hon. John Beckett. June 25.
1827. Rt. hon. James Abercromby. May 12. Afterwards speaker of the house of commons, and created lord Dunfermline.
1828. Rt. hon. sir John Beckett, bart., *second appointment.* Feb. 2.

[1] Sir Charles Gould Morgan was the eldest son of King Gould, who for several years previous to 1756 (when he died) held the office of deputy judge advocate-general.

1830. Rt. hon. Robert Grant (afterwards sir Robert, G. C. H.). Dec. 2. Afterwards governor of Bombay.
1834. Rt. hon. Robert Cutlar Fergusson. July 7.
1834. Rt. hon. sir John Beckett, bart., *third time.* Dec. 22.
1835. Rt. hon. Robert Cutlar Fergusson; *second time.* April 25.
1838. William St. Julien Arabin, serjeant-at-law. Nov. 26.
1839. Rt. hon. sir George Grey, bart. Feb. 21: sworn of the council, March 1. Afterwards chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and present home secretary.
1841. Rt. hon. Richard Lalor Shiel. June 26. Afterwards master of the mint.
— Rt. hon. Dr. John Nicholl. Sept. 14. Afterwards one of the ecclesiastical commissioners.
1846. Rt. hon. James Stuart Wortley, Jan. 31: sworn of the council, Feb. 25.
— Charles Buller. July 14. Afterwards chief poor law commissioner.
1847. William Goodenough Hayter. Dec. 30. (Rt. hon. Feb. 11, 1848.) Afterwards joint secretary to the treasury.
1849. Sir David Dundas, knt. May 30. (Rt. hon. June 29, following.) The PRESENT (1850) Judge Advocate-General.

THE LORD STEWARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

THIS is the FIRST great officer of the court: the nature of his office (which is of high honour and antiquity) is implied in the name. He has the management of the palace below stairs, and the appointment and superintendence of numerous persons in the sovereign's service. The Lord Steward is always a nobleman of high rank, and a privy councillor. He has no formal grant of his office; and formerly received his charge immediately from the sovereign in person, who, on placing in his hands a white staff or wand, said, "*Seneschal, tenez le baton de notre maizon.*" By virtue of this office, the Lord Steward was, until lately, the chief judge of the court of the Queen's Palace of Westminster. This court was originally instituted to determine actions against members of the Household, but it subsequently grew into comparatively extensive jurisdiction. It was, however, wholly abolished in 1849.

LORD STEWARDS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

KING HENRY VII.

Robert, lord Brooke.
1502. Sir Gilbert Talbot, knt.

KING HENRY VIII.

1509. George, earl of Shrewsbury.
1541. Charles, duke of Suffolk.
1544. William, lord St. John of Basing, afterwards earl of Wiltshire, and marquess of Winchester.

KING EDWARD VI.

1547. William, lord St. John, *continued.*
1551. John, duke of Northumberland: beheaded in 1553.

QUEEN MARY.

1553. Henry, earl of Arundel.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1558. Henry, earl of Arundel, *continued.*
1568. William, earl of Pembroke.
1570. Robert, earl of Leicester.
1588. William, lord St. John of Basing, eldest son to the marquess of Winchester.

KING JAMES I.

1603. Charles, earl of Nottingham.
1618. Ludovick, duke of Richmond and Lenox.
1623. James, marquess of Hamilton and earl of Cambridge.

KING CHARLES I.

1625. William, earl of Pembroke. Died in 1630.
[The office *vacant* for some years.]
1640. Thomas, earl of Arundel and Surrey.
1644. James, duke of Richmond and Lenox.

KING CHARLES II.

1660. James, duke of Ormond.

KING JAMES II.

1685. James, duke of Ormond, *continued.*

KING WILLIAM III.

1689. William, earl, afterwards duke of Devonshire.

QUEEN ANNE.

1702. William, duke of Devonshire, *continued:* died 18 Aug. 1707.
1707. William, duke of Devonshire, son to the former duke. Sept. 8.
1710. John, duke of Buckinghamshire and Normandy.
1711. John, earl Paulet.

KING GEORGE I.

1714. William, duke of Devonshire, *again.*
1716. Henry, duke of Kent.
1718. John, duke of Greenwich and Argyle.
1725. Lionel Cranfield, duke of Dorset.

KING GEORGE II.

1727. Lionel Cranfield, duke of Dorset, *continued.*
1730. Philip Dormer, earl of Chesterfield.
1733. William, duke of Devonshire.
1737. Lionel Cranfield, duke of Dorset.
1744. William, duke of Devonshire.
1749. Charles, duke of Marlborough. June 12.
1755. John, duke of Rutland.

KING GEORGE III.

1760. John, duke of Rutland, *continued.*
1761. William, earl Talbot.
1782. Frederick, earl of Carlisle. May 4.
1783. Charles, duke of Rutland. Feb. 14.
— William, earl of Dartmouth. April 9.
— James, duke of Chandos: he died in Oct. 1789. Dec. 26.
1789. John-Frederick, duke of Dorset. Oct. 7.
1799. George, earl of Leicester. Feb. 20.
1802. George, earl of Dartmouth. Aug. 15.
1804. Heneage, earl of Aylesford. May 30.
1812. George-James, earl (afterwards marquess) of Cholmondeley. Feb. 19.

KING GEORGE IV.

1821. Henry, marquess of Conyngham. Dec. 11.

KING WILLIAM IV.

1830. Richard, duke of Buckingham and Chandos. July 16.
— Richard, marquess Wellesley. Nov. 23.
1833. George-William, duke of Argyll. Sept. 12.
1835. Thomas Egerton, earl of Wilton. Jan. 5.
— George-William, duke of Argyll. April 23.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1839. William-George, earl of Erroll. Nov. 15.
1841. Charles Cecil, earl of Liverpool. Sept. 3.
1846. Hugh, earl Fortescue. July 9. Resigned in 1850.
1850. Richard, marquess of Westminster. March. 22. The PRESENT Lord Steward of the Household.

TREASURERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

(*Lord Steward's Department.*)

KING HENRY VII.

* * Sir Richard Croft, knt.
1500. Sir Thomas Lovell, knt.

KING HENRY VIII.

* * Sir Thomas Boleyn (father of queen Anna Boleyn) afterwards viscount Rochford and earl of Wiltshire.
1537. Sir William Fitzwilliam, knt., afterwards earl of Southampton.
1538. Sir William Paulet, knt., afterwards Lord St. John of Basing, earl of Wiltshire, and marquess of Winchester.
1541. Sir Thomas Cheney, knt.

KING EDWARD VI.

1547. Sir Thomas Cheney, *continued.*

QUEEN MARY.

The office *vacant.*

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1560. Sir Thomas Parry.
* * Sir Edward Montagu, knt.
1586. Sir Francis Knollys, K. G.
1597. Roger, lord North.
1601. Sir William Knollys, knt.

KING JAMES I.

1603. Sir William Knollys, *continued.* Created lord Knollys and viscount Wallingford; and afterwards earl of Banbury.
1616. Edward, lord Wotton.
1618. Sir Thomas Edmonds, knt.

KING CHARLES I.

1625. Sir Thomas Edmonds, *continued.*
1639. Sir Henry Vane, sen., knt.
1641. Thomas, viscount Savile, in Ireland, and lord Savile, of Pomfret, in England.

KING CHARLES II.

1660. Sir Frederick Cornwallis, bart., afterwards lord Cornwallis.
1663. Charles, viscount Fitz-Harding, of Ireland.
1668. Sir Thomas Clifford, knt., afterwards lord Clifford, of Chudleigh.
1672. Francis, lord Newport, afterwards viscount Newport, and earl of Bradford.

KING JAMES II.

1686. William, earl of Yarmouth.

KING WILLIAM III.

1689. Francis, Lord Newport, *again.*

QUEEN ANNE.

1702. Francis, earl of Bradford: died in 1708.
1708. Hugh, earl of Cholmondeley.
1712. George, lord Lansdowne, of Bideford. Aug. 18.

KING GEORGE I.

1714. Hugh, earl of Cholmondeley, *again.*
1725. Paul Methuen; afterwards sir Paul Methuen, K. B.

KING GEORGE II.

1727. Sir Paul Methuen, *continued.*
1730. Robert Benson, Lord Bingley.
1731. John, lord (afterwards earl) De la Warr, K. B. June 12.
1737. Benjamin, earl Fitzwalter.
1755. John, lord Berkeley, of Stratton.
1756. John, viscount Bateman. Nov. 19.
1757. Percy Wyndham, earl of Thomond. July 8.

KING GEORGE III.

1760. The earl of Thomond, *continued.*
1761. Henry Arthur, earl of Powis.
1765. George, lord Edgcumbe, now viscount Mount Edgcumbe.
1766. John Shelly, afterwards sir John.
1777. Frederick, earl of Carlisle. June 13.
1779. George, lord Onslow and Cranley.
1780. James, viscount Cranbourn, afterwards earl of Salisbury. Sept.
1782. Thomas, earl of Effingham. April 10.
1783. Hon. Charles Greville. April.
1784. James, earl of Courtown. August.
1793. James-George, viscount Stopford. June 20.
1806. Charles-Augustus, lord Ossulston. Feb. 12.
1807. James-George, viscount Stopford, *again.* March 31.
1810. James-George, afterwards earl of Courtown. Oct. 11.
1812. Robert, viscount Jocelyn. May 8.
1812. Lord William-Charles Cavendish Bentinck. July 29.

KING GEORGE IV.

1826. Sir William-Henry Fremantle. April 29.

KING WILLIAM IV.

1830. Sir William-Henry Fremantle, *continued.*

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1837. Henry Charles, earl of Surrey. July 19.
1841. Rt. hon. George Stevens Byng. June 23.
— Frederick-William, earl Jermyn. Sept. 9.
1846. Lord Robert Grosvenor. Aug. 4.
1847. Lord Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill. July 22. The PRESENT (1850) Treasurer of the Household.

COMPTROLLORS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

(Lord Steward's Department.)

KING HENRY VII.

* * Sir Richard Edgcumbe, knt.

KING HENRY VIII.

* * Sir Edward Poynings, afterwards lord Poynings.
1537. Sir John Russell, afterwards lord Russell and earl of Bedford.
1542. Sir John Gage, knt.

KING EDWARD VI.

1547. Sir John Gage, *continued.*
— Sir William Paget, afterwards lord Paget.
1550. Sir Anthony Wingfield, knt.

QUEEN MARY.

1553. Sir Robert Rochester, K. G.
1557. Sir Thomas Cornwallis, knt.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1558. Sir Thomas Parry, knt.
1560. Sir Edward Rogers, knt.
1565. Sir James Crofts, knt.
1588. Sir Francis Knollys, knt.
1590. Sir William Knollys, knt. (his son), afterwards lord Knollys and viscount Wallingford.
1601. Sir Edward Wotton, knt., afterwards lord Wotton.

KING JAMES I.

1603. Sir Edward, now lord Wotton, *continued.*
— Sir Henry Carey, knt.
1616. Sir Thomas Edmondes, K. B.
1618. Sir Henry Carey, afterwards viscount Falkland.
1621. Sir John Suckling, knt.

KING CHARLES I.

1625. Sir John Savile, knt., afterwards lord Savile, and earl of Sussex.
1628. Sir Henry Vane, sen., knt.
1640. Sir Thomas Jermyn.
1641. Sir Peter Wyche, knt.
1642. Sir Christopher Hatton, knt., afterwards lord Hatton.

KING CHARLES II.

1660. Sir Charles Berkeley, knt., afterwards viscount Fitzharding.
1660. Sir Hugh Pollard, K.B.
1666. Sir Thomas Clifford, knt., afterwards lord Clifford, of Chudleigh.
1668. Francis, lord Newport, afterwards viscount Newport, and earl of Bradford.
1672. William, lord Maynard.

KING JAMES II.

1685. Henry, lord Waldegrave.

KING WILLIAM III.

1689. Hon. Thomas Wharton, afterwards lord Wharton, earl and marquess of Wharton.

QUEEN ANNE.

1702. Sir Edward Seymour, bart.
1704. Sir Thomas Mansell, bart. April 27.
1708. Hugh, earl of Cholmondeley. May.
— Sir Thomas Felton, bart. Oct.
1709. Sir John Holland, bart. June 2.
1711. Sir Thomas Mansell, bart., *again*; afterwards lord Mansell.
1712. George, lord Lansdowne, of Bideford.
1713. Sir John Stonehouse, bart.

KING GEORGE I.

1714. Hugh Boscawen, afterwards viscount Falmouth.
1720. Paul Methuen, afterwards sir Paul, K. B.
1725. Daniel, lord Finch, afterwards earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.

KING GEORGE II.

1727. Daniel, lord Finch, *continued.*
1730. Hon. sir Conyers D'Arcy, knt. June 11.
1754. Wills, earl of Hillsborough.
1755. John, lord Hobart, afterwards earl of Buckinghamshire.
1756. Hon. Richard Edgcumbe, afterwards lord Edgcumbe. Nov. 19.

KING GEORGE III.

1760. Lord Edgcumbe, *continued.*
1761. Henry-Arthur, earl of Powis. May 31.
— Lord George Cavendish. Nov.
1762. Lord Charles Spencer.
1763. Rt. hon. Humphrey Morrice. Jan. 10.
1765. Thomas Pelham, esq., afterwards lord Pelham. Sept. 6.
1774. Sir William Meredith, bart. March 9
1777. George, lord Onslow and Cranley.
1779. Sir Richard Worsley, bart.
1782. Peter, earl Ludlow.
1784. Robert, viscount Galway.
1787. Hon. John Charles Villiers. Feb. 19.
1790. Hon. Dudley Ryder, afterwards lord Harrowby. Feb. 27.
1791. George, viscount Parker, afterwards earl of Macclesfield. April 21.
1797. Lord Charles-Henry Somerset. April 27.
1804. Lord George Thynne. May 31.
1812. Lord George-Thomas Beresford. July 29.

KING GEORGE IV.

1820. Lord George-Thomas Beresford, *continued.*

KING WILLIAM IV.

1830. Lord Robert Grosvenor. Nov. 23.

1834. Hon. Henry-Thomas Lowry Corry. Dec. 29.
1835. Rt. hon. George Stevens Byng. May 7.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1837. Rt. hon. George Stevens Byng, *continued.*
1841. Lord Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill. June 23.
1841. Hon. George Lionel Dawson Damer. Sept. 9.
1846. Lord Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill, *again.* July 7.
1847. Hon. William Sebright Lascelles. July 22. The PRESENT (1850) Comptroller of the Household.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

To this high and very ancient officer, the SECOND of the court, is entrusted the management of various branches of the Royal Household. He has the control of the domestics employed in the palaces of the sovereign, and the appointment of numerous professional persons, tradesmen, and artisans to the royal service. He has also the direction of all state ceremonials, coronations, marriages, funerals, &c.; and to him appertains the privilege of licensing plays and other dramatic entertainments. The Lord Chamberlain is always a nobleman of high rank, and a privy councillor.

LORD CHAMBERLAINS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

KING HENRY VII.

1485. Sir William Stanley, knt.: *beheaded.*
* * Sir Charles Somerset, knt., afterwards lord Herbert and earl of Worcester.

KING HENRY VIII.

1509. The earl of Worcester *continued.*
1526. Henry, earl of Arundel.
1530. William, lord Sandys, of the Vine.
1535. William, lord St. John, of Basing.

KING EDWARD VI.

1547. William, lord St. John, of Basing; *continued.*
1550. Thomas, lord Wentworth.
1551. Thomas, lord D'Arcy, of Chiche.

QUEEN MARY.

1553. John, lord Williams.
1557. William, lord Howard of Effingham.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1558. Lord Howard of Effingham, *continued.*
1572. Thomas, earl of Sussex.
1585. Henry, lord Hunsdon.
1596. George, lord Hunsdon.

KING JAMES I.

1603. George, lord Hunsdon, *continued.*
— Thomas, earl of Suffolk.
1613. Robert, earl of Somerset.
1615. William, earl of Pembroke.

KING CHARLES I.

1625. William, earl of Pembroke, *continued.*
— Philip, earl of Montgomery, and afterwards of Pembroke.
1641. Robert, earl of Essex.
1642. Edward, earl of Dorset.

KING CHARLES II.

1660. Edward, earl of Manchester.
1671. Henry, earl of St. Albans.
1674. Henry, earl of Arlington.
1681. John, earl of Mulgrave, afterwards duke of Buckingham.

KING JAMES II.

1685. Robert, earl of Ailesbury and Elgin. July.
— Thomas, earl of Ailesbury and Elgin (son of the former). Oct.
1686. John, earl of Mulgrave, *again.*

KING WILLIAM III.

1689. Charles, earl of Dorset and Middlesex.
1695. Robert, earl of Sunderland.
1699. Charles, duke of Shrewsbury.
1700. Edward, earl of Jersey.

QUEEN ANNE.

1702. Edward, earl of Jersey, *continued.*
1704. Henry, earl of Kent, afterwards marquess and duke of Kent.
1714. Charles, duke of Shrewsbury.

KING GEORGE I.

— The same, *continued.*
1715. Charles, duke of Bolton: resigned July 4, following. June 19.
[The office *vacant.*]
1717. Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle. April 14.
1724. Charles, duke of Grafton.

KING GEORGE II.

1727. The duke of Grafton, *continued.*
1757. William, duke of Devonshire.

KING GEORGE III.

1760. The duke of Devonshire, *continued.*
1762. George, duke of Marlborough. Nov. 22.
1763. Granville Leveson, earl Gower. April 22.
1765. William-Henry Cavendish, duke of Portland. July 10.
1766. Francis Seymour, earl of Hertford. Dec. 4.
1782. George, duke of Manchester. April 10.
1783. Francis Seymour, earl of Hertford. April 9.
1783. James, earl of Salisbury. Dec. 26.
1804. George, earl of Dartmouth. May 14.
1812. Francis, marquess of Hertford. March 5.

KING GEORGE IV.

1821. James, duke of Montrose. Dec. 11.

1827. William Spencer, duke of Devonshire. May 5.
1828. James, duke of Montrose, *again*. Feb. 18.

KING WILLIAM IV.

1830. George Child Villiers, earl of Jersey. July 24.
1830. William Spencer, duke of Devonshire, *again*. Nov. 22.
1834. George, earl of Jersey, *again*. Dec. 15.
1835. Richard, marquess Wellesley. April.
1835. Francis-Nathaniel, marquess Conyngham. May.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1839. Henry Paget, earl of Uxbridge. May 6.
1841. George-John Sackville, earl De la Warr. Sept. 14.
1846. Frederick, earl Spencer. July 8.
1848. John Campbell, marquess of Breadalbane. Sept. 4. The PRESENT (1850) Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

VICE-CHAMBERLAINS.

KING HENRY VIII.

* * Sir John Gage, knt.

KING EDWARD VI.

* * Sir Anthony Wingfield, knt.
* * Sir John Gates, knt.
1550. Sir Thomas D'Arcy.

QUEEN MARY.

1553. [The office *vacant*.]

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

* * Sir Edward Rogers, knt.
* * Sir Thomas Heneage, knt.
* * Sir Christopher Hatton, knt.
1602. Sir John Stanhope, knt., afterwards lord Stanhope, of Harrington.

KING JAMES I.

1603. John, lord Stanhope, *continued*.
1616. Sir John Digby, afterwards lord Digby and earl of Bristol.

KING CHARLES I.

1625. Sir Dudley Carleton, knt., afterwards lord Carleton, and viscount Dorchester.
1626. Sir Henry May, knt.
Sir Thomas Jermyn, knt.
1640. George, lord Goring, afterwards earl of Norwich.

KING CHARLES II.

1660. Sir George Carteret, bart.
1670. Henry Savile or Saville, esq.

KING JAMES II.

1685. Henry Savile, *continued*.
1686. James Porter, esq.

KING WILLIAM III.

1689. Sir John Lowther, bart., afterwards viscount Lonsdale.
1690. Hon. Peregrine Bertie.

QUEEN ANNE.

1702. Hon. Peregrine Bertie, *continued*.
1706. Thomas Coke, afterwards lord Lovel, and earl of Leicester. Dec. 5.

KING GEORGE I.

1714. Thomas Coke, *continued*.
1727. William Stanhope, afterwards earl of Harrington.

KING GEORGE II.

1727. William Stanhope, *continued*.
1730. Lord John Hervey. May 8.
1740. Lord Sydney Beauclerk. May 1.
1742. Hon. William Finch. July 13.

KING GEORGE III.

1760. Hon. William Finch, *continued*.
1765. George Bussy, viscount Villiers, afterwards earl of Jersey. July 12.
1770. Hon. Thomas Robinson, afterwards lord Grantham. Feb. 13.
1771. John, viscount Hinchinbroke. Feb. 6.
1782. George, viscount Chewton, afterwards earl Waldegrave. May 2.
1784. George, lord Herbert, afterwards earl of Pembroke. Nov. 20.
1794. Rt. hon. Charles Fulke Greville. Aug.
1804. Lord John Thynne. July 11.
1812. Francis-Charles, earl of Yarmouth. March 10.
1812. Robert, viscount Jocelyn. Aug. 15.

KING GEORGE IV.

1821. James, marquess of Graham. Feb. 7.
1827. Sir Samuel Hulse. May 5.

KING WILLIAM IV.

1830. George, earl of Belfast. July 24.
1834. Frederick, viscount Castlereagh. Dec. 27.
1835. Lord Charles Fitzroy. June 29.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1838. George, earl of Belfast, *again*. May 2. Afterwards marquess of Donegal.
1841. Lord Ernest Bruce. Sept. 8.
1846. Lord Edward-George Fitz-Alan Howard. The PRESENT (1850) Vice-Chamberlain of the Household. July 8.

THE GROOM OF THE STOLE.

THE Groom of the Stole, a high officer of the Royal Household, and whose office existed until the commencement of the present reign, was first Lord of the Bedchamber, and derived his official distinction from having the custody of the long robe or vestment worn by the king upon solemn occasions of state, called the Stole. The

office was always filled by a nobleman of high rank, who wore a gold key as the emblem of it. The Groom of the Stole always became a privy councillor, if not so previously.

GROOMS OF THE STOLE.

(From the Restoration, to the Suppression of the Office in 1837.)

KING CHARLES II.

1660. John, earl of Bath.

KING JAMES II.

1685. Henry, earl of Peterborough.

KING WILLIAM III.

1689. William, earl of Portland.
1699. Henry, earl of Romney: died in 1700.

QUEEN ANNE.[1]

1704. Sarah, duchess of Marlborough.
1710. Elizabeth, duchess of Somerset.

KING GEORGE I.

1714. Lionel Cranfield, earl of Dorset and Middlesex, afterwards duke of Dorset.
1719. Charles, earl of Sunderland.
1723. Francis, earl of Godolphin.

KING GEORGE II.

1727. Francis, earl of Godolphin, *continued.*
1735. Henry, earl of Pembroke. Jan. 9.
1750. William-Anne, earl of Albemarle.
1755. William-Henry, earl of Rochford.

KING GEORGE III.

1760. John, earl of Bute.
1761. Francis, earl of Huntingdon.
1770. George-William, earl of Bristol.
1775. Thomas, viscount Weymouth. March.
— John, earl of Ashburnham. Nov.
1782. Thomas, viscount Weymouth, afterwards marquess of Bath.
1796. John, duke of Roxburgh: died in 1804. Nov. 30.
1804. George, earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham. May 14.
1812. Charles Ingoldsby, marquess of Winchester.

KING GEORGE IV.

1820. Marquess of Winchester, *continued.*

KING WILLIAM IV.

1830. Marquess of Winchester, *continued.*

[This office was discontinued on the accession of her present majesty, Victoria, in 1837.]

MISTRESSES OF THE ROBES.[2]

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1837. Harriett-Elizabeth, duchess of Sutherland. Aug. 29.
1841. Charlotte, duchess of Buccleuch. Sept. 6.
1846. The duchess of Sutherland, *again.* July 6. The PRESENT (1850) Mistress of the Robes.

THE MASTER OF THE HORSE.

Is reckoned the THIRD great officer of the court. The office is of high honour and antiquity, and is always filled by noblemen of great rank. The Master of the Horse has the management and direction of all matters relating to the royal stables, and of the revenue appropriated to this branch of the Royal Household. He is the only personage who has the privilege of using horses belonging to the crown, and of being attended by pages and servants attached to his department. In royal processions and on occasions of state the Master of the Horse usually rides in the same carriage with the sovereign.

MASTERS OF THE HORSE.

KING HENRY VIII.

* * Sir Thomas Knivet, knt.
* * Sir Nicholas Carew, knt.
1539. Sir Anthony Brown.

KING EDWARD VI.

1547. Sir Anthony Brown, *continued.*
* * Sir William Herbert, knt., afterwards lord Herbert and earl of Pembroke.
1552. Ambrose, earl of Warwick.

QUEEN MARY.

1556. Sir Henry Jernynham, knt.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

* * Sir Robert Dudley, knt., afterwards earl of Leicester.
1588. Robert, earl of Essex: beheaded in 1601.
1602. Edward, earl of Worcester.

KING JAMES I.

1603. Edward, earl of Worcester, *continued.*
1616. George, viscount Villiers, afterwards duke of Buckingham.

KING CHARLES I.

1625. The duke of Buckingham, *continued.*

[1] Though somewhat incongruous in name, the office of groom of the stole was continued when her majesty queen Anne was on the throne, and combined the duties of mistress of the robes.

[2] The mistress of the robes to a queen regnant is an office of more political importance than to a queen consort. Mary, duchess of Ancaster and Kesteven, held this appointment in the household of Charlotte, consort of George III.; and the duchess dowager of Leeds in that of her late majesty, Adelaide, queen of William IV.

1629. James, marquess, and afterwards duke of Hamilton.

KING CHARLES II.

1660. George, duke of Albemarle.
1665. James, duke of Monmouth and Buccleuch: beheaded in 1685.
1672. George, duke of Buckingham.
1673. Henry Guy, esq.
* * Theophilus Oglethorpe, esq. / Charles Adderley, esq. / Commissioners during the minority of Charles, duke of Richmond.
1679. Charles, duke of Richmond and Lenox.

KING WILLIAM III.

1689. Henry de Nassau d'Auverquerque.

QUEEN ANNE.

1702. Charles, duke of Somerset.

KING GEORGE I.

1714. Charles, duke of Somerset, *continued:* he resigned the next year.
1715. Hon. Conyers D'Arcy. / Francis Negus, esq. } Commissioners.
1717. Henry Berkeley, esq., commissioner, in the room of hon. Conyers D'Arcy. June 14
1717. Mr. Negus appointed, and continued sole commissioner till the accession of George II. June 27,

KING GEORGE II.

1727. Richard, earl of Scarborough. June 15.
1734. Hon. James Lumley. / Hon. Henry Berkeley. } Commissioners. May.
1735. Charles, duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny. Jan. 9.
1751. William, marquess of Hartington, afterwards duke of Devonshire.
1755. Lionel Cranfield, duke of Dorset.
1757. Granville Leveson Gower, earl Gower.

KING GEORGE III.

1760. Francis, earl of Huntingdon.
1761. John, duke of Rutland.
1766. Francis Seymour, earl of Hertford. Aug.
1766. Peregrine, duke of Ancaster and Kesteven. Dec.
1778. Hugh, duke of Northumberland. Dec. 10.
1780. George, duke of Montagu. Dec. 11.
1790. James, duke of Montrose. Dec. 7.
1795. John Fane, earl of Westmoreland. March.
1798. Philip Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield. Feb. 14.
1804. Francis, marquess of Hertford. July 21.
1806. Henry, earl of Carnarvon. Feb. 11.
1807. James Graham, duke of Montrose. April 4.

KING GEORGE IV.

1821. Charles Sackville Germaine, duke of Dorset. Dec. 11.
1827. George-William-Frederick, duke of Leeds. May 4.

KING WILLIAM IV.

1830. William-Charles, earl of Albemarle. Nov. 22.
1835. Charles Sackville Germaine, duke of Dorset, *again.* Jan. 1.
1835. William-Charles, earl of Albemarle, *again.* April 25.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1837. The earl of Albemarle, *continued.* June 20.
1841. George Villiers, earl of Jersey. Sept. 4.
1846. Henry-Charles Howard, duke of Norfolk. July 11. The PRESENT (1850) Master of the Horse to the Queen.

CORPS OF GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS.

THE Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms (formerly styled the Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners) is the oldest corps in England, with the exception of the Yeomen of the Guard and the Sergeants-at-Arms.[1] This Corps was instituted soon after Henry VIII. ascended the throne, and was composed entirely of gentlemen of noble blood. In the preceding reign a body of fifty archers had been enrolled, composed of yeomen, and styled "the Yeomen of the Guard;" a splendid corps, which at the present time continues to form one of the most picturesque ornaments of the ante-chamber. Henry VIII., however, was too magificent in his notions of state to be satisfied with a guard consisting merely of yeomen; he thought that none but gentlemen of superior rank should have the privilege of forming the immediate guard of the sovereign, and accordingly his majesty (as is affirmed by Lloyd), at the instance of Sir William Compton, a lineal ancestor of the earl of Northampton, created a troop composed entirely of the cadets of noble families, and these he called his Pensioners, or Spears, each Spear being attended by an archer, a demi-lance, and a coustill (from the French *coustillier*) or half-armed servant, with three managed horses completely furnished for service in the field. — *Captain James Bunce Curling.*

His late majesty William IV. was graciously pleased to command (March 17, 1834)

[1] The first regular force employed by the kings of England was their own personal guard; but there does not appear to have been a regularly embodied corps of guards previous to the reign of Richard I., who instituted the serjeants-at-arms — a body of twenty-four archers, whose duties were to keep watch round the king's tent, in complete armour, with a bow and arrows, and a sword; and to arrest traitors and other offenders about the court. The sergeants-at-arms have ceased to be considered a corps of guard, but they retain their civil character. — *Captain Curling.*

that the Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners should be in future called "His Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms." — *Captain James Bunce Curling.*

Captains of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

(*From the Institution of the Corps by King Henry VIII.*, 1509.)

King Henry VIII.

1509. Henry, earl of Essex, K. G.
1539. Sir Anthony Browne, K. G.

King Edward VI.

1549. John, lord Bray.
1550. William Parr (late earl of Essex), marquess of Northampton, K. G.[1]

Queen Mary.

1553. William, marquess of Northampton, K. G. *continued.*
* * Thomas, earl of Sussex, K. G.

Queen Elizabeth.

1558. Henry Cary, lord Hunsdon, K. G.
1596. George Cary, lord Hunsdon, K. G., succeeded on the death of his father, the preceding lord.

King James I.

1603. George, lord Hunsdon, *continued.*
* * Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, K. G.
1615. Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, K. G.
1616. Theophilus Howard, lord Walden, earl of Suffolk in 1626, K. G.

King Charles I.[2]

1625. Theophilus, lord Howard de Walden, earl of Suffolk, *continued.*
* * William Cecil, earl of Salisbury, K. G.
1643. Francis Leigh, lord Dunsmore; afterwards earl of Chichester.

King Charles II.

* * William Cecil, earl of Salisbury, *again.*
1660. Thomas Wentworth, earl of Cleveland.
1661. George, earl of Norwich: died the next year.
1662. Thomas, earl of Cleveland, *again.*
1667. John Belasyse, lord Belasyse, of Worlaby.
1672. Thomas Belasyse, viscount Fauconberg, on the resignation of his uncle, John, lord Belasyse.
1674. Wentworth Dillon, earl of Roscommon.
1684. Robert Leake, earl of Scarsdale.

King James II.

1687. Theophilus Hastings, earl of Huntingdon.

King William III.

* * John Lovelace, lord Lovelace: died in command, in 1693.
1693. Ralph Montagu, earl of Montagu.
1695. Charles Fitzroy, duke of St. Albans, K. G.

Queen Anne.

* * Henry Somerset, duke of Beaufort, K. G.

King George I.

1714. Charles Fitzroy, duke of St. Albans, *again:* died in command.
1726. William Cavendish, marquess of Hartington, afterwards duke of Devonshire, K. G.

King George II.

1731. Richard Boyle, earl of Burlington and Cork, K. G.
1734. John Montagu, duke of Montagu, K. G. and K. B.
1740. Charles Paulet, duke of Bolton, K. G.
1742. Allen Bathurst, lord Bathurst; afterwards earl Bathurst.
1745. John Hobart, lord Hobart; afterwards earl of Buckinghamshire, K. B.
1756. John, lord Berkeley, of Stratton: resigned in 1763.

King George III.

1762. George-Henry, earl of Lichfield. July 17: died in command, in 1772.
1772. George, lord Edgcumbe. Dec. 31: afterwards viscount Mount-Edgcumbe and Valletort.
1782. George Townshend, lord de Ferrers. March 29. Resigned the command in 1783.
1783. George Bussy Villiers, earl of Jersey. May 14.
— George, lord Ferrers. Dec. 31. Re-appointed on the resignation of the earl of Jersey.
1797. George Evelyn, earl of Falmouth.
1799. Heneage, earl of Aylesford.
1804. George, earl of Macclesfield.
1806. George-Richard, viscount St. John. Feb. 19.
1808. Richard, earl of Mount-Edgcumbe. March 19.
1812. James-George, earl of Courtown. April 11.

King George IV.

1820. The earl of Courtown, *continued.*
1827. Henry, viscount Hereford.

King William IV.

1830. Henry, viscount Hereford, *continued.*

[1] This nobleman had been created earl of Essex in December 1543. He was created Marquess of Northampton February 16, 1546; but was attainted in 1553, when all his honours became forfeited. In 1558 he was restored in blood, but not in honours; and on January 13, 1559, he was created again marquess of Northampton and K. G. His lordship was brother of Catherine Parr, queen of Henry VIII. — *Sir Harris Nicolas.*

[2] Captain Curling, in his beautiful volume, entitled "*An Account of the Ancient Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms,*" lately published, has the following passage in relation to the British Household troops and our standing army: "King Charles II. at the Restoration established a regiment of Life Guards, to which he added a regiment of Horse Guards and two regiments of Foot Guards, and a third regiment of Foot Guards was raised at Coldstream, on the borders of Scotland. These corps constitute the British Household troops. Their formation was the commencement of the present regular army; and such additions have from time to time been made of regiments of horse, dragoons, and foot soldiers, as the occasions of the nation have required."

1830. Thomas, lord Foley. Dec. 8: died in command, April 1833.
1833. Thomas-Henry, lord Foley. May.
1834. Henry, viscount Hereford. Dec. 30: resigned.
1835. Thomas-Henry, lord Foley, *again*. May 6.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1841. John-George, lord Forester. Sept. 8.
1846. Thomas-Henry, lord Foley, *again*. July 24. The PRESENT (1850) Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms.

HER MAJESTY'S BODY-GUARD

OF THE

YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.

THE Body-Guard of the Queen is the oldest corps in Her Majesty's service. This corps was instituted by Henry VII. in 1485, nearly two hundred years before any regiment that is now in existence was raised: it was, in fact, the only standing force in the kingdom, with the exception of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

In the reign of the first founder the number of the corps was fifty men; but it was increased by Henry VIII. to two hundred, of which number one hundred were mounted. The corps was afterwards very considerably augmented by the same monarch; for we find that in 1513, at the siege of Teroüenne[1], where they accompanied the king, the corps amounted to six hundred. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the Body-Guard was composed of three hundred and seven men; and in that of James I. the number was again two hundred. It was further reduced by Charles II. in consequence of several regiments having been raised in the course of his reign.

The present strength of the Body-Guard is one hundred and forty men, including eight ushers or sergeant-majors.

The officers of this corps consist of a Captain, who is always a peer, and a member of the Privy Council, *ex officio*, and who carries a gold stick of office; a Lieutenant, an Ensign, four Exons, and an Adjutant or Clerk of the Cheque. All the officers, under the Captain, carry, when on duty, a silver stick of office, which they have the privilege of receiving, at a private audience, immediately from the hands of the sovereign.

The commissions, as in the rest of the army, are saleable; but death-vacancies are filled up by the Commander-in-Chief from the Half-pay list, subject to the approval of the Captain of the Corps.

The Body-Guard is entirely recruited from the non-commissioned officers of the army, without distinction of regiments. The selection is made by the Commander-in-Chief (subject to the approval of the Captain) as a reward for distinguished gallantry or good conduct. On state occasions, the men carry the halbert, but they are armed and drilled like the rest of the infantry; and from their high character and their

[1] Henry VIII. of England, the emperor Maximilian, and the Swiss, entered, in 1513, into an alliance offensive against France. Henry VIII. landed at Calais in the month of July, and soon formed an army of 30,000 men, counting the troops he had brought with him. He was joined by the emperor with a good corps of horse, and some foot. The emperor was so mean as to act as a *mercenary* to the king of England, who allowed him a hundred ducats a day for his table! They laid siege to Teroüenne, investing the place with an army of 50,000 men; and the Duc de Longueville, marching to its relief, was signally defeated; the French were everywhere routed in the battle. This battle of Guinnegate was called the battle of *Spurs*, because the French used their *spurs* more than they did their *swords*. It happened on the 18th of August, and the place surrendered on the 24th; and the allies, not agreeing as to which of them should keep it, razed it to the ground. The English king then laid siege to Tournay, which submitted in a few days. And the Swiss laid siege to Dijon, which Louis de la Trimouille preserved by a treaty highly advantageous to that nation, which he reckoned the French king (Louis XII.) would refuse to ratify. The Venetians, on the other hand, did not meet with better success; they were defeated by the Spaniards; and Sforza retook all the towns that Louis XII. had conquered for that republic.—HENAULT, *Hist. de France*.

This battle (the Spurs) before Teroüenne, owed its name to an occurrence not much redounding to the honour of the French arms; in the same way that a former battle (that of the *Herrings*) fought when the English were besieging Orleans, obtained its ludicrous yet lasting name, from an incident occurring at the time. The duc de Bourbon, in attempting to intercept a convoy on the road to the English camp before Orleans, was severely beaten. It was a convoy of salt-fish, and the action by which this supply of provisions to the besieging army was preserved from falling into the hands of the French, was called the battle of the Herrings, a name it has borne ever since.—*Vertot*.

perfect state of discipline, they are as efficient a corps as any in Her Majesty's service.[1]

Thirty of the Guard are on daily duty at St. James's, under the command of the Exon in waiting, who resides at the palace during his tour of duty.

Captains of the Yeomen of the Guard.

(*From the Institution of the Corps by King Henry VII. in* 1485.)

King Henry VII.

1486. John, earl of Oxford.
1488. Sir Charles Somerset, knt.: afterwards lord Herbert, and earl of Worcester.

King Henry VIII.

1514. Sir Henry Guilford, knt., K. G.
1521. Sir Henry Marney, afterwards lord Marney, K. G.
1523. Sir William Kingston, knt. K. G.
1536. Sir Anthony Wingfield, knt. K. G.

King Edward VI.

1550. Sir Thomas D'Arcy, afterwards lord D'Arcy, K. G.

Queen Mary.

1553. Sir Henry Jernyngham, knt.

Queen Elizabeth.

1558. Sir William St. Loe, knt.
1569. Sir Francis Knowlys, knt.
1578. Sir Christopher Hatton, knt. K. G.
1587. Sir —— Goodier, knt.
1592. John Best, Champion of England.
1597. Sir Walter Raleigh, knt. Beheaded in 1618.

King James I.

1603. Sir Thomas Erskine, knt., afterwards viscount Fenton and earl of Kellie, K. G.
1617. Henry, earl of Holland. Beheaded in 1649.

King Charles I.

1630. Sir Christopher Musgrave, knt.
1632. George, earl of Kinnoul.
1635. William, earl of Morton, K. G.

King Charles II.

1660. George, viscount Grandison.
1662. Charles, earl of Norwich.
1670. Charles, earl of Manchester.

Queen Anne.

1702. William, marquess of Hartington, afterwards duke of Devonshire.
1707. Charles, viscount Townshend, K. G.

King George I.

1714. Henry, lord Paget, afterwards earl of Uxbridge.
1715. James, earl of Derby.
1723. Philip Dormer, lord Stanhope, afterwards earl of Chesterfield, K. G.
1725. John, earl of Leicester, K. B.

King George II.

1731. John, lord Ashburnham, afterwards earl of Ashburnham.
1733. Charles, earl of Tankerville, K. B.
1737. William, duke of Manchester, K. B.
1739. William, earl of Essex, K. G.
1743. John, lord Berkeley, of Stratton.
1746. Pattee, viscount Torrington.
1747. Hugh, viscount Falmouth.

King George III.

1782. John-Frederick, duke of Dorset. Feb.
1783. George-James, earl of Cholmondeley. April.
— Heneage, earl of Aylesford. Dec. 16.
1804. Thomas, lord Pelham.
— George, earl of Macclesfield.

King William IV.

1830. Ulick-John, marquess of Clanricarde. Dec. 1.
1834. Archibald, earl of Gosford. Sept. 3.
1835. James-George, earl of Courtown. Jan. 5.
— Archibald, earl of Gosford. April.

Queen Victoria.

1837. Henry-Stephen, earl of Ilchester. July 22.
1841. Henry-Charles, earl of Surrey. July 5.
— John-William, marquess of Lothian. Sept. 8.
1842. George, earl of Beverley. Jan. 18.
1846. Lucius, viscount Falkland. July 24.
1848. George, marquess of Donegal. Feb. 16. The PRESENT (1850) Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

[1] The learned antiquary, Ashmole, has the following passage in relation to this corps:—"The yeomen of the guard are a peculiar body of foot-guards to the king's person, instituted at the coronation of Henry VII., Oct. 30, 1485. This corps originally consisted of fifty men, under a captain; they were of larger stature than other guards, being required to be over six feet in height, and they were armed with arquebusses and other arms. This band was increased by the royal successors of Henry to one hundred men, and seventy supernumeraries; and when one of the hundred died, it was ordered that his place should be supplied out of the seventy. They were clad after the manner of king Henry VIII.—*Ashmole's Instit.*

The corps still retains the ancient dress assigned to it by Henry VIII., viz. a scarlet coat, of a peculiar make, down to the knees, guarded with black velvet, and badges on the coat, before and behind. Their breeches are also scarlet, guarded with black velvet; and instead of hats, they wear black velvet caps, round and broad-crowned, with ribbons of the king's colour.

THE SUPPRESSED OFFICES.

MASTER OF THE GREAT WARDROBE.

THE Master or Keeper of the Great Wardrobe was an officer of great antiquity and dignity. High privileges and immunities were conferred upon him by King Henry VI. and were confirmed to him by his successors; and King James I. not only enlarged them, but ordained that this office should be a corporation or body politic for ever. The salary of this officer was 2000*l.* per annum. He was usually a personage of high political consideration, and subordinate to him were, a comptroller, a patent clerk, and many officers and servants, who were all sworn servants to the king.

The Wardrobe establishment was abolished by act of parliament, in 1782; and it was directed that the duties of the office should thenceforth be transferred to the department of the lord chamberlain.

MASTERS OF THE GREAT WARDROBE.

(*From the reign of King James I. to the suppression of the office in* 1782.)

KING JAMES I.

* * George Hume, lord Hume of Berwick, afterwards earl of Dunbar, in Scotland.
1616. James Hay, lord Hay, afterwards earl of Carlisle.
1636. William Fielding, viscount Fielding, afterwards earl of Denbigh.

KING CHARLES I.

* * Spencer Compton, earl of Northampton. *Killed at the battle of Hopton Heath in* 1642.
1642. William Legge.

KING CHARLES II.

1660. Edward Montagu, earl of Sandwich. *Slain in the great sea-battle with the Dutch off Southwold Bay, May* 28, 1672.
1672. Ralph Montagu.

KING JAMES II.

1685. James Hamilton, earl of Arran, afterwards duke of Hamilton.

KING WILLIAM III.

1689. Ralph Montagu, lord Montagu, afterwards earl and duke of Montagu.

QUEEN ANNE.

1702. Ralph Montagu, *continued.*
1709. John Montagu, duke of Montagu.

KING GEORGE I.

1714. John Montagu, *continued.*

KING GEORGE II.

1727. John Montagu, *continued.*
1750. Sir Thomas Robinson, K. B. (afterwards lord Grantham), deputy master.
1754. William Wildman Barrington, viscount Barrington.
1755. Sir Thomas Robinson, *again.*

KING GEORGE III.

1760. Granville Levison Gower, earl Gower.
1763. Francis Dashwood, lord Le Despencer.
1765. John Ashburnham, earl of Ashburnham.
1775. Thomas Pelham, lord Pelham.
1782. The office abolished by act of parliament, this year.

COFFERER OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE Cofferer of the Household was the officer next in rank to the comptroller. He was a white-staff officer, usually of political rank, and always a member of the privy council. He had a special charge and oversight of the other officers of the household. On the suppression of the office, by act of parliament, in 1782, the duties of it were ordered to be discharged by the lord steward and the paymaster of the household.

COFFERERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

(*From the reign of Queen Elizabeth to the suppression in* 1782.)

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

* * Sir Henry Cocks, knt.

KING JAMES I.

1603. Sir Richard Vernon, knt.
1615. Sir Arthur Ingram, knt.
1620. Sir Marmaduke Darrell, knt.

KING CHARLES I.

1625. Sir Henry Vane, knt., afterwards secretary of state.
1628. Sir John Suckling, knt.
1642. William Ashburnham.

KING CHARLES II.

* * William Ashburnham, *continued.*

KING JAMES II.

* * Sir Peter Apsley, knt.

KING WILLIAM III.

* * Henry Herbert, afterwards lord Herbert, of Chirbury.

QUEEN ANNE.

1702. Sir Benjamin Bathurst, knt.
1704. Hon. Francis Godolphin, afterwards viscount Rialton, and earl of Godolphin.
1711. Samuel Masham, afterwards lord Masham.

KING GEORGE I.

1714. Francis, earl of Godolphin.
1723. William Pulteney, afterwards earl of Bath.
1725. Henry Clinton, earl of Lincoln.

KING GEORGE II.

1727. Henry, earl of Lincoln, *continued.*
1730. Horace Walpole, afterwards lord Walpole.
1741. Sir William Yonge, bart. and K. B.
1743. Samuel Sandys, lord Sandys.
1744. Edmund Waller.
1746. Henry Clinton, earl of Lincoln, afterwards duke of Newcastle.
1754. Sir George Lyttelton, bart., afterwards lord Lyttelton.
1755. Thomas Osborne, duke of Leeds.

KING GEORGE III.

1760. The duke of Leeds, *continued.*
1761. Hon. James Grenville. April 17.
— Percy Wyndham O'Bryen, earl of Thomond. Nov. 18.
1765. Richard Lumley, earl of Scarborough. July 12.
1766. Hans Stanley.
1774. Jeremiah Dyson.
1776. Hans Stanley.
1780. Francis-Seymour Conway, viscount Beauchamp.
1782. The office was suppressed by act of parliament this year.

TREASURER OF THE CHAMBER.

THIS was an officer of great consideration; and he was always a member of the privy council. He discharged the bills of all the king's tradesmen, and for this purpose had offices in Cleveland-row, in the vicinity of the palace. His duties were transferred, and the office suppressed, at the same time with the offices of Master of the Great Wardrobe and Cofferer of the Household, in 1782.[1]

TREASURERS OF THE CHAMBER.

(*From the Restoration to the suppression of the office in* 1782.)

KING CHARLES II.

* * Sir Edward Griffin, bart.

KING JAMES II.

1685. Sir Edward Griffin, *continued.*

KING WILLIAM III.

1689. Sir Rowland Gwin, knt.
1692. Edward Russell, afterwards earl of Orford.

QUEEN ANNE.

1702. Charles Berkeley, viscount Fitzharding.
1713. John West, lord Delawar.

KING GEORGE I.

1714. Charles Bodville, earl of Radnor.
1720. Hon. Henry Pelham.
1722. Hon. Charles Stanhope.

KING GEORGE II.

* * Sir John Hobart, bart., afterwards lord Hobart and earl of Buckinghamshire.
1744. Sir John Hinde Cotton, bart.
1746. Hon. Richard Arundel.
1747. Samuel, lord Sandys.
1755. Wills Hill, earl of Hillsborough.
1756. Hon. Charles Townshend.

KING GEORGE III.

1760. Hon. Charles Townshend, *continued.*
1761. Sir Francis Dashwood, bart., afterwards lord Le Despencer.
1762. Sir Gilbert Elliot, bart.
1770. Rt. hon. George Rice.
1779. Lord Charles Spencer.
1782. The office discontinued this year by act of parliament.

[1] The act by which the three preceding offices were suppressed, is the 22d George III. cap. 82, and entitled "An Act to enable His Majesty to discharge the debt contracted upon the Civil List Revenues, and for preventing future arrears by regulating the mode of payments out of the said Revenues, and by suppressing certain offices paid therefrom." Among other offices suppressed by this act were, the Commissioners of the Board of Trade and the third Secretary of State. The act further directed, that any of the offices so abolished should, in the event of their being again established, be deemed to all intents and purposes a new office or offices, as if the same had never previously existed.

PART III.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THE JUDGES OF ENGLAND.—LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.—ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.—ADMIRALS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—GENERALS OF THE ARMY.—INDIA.—GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF COLONIES, &c.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THIS great and independent officer is chosen by the House of Commons from among its own members, subject to the approval of the sovereign, and holds his office until the dissolution of the parliament by which he was elected. As Chairman of the House, his duties are the same as those of any other president of a deliberative assembly. He is always a member of the privy council, and is entitled to rank immediately after barons and before the commissioners of the great seal. Generally speaking, the business of the House cannot be transacted in the absence of the Speaker, although to this rule there was an exception in the year 1606, when, during the illness of a Speaker, a prisoner was released from custody by order of the House. He reads to the sovereign the occasional petitions and addresses of the Commons, and, as their organ, makes such speeches as are usual or necessary on their behalf. He manages the House when prisoners, witnesses, or counsel are at the bar; reprimands persons who have incurred the displeasure of the House; issues warrants of committal for breaches of privilege; and expresses the thanks or approbation of the Commons to such personages as have been voted this high and most honourable distinction by the House. When parliament is about to be prorogued, it is customary for the Speaker to address the sovereign, at the bar of the House of Lords, in a speech recapitulating the leading business and proceedings of the session. The Speaker has the casting voice upon divisions in which the votes prove equal.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(From the earliest authentic Records of Parliament.)

*** *The county, town, or borough following each name is the place for which the Speaker was returned as a member to the Commons.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.

KING HENRY III.

1260. Peter de Montfort. *Killed at the battle of Evesham.*

KING EDWARD II.

1326. William Trussell.

KING EDWARD III.

1327. William Trussell, *continued.*
1332. Sir Henry Beaumont.
[The two preceding must have been Speakers to both lords and commons.]
1376. Sir Peter de la Mare, — Herefordshire.
[He is supposed to have been the first regular Speaker.]
1377. Sir Thomas Hungerford, — Wiltshire.

KING RICHARD II.

1377. Sir Peter de la Mare, — Herefordshire.
1378. Sir James Pickering, — Westmorland.
1380. } Sir John Goldsborough, — Essex.
1381. }
1382. Sir Richard Waldegrave, — Suffolk.
1386. Sir James Pickering, — Westmorland.
The next Speaker on record is
1394. }
1397. } Sir John Bushey, — Lincolnshire.
1398. }

KING HENRY IV.

1399. Sir John Cheney, — Gloucestershire: he, growing infirm and unable to serve,
— John Doreword, — Essex, was delegated to serve in his place.
1400. Sir Arnold Savage, — Kent.

1403. Sir Henry Redeford, — Lincolnshire.
1404. Sir Arnold Savage, *again*, — Kent.
1405. Sir William Esturmy, — Devonshire.
— Sir William Esturmy, *again*, same year.
— Sir John Cheney, — Cornwall; who also appears to have been speaker in this parliament.
1406. Sir John Tiptoft, — Huntingdonshire.
1408. 1409. 1412. Thomas Chaucer, — Oxfordshire.

KING HENRY V.

1413. William Stourton, — Dorsetshire; but he being unwell, John Doreword, — Essex, was chosen in his room.
1414. Walter Hungerford, — Wiltshire.
1415. Thomas Chaucer, — Oxfordshire.
— Richard Redman, — Yorkshire.
— Sir Walter Beauchamp, — Wiltshire.
1416. 1417. 1419. Roger Flower, — Rutlandshire.
1421. Richard Baynard. — Essex.

HENRY VI.

1422. Richard Flower, *again*, — Rutlandshire.
1423. John Russell, — Herefordshire.
1425. Sir Thomas Waughton or Wauton, — Bedfordshire.
1426. Richard Vernon, — Derbyshire.
1428. John Tyrrell, — Essex.
1430. William Allington, — Cambridgeshire.
1431. John Tyrrell, *again*, — Essex.
1432. John Russell, *again*, — Herefordshire.
1433. Roger Hunt, — Huntingdonshire.
1436. John Bowes. Here the records being imperfect, it is presumed he sat for Northumberland.
1439. Sir John Tyrrell, for a third and a fourth time, — Essex.
— William Boerley, — Shropshire.
1440. William Tresham, — Northamptonshire.
1445. William Boerley, *again*, — Shropshire.
1447. William Tresham, *again*, — Northamptonshire.
1449. John Saye, — Cambridgeshire.
1450. John Popham, — Southamptonshire; but he excusing himself,
— William Tresham (a third time) was chosen.
1451. Sir William Oldhall, — Herefordshire.
1453. Thomas Thorpe, — Essex.
— Thomas Thorpe, *again*, same year.
— Sir Thomas Charlton, — Middlesex.
1455. Sir John Wenlock, — Bedfordshire.
1459. Sir William Tresham, a fourth time.
1460. John Green, — Essex.

KING EDWARD IV.

1460. Sir James Strangeways, — Yorkshire.
1463. 1467. John Saye. — Hertfordshire.
1472. William Allington, — Cambridgeshire.
1477. William Allington, — Lincolnshire.
1482. John Wode, — Surrey or Sussex.

KING RICHARD III.

1483. William Catesby, — Northamptonshire.

KING HENRY VII.

1485. Thomas Lovel, — Northamptonshire or Oxfordshire.
1488. John Mordaunt, — Bedfordshire.
1489. Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, — Yorkshire.
1492. Richard Empson, — Northamptonshire.
1496. Sir Reginald Bray, — Bedfordshire or Northamptonshire.
— Robert Drury, — Sussex.
1497. Thomas Engletield, — Berkshire.
1504. Edmund Dudley, — Staffordshire.

KING HENRY VIII.

1509. Sir Thomas Englefield, *again*, — Berkshire.
1512. Sir Thomas Sheffeild, — Lincolnshire.
1514. Sir Thomas Nevill, — perhaps Kent.
1523. 1524. Sir Thomas More, — Middlesex.
1530. Sir Thomas Audley, — perhaps Essex.
1537. Richard Rich, — Essex.
1540. Sir Nicholas Hare, — Norfolk.
1542. Thomas Moyle, — Kent; he continued Speaker all the rest of this reign.

KING EDWARD VI.

1547. Sir John Baker, — Huntingdonshire.
1553. James Dyer, — Cambridgeshire

QUEEN MARY I.

1553. John Pollard, — Oxfordshire.
1554. Robert Brooke, — London city.

PHILIP AND MARY.

1555. Clement Higham, — West Looe, Cornwall.
1556. John Pollard, *again*, — Chippenham, Wiltshire.
1558. William Cordell, — Essex.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1559. Sir Thomas Gargrave, — Yorkshire.
1563. Thomas Williams, — Exeter city: he died in 1566, when Richard Onslow, — Steyning, Sussex, was chosen in his room.
1571. Christopher Wray, — Ludgershall, Wiltshire.
1572. Robert Boll, — Lynn Regis, Norfolk; made chief baron of the exchequer in 1577, when
1577. John Popham, — Bristol city; solicitor-general, was chosen in his place.
1585 & 1586. John Puckering, Bedford town, Gatton, Surrey.
1589. Thomas Snagg, — Bedford town.
1592. Edward Coke, — Norfolk.
1597. Christopher Yelverton, — Northamptonshire.
1601. John Croke, — London; recorder of the city.

KING JAMES I.

1603. Edward Philipps, — Somersetshire.
1614. Randolph Crewe.
[No records of this parliament are to be found; but it is presumed he sat for Brackley, Northamptonshire.]
1620. Thomas Richardson, — St. Alban's, Hertfordshire.
1623. Thomas Crewe, — Ailesbury, Bucks.

KING CHARLES I.

1625. Sir Thomas Crewe, *again*, — Gatton, Surrey.
1626. Sir Heneage Finch, — London city; recorder of London.
1628. Sir John Finch, — Canterbury city.

1640. John Glanville, — Bristol city.
1641. William Lenthal, — Woodstock, Oxfordshire: he continued till 1653, when, during the king's exile, the usurping powers governed the kingdom.

KING CHARLES II.

1653. Francis Rous; nominated for Devonshire.
1654. William Lenthal; restored, — Oxfordshire.
1656. Sir Thomas Widdrington, nominated for York city.
1659. Chaloner Chute, sen., — Middlesex; but being unable to attend, they chose
— Sir Lisleborne Long, — Wells city, to supply his place. Sir Lisleborne, on March 9th, gave up the office after seven days' possession, when, on March 16th, the commons delegated to this office
— Thomas Bampfield, — Exeter city. Mr. Chute dying on April 15 following, Mr. Bampfield was then chosen their speaker.

THE RESTORATION.

1660. Sir Harbottle Grimstone, bart. — Colchester.
1661. Sir Edward Turnor, bart. — Hertford town. On his being appointed chief baron of the exchequer, May 23, 1671, the commons chose at their meeting in
1673. Sir Job Charlton, bart. — Ludlow, Salop; but he desiring leave to resign on account of his health,
— Edward Seymour, — Hindon, Wilts, was elected in his place.[1] On Mr. Seymour's indisposition, the commons chose
— Sir Robert Sawyer, — Wycombe, Bucks; but he, excusing his attendance, they again chose
1678. Sir Edward Seymour, bart. — Hindon, Wilts. To this choice the king refused his approval; whereupon the commons returned to their house, and elected
— Serjeant William Gregory, — Weobly, Herefordshire.
1680. William Williams, — Chester city.

KING JAMES II.

1685. Sir John Trevor, — Denbigh town.

KING WILLIAM III.

1689. Henry Powle, — Windsor, Berks.
1690. Sir John Trevor, *again*, — Yarmouth, Hants.

[Sir John Trevor was expelled the chair and the house for taking a bribe of 1000 guineas from the city of London, on the passing of the Orphans' bill[2], March 12, 1695.]

1695. Paul Foley, — Hereford city.
1698. Sir Thomas Lyttelton, bart. — Woodstock, Oxfordshire.
1700 & 1701. Robert Harley, — New Radnor.

QUEEN ANNE.

1702. Robert Harley, — New Radnor.
1705. John Smith, — Andover, Hampshire.

[The first parliament of *Great Britain* (the union with Scotland having become a law) assembled Oct. 23, 1707, and the commons proceeded to elect a Speaker. Their choice fell upon Mr. Smith, just mentioned, Speaker of the late house of commons of *England*, who was approved of by her majesty on the 30th, and the house then adjourned to Nov. 6. following, when the queen opened the session by a speech from the throne to the first

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

1707. John Smith, — Andover, Hampshire.
1708. Sir Richard Onslow, bart. — Surrey.
1710. William Bromley, — Oxford university.
1713. Sir Thomas Hanmer, bart. — Suffolk.

KING GEORGE I.

1714 & 1722. Hon. Spencer Compton, — Sussex, who filled the chair all this reign.

KING GEORGE II.

1727. 1734. 1741. 1747. 1754. Arthur Onslow, — Surrey, chosen by these five parliaments successively; and so filled the chair during the whole reign of this king, embracing a period of thirty-three years.[3]

KING GEORGE III.

1761. Sir John Cust, bart. — Grantham, Lincolnshire.

[1] One instance of the hardihood of Mr. Speaker Seymour deserves record. A message being brought him that the king (Charles II.) was seated on the throne, and desired the presence of the Commons to hear the prorogation of parliament, he refused to stir until the Bill of Supply had been returned, according to precedent, from the House of Lords; and although again warned that his majesty was waiting, he declared he would be torn by wild horses sooner than quit the chair. The bill was brought to him, and then the Commons advanced to the bar of the Lords, encouraged by the triumph of their Speaker. — *Townshend.*

[2] Almost universal corruption prevailed about this time, and it seems to have been no bar, in many instances, to professional advancement or to personal honours. Vast sums were given by the East India Company and by the Chamber of London among the members, for facilitating acts of parliament relating to those bodies; and even the duke of Leeds, lord president of the council, was accused by the commons (who had appointed a committee of inquiry into charges of corruption) of having accepted a bribe of 5500 guineas from the East India merchants, for procuring them a charter of confirmation and regulations. Sir Thomas Cooke, governor of the company, and a member of the house, having refused to give an account of the money by him distributed in bribes, was ordered to be committed to the Tower, and a bill was brought in to compel him to render such an account; he afterwards confessed to having expended 70,000*l.* among certain courtiers and commoners. The sums accepted by members of the commons' house were, in some cases, of very mean amount: Mr. Hungerford, chairman of the committee on the Orphans' bill was adjudged guilty of "a high crime and misdemeanour, in receiving 20 guineas for his pains and service," and was expelled from his seat; and Sir Basil Firebrace and other members were imprisoned, "to satisfy the clamours of the people."

[3] He was elected by the unanimous concurrence of the House; and as he enjoyed this eminent station a longer time than any of his predecessors, so he executed his trust with equal, if not superior, abilities to any of those Speakers that had gone before him, — *Browne Willis, Notitia Parliamentaria.*

1768. Sir John Cust, re-chosen. He resigned on account of ill health, Jan. 17, 1770, and on the 23d of same month the commons elected
1770. Sir Fletcher Norton, knt. — Guildford, Surrey.
1774. Sir Fletcher Norton, — Guildford, Surrey, *again.*
1780. Charles Wolfran Cornewall, — Winchelsea, Sussex.
1784. Charles Wolfran Cornewall, — now of Rye, *re-elected.* Died Jan. 2, 1789.
1789. William Wyndham Grenville (afterwards lord Grenville), — Bucks, elected Jan. 5: resigned June 5 following.
1789. Rt. hon. Henry Addington, — Devizes, elected June 8.
1790. Mr. Addington, *re-chosen*, Nov. 25.
1796. Mr. Addington, *again elected*, Sept. 27.

[Parliament assembled Jan. 22, 1801; when the house of commons, proceeding to the choice of a Speaker, elected Mr. Addington, late Speaker of the parliament of *Great Britain*, as Speaker of this parliament (the first of the UNITED KINGDOM); the act of union with Ireland having passed July 2, 1800.[1] On the next day, the king, by commission, approved of the choice made of Mr. Addington. — *Journals of the House.*]

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

1801. Rt. hon. Henry Addington. Jan. 22.

[Resigned Feb. 10; and became first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer March following; created viscount Sidmouth, Jan. 1805.]

Sir John Mitford, knt. — Beeralston. Feb. 11. [Resigned Feb. 9, 1802, on being elevated to the peerage as baron Redesdale, and made lord chancellor of Ireland.]

1802. Rt. hon. Charles Abbot, — Helston, Cornwall. Feb. 10.
— Mr. Abbot *again chosen*, Nov. 16.
1806. Mr. Abbot, *chosen a third time*, Dec. 15.
1807. Mr. Abbot, *chosen a fourth time*, June 22.
1812. Mr. Abbot, chosen a *fifth* time, Nov. 24. Retired; and was created lord Colchester, June, 1817.
1817. Rt. hon. Charles Manners Sutton, — Scarborough. June 2.
1819. Mr. Manners Sutton, *re-chosen*, Jan. 15.

KING GEORGE IV.

1820. Mr. Manners Sutton, *again chosen*, April 22.
1826. Mr. Manners Sutton, *chosen a fourth time*, Nov. 15.

KING WILLIAM IV.

1830. Mr. Manners Sutton, *chosen a fifth time*, Oct. 26.
1831. Mr. Manners Sutton, *chosen a sixth time*, June 14.
1833. Sir Charles Manners Sutton, now representing Cambridge university; *chosen a seventh time*, Jan. 29.
1835. Rt. hon. James Abercromby[2], — Edinburgh city, Feb. 19.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1837. Mr. Abercromby, *again chosen*, Nov. 15. Raised to the peerage, by the title of baron Dunfermline, June 7, 1839.
1839. Rt. hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, — Hampshire, Northern division. May 27.
1841. Mr. Charles Shaw Lefevre, *again chosen*, Aug. 19.
1847. Mr. Charles Shaw Lefevre, *chosen a third time*, Nov. 18. The PRESENT (1850) Speaker of the House of Commons.

WITH the Revolution commenced the real importance of the Speaker in rank, character, and consideration. "*Jam domiti ut pareant non ut serviant.*" From that auspicious era, he has occupied his proper station. Ever since the statute 1. William and Mary, *cap.* 21, he has taken his place next the peers of Great Britain, both in and out of parliament; in all public commissions he is so ranked, and he has this precedence at the Council Table. To secure his perfect independence, he ceased, in George III.'s reign, to hold any office under the crown, Mr. Speaker Onslow setting that example, to which his successors have invariably adhered. His impartiality and his acquaintance with precedents have been insured by an almost fixed tenure of office, and his arduous duties have been justly rewarded, at the close of long service, with a coronet. — *Townsend's History of the Commons.*

[1] The date of the passing of the bill in the British parliament. The union with Ireland became an operative law, Jan. 1, 1801, when the imperial standard was hoisted on the Tower of London, and on Bedford Tower, Dublin Castle. On Jan. 3, the king caused the great seal of Great Britain to be defaced, presenting the lord chancellor with a new one, of Great Britain and Ireland; and the members of his majesty's council took the oaths as privy councillors for the United Kingdom. — *Annals of the Union.*

[2] In the memorable contest for the Speakership, in 1835, Mr. Abercromby had 316 votes, and Sir Charles Manners Sutton, 306; the majority in favour of Mr. Abercromby being *ten.* It has been affirmed that the House, upon this occasion, presented the largest assemblage of members that was ever drawn together, 622 having divided upon the question, although several members had left the house without voting. Sir Charles Manners Sutton was shortly after created viscount Canterbury and baron Bottesford; he retired immediately after this contest from political life, and died in 1845.

THE JUDGES OF ENGLAND.

CHIEF JUSTICIERS OF ENGLAND.

In ancient times the Kings of England used to hear and determine causes; but it is declared by law, that "if the King cannot determine every controversy, he, to ease himself, may divide the labour among persons, men of wisdom, and fearing God, and out of such appoint judges." The Saxon kings of England appointed a judge after this manner, who was, in fact, the King's deputy. After the Norman Conquest, the personage invested with the office had the style of *Capitalis Justicia* or *Justiciarius Angliæ*. These judges continued until the erection of the Courts of King's Bench and the Common Pleas.

The last person that had the office of *Justiciarius Angliæ*, was Philip Basset; and he, for the better support of his dignity, received an annual stipend of a thousand marks out of the King's Exchequer, at Easter and Michaelmas, by equal portions, which stipend Hugh Bigod, his predecessor, also had received.—*Beatson*

Chief Justiciers of England.

William the Conqueror.

1067. Odo, bishop of Bayeux and earl of Kent, chief justicier of the southern division, and
— William Fitz-Osborne, earl of Hereford, chief justicier of the northern division of the kingdom.
1073. William de Warenne, and Richard de Benefacta.[1]
1078. Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, Geoffrey, bishop of Coutance, in Normandy, and Robert, earl of Moreton, or Mortagne.

King William II.

1087. Odo, bishop of Bayeux, a second time.
1088. William de Carilefo, bishop of Durham.
— Ranulph Flambard, afterwards bishop of Durham.—*Dugdale.*

King Henry I.

1100. Robert Bloet, bishop of Lincoln.
1107. Roger, afterwards bishop of Salisbury.

[For the following six persons, the authority is very questionable as to their having been *Just. Angl.*]

* * Hugh de Bocland, canon of St. Paul's.
* * Geoffrey Ridel, a baron.
* * Ralph Basset, baron of Weld.
* * Richard Basset, son of Ralph.
* * Geoffrey de Clinton, treasurer.
* * Alberic de Vere.—*Dugdale.*

King Stephen.

1135. Roger, bishop of Salisbury.
1153. Henry, duke of Normandy.
— Richard de Luci, or Lucy.

King Henry II.

1154. Robert de Beaumont, earl of Leicester, and Richard de Luci, or Lucy, jointly.
1167. Richard de Lucy, only.
1179. Richard Tocliffe, bishop of Winchester. Geoffrey Ridel, bishop of Ely, and John of Oxford, bishop of Norwich.
1180. Ranulph de Glanville.

King Richard I.

1189. Ranulph de Glanville, *continued.*
— Hugh Pusar, or Pudsey, bishop of Durham, and William de Mandeville, earl of Albemarle. *Sept.*
— Hugh Pusar, or Pudsey, *again*, and William de Longchamp, bishop of Ely. *Dec.*
1191. Walter de Constantiis, bishop of Lincoln and archbishop of Rouen.
1193. Walter Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury.
1198. Geoffrey Fitz-Peter, earl of Essex.

King John.

1199. Geoffrey Fitz-Peter, *continued.*
1214. Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester.
1215. Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent.

King Henry III.

1216. Hubert de Burgh, *continued*, according to *Dugdale.* He was regent of England during the king's minority, in 1219.
1232. Stephen de Segrave, *Just. Angl.*
1234. Hugh de Patteshulle, canon of St. Paul's, afterwards bishop of Lichfield and

[1] When the king left England in 1073, these two were appointed chief justiciaries of the kingdom. Their government was principally distinguished by overcoming the rebellion raised by the earls of Hereford and Norfolk. But they disgraced their victory by cruelly ordering the right feet of their prisoners to be amputated!—a barbarous practice for which they had the example of the king in some of his Norman wars.—*Foss's Lives of the Judges.*

Coventry; mentioned as chief justicier by *Dugdale.*

1234. Robert de Lexinton, chief justicier for the southern counties.

1236. Thomas de Muleton, chief justicier.

1240. William de York, provost of Beverley, and afterwards bishop of Salisbury; chief justiciary for the northern counties.

1247. Henry de Bathonia[1]; mentioned by *Dugdale* as chief justicier this year.

1258. Hugh Bigot, or Bigod, appointed *Just. Angl.* by the parliament held at Oxford.

1259. Roger de Thurkilby; chief justicier. — *Dugdale.*

1260. Hugh le Despencer, *Just. Angl.*; appointed by the barons.

1261. Philip Basset, *Just. Angl.*; appointed by the king.

*** Numerous justiciers and itinerant justices were appointed by the sovereign to administer the law; the latter in the various counties of the realm. The office was discontinued in the reign of this king, when the principal duties were transferred to the chief justice of the king's bench.

[1] This judge was charged before the parliament, in 1251, with bribery and extortion, with having received a bribe to allow a convicted criminal to escape, and with having incensed the barons against the king. The vehemence of Henry's anger on the occasion may be conceived from his brutal exclamation, "*If any man will slay Henry de Bathonia, he shall not be impeached of his death, and I now pronounce his pardon.*" This violence was however, prevented by John Mansel's timely interference, and the threats of ecclesiastical and temporal revenge of the bishop of London and the justicier's other friends. — *Foss's Lives of the Judges.* The reader will be forcibly reminded of a similar exclamation, better known, against Thomas à Becket, in a previous reign, which led to the assassination of that prelate at the altar. — *Editor.*

COURT OF KING'S (QUEEN'S) BENCH.

This court obtained its name from the legal presumption that the king sits here in person; and the words, "to hold pleas *before us*," are used because of the theory that the sovereign is actually present in this particular court. It was anciently called *Curia Domini Regis;* and in the reign of Edward I. a statute passed, by which it was enacted, that this court "should attend the king and follow him, so that he might have at all times near him men learned in the laws, to do justice to such as had suffered wrong:" it was afterwards fixed to be held at Westminster. The jurisdiction of the King's Bench (called in the reign of a female sovereign the "Queen's Bench") extends all over England, and its judges are invested with great and peculiar powers and authority. They are the premier justices of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol-delivery in the kingdom, and the Chief Justice is the supreme coroner of the realm. He holds the highest dignity in connexion with the administration of the common law.

In the 52nd of Henry III., 1268, a new designation was given to the head of the King's Court, by the appointment of a judge as *Capitalis Justiciarius ad placita coram Rege tenenda.* We now style him, "Chief Justice of the King's Bench," or "Lord Chief Justice of England." — *Beatson.*

"The judges of this court," Mr. Beatson quaintly adds, "used to ride to Westminster Hall on mules; but sir John Whyddon, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, introduced horses: of late years they go in coaches."

Chief Justices of the King's Bench.

1268. Robert de Brus[2]; the first judge who was distinctly constituted chief justice of the king's bench. — *Foss.*

1278. Ralph de Hengham, chancellor of Exeter.

1290. Gilbert de Thornton.

1296. Roger le Brabazon.

1317. William Inge. Aug. 6.

— Henry le Scrope. June 15.

1323. Hervey or Henry de Staunton. June 1.

1324. Geoffrey le Scrope. July 9.

1330. Robert de Malberthorp. May 1.

— Henry le Scrope, *again.* Oct. 28.

1331. Geoffrey le Scrope, *again.* Dec. 19.

1333. Richard de Wyllughby. Sept. 10.

1341. Sir Robert Parnyng. July 24.

1342. Sir William Scot. Jan. 8.

1347. Sir William de Thorpe. Nov. 26: hanged for malpractices in 1351.

[2] Robert de Brus or Brius, in modern times spelt *Bruce.* His ancestor was one of the companions of the Conqueror, and having particularly distinguished himself in the battle of Hastings, his prowess was rewarded with no fewer than ninety-four lordships, of which Skelton, in Yorkshire, was the principal.

This judge was the head of a great Norman baronial house. He had in his veins the blood of the kings of Scotland, enjoyed large possessions in that kingdom, and was in the succession to the throne, for which he actually became the competitor. His grandson, after giving the English the severest defeat they ever sustained, swayed the sceptre with glory and felicity; and our gracious queen, Victoria, in tracing her line to the Conqueror and to Cerdic, counts the chief justice among her ancestors. — *Lord Campbell's Chief Justices of England.*

1351. Sir William de Shareshall. Oct. 20.
1358. Sir Thomas de Seton. July 5.
1362. Sir Henry Greene, knt. May 24.
1366. Sir John Knivet. Oct. 29.
1373. John de Cavendish. July 15: beheaded by the Kentish rebels.
1382. Sir Robert Tresylian. June 22: executed for favouring despotism, in 1388.
1388. Sir Walter de Cloptone. Jan. 21.

1401. Sir William Gascoigne. Nov. 15: distinguished in his times for his inflexible integrity and firmness of character.
1414. Sir William Hankford. Jan. 29.
1424. Sir William Cheyne. Jan. 21.
1439. Sir John Ivyn. Jan. 20: successively chief of the three law courts.
1440. Sir John Hody, April 30.
1442. Sir John Fortescue, Jan. 25.
1462. Sir John Markham. May 13.
1469. Sir Thomas Billing. Jan. 23.
1482. Sir William Husse or Hussey, knt. May 7.
1496. Sir John Fineux. Nov. 24.

1526. Sir John Fitz-James. Jan. 23.
1539. Sir Edward Montague, knt. Jan. 21: afterwards chief justice of the common pleas.
1546. Sir Richard Lyster, knt. Nov. 9.
1552. Sir Roger Chomeley, knt. March 21.
1553. Sir Thomas Bromley, sen., knt. Oct. 4.
1554. Sir William Portman, knt. May 8.
1556. Sir Edward Saunders, knt. June 11: afterwards chief baron.
1559. Sir Robert Catlyn, from the common pleas. Nov. 18.
1573. Sir Christopher Wray, knt. (one of the justices of the common pleas). Nov. 13.
1591. Sir John Popham, knt. June 2.

1607. Sir Thomas Fleming, or Flemynge, from exchequer. June 25.
1613. Sir Edward Coke, knt. (from common pleas). Oct. 25: discharged Nov. 1616.
1616. Sir Henry Montagu. Nov. 18: made lord treasurer in 1620.
1620. Sir James Ley, knt. and bart. Feb. 1: afterwards lord Ley; made lord treasurer and created earl of Marlborough in 1626.
1624. Sir Ranulph Crewe, knt. Jan. 28.
1626. Sir Nicholas Hyde. Jan. 31.
1631. Sir Thomas Richardson, knt. (previously chief justice of common pleas). Nov. 28.
1635. Sir John Brampston, or Bramstone. April 18: removed Oct. 1643.
1643. Sir Robert Heath, knt. (one of the justices). Oct. 31: removed by a vote of the parliament, Oct. 1645.
1645. [There now sat only two judges in each court of law, until the close of this troubled reign. — *Whitelocke.*]
1648. Henry Rolle; appointed by parliament, under the usurpation (previously a justice of this court). Oct. 12.
1655. John Glyn, chief justice of the "upper bench" under the usurpation. June 15: confirmed to him Oct. 11, 1656. — *Whitelocke.*
1659. Sir Richard Newdigate, chief justice of the "upper bench," *vice* Glyn. Jan. 27.
1660. Sir Robert Foster, from common pleas. Oct. 23.
1663. Sir Robert Hyde, from common pleas. Oct. 19.
1665. Sir John Kelynge, one of the justices. Nov. 22.
1671. Sir Matthew Hale. May 18: he resigned in 1676; and died on Christmas-day following.
1676. Sir Richard Raynsford (previously of the exchequer, and one of the justices). May 12: removed May 1678.
1678. Sir William Scroggs, from the common pleas. May 31: removed in 1681.
1681. Sir Francis Pemberton, one of the justices. April 11: went to the common pleas.
1683. Sir Edmund Saunders, knt. Jan. 22.
— Sir George Jeffreys, bart. Sept. 29: afterwards lord chancellor, and created lord Jeffreys.
1685. Sir Edward Herbert. Oct. 22: afterwards removed to the common pleas.
1687. Sir Robert Wright, from the common pleas. April 21.
1689. Sir John Holt.[1] Patent, April 17: he continued chief justice during this reign and a great part of the next.

1709. Sir Thomas Parker. March 13: afterwards created lord Parker and earl of Macclesfield. Lord chancellor in 1718.
1718. Sir John Pratt (one of the justices). May 19.
1725. Sir Robert Raymond (one of the justices). March 3: afterwards lord Raymond.
1733. Sir Philip Yorke. Oct. 31: created lord Hardwicke, and in 1737 made lord chancellor.
1737. Sir William Lee, knt. June 9: became a bart. on the death of his brother, in 1749.
1754. Sir Dudley Ryder (previously attorney-general). May 2.
1756. William Murray, lord Mansfield.[2] Nov. 8: created earl of Mansfield in 1776: resigned June 1788.
1788. Lloyd, lord Kenyon (master of the rolls). June 9: died April 1802.

[1] "He always sat in triumph over, and in contempt of vice; he never searched after it, or spared it when it came before him; and could see through the hypocrisy of those who have no pretence to virtue themselves, but by their severity to the vicious. He considered justice as a cardinal virtue, not as a trade for maintenance. The criminal before him was always sure that he stood before his country, and, in sort, before a parent of it. The prisoner knew that though his spirit was broken with guilt, and he could utter no defence, yet that he was not undefended, for that his judge would be his counsel also, and would wrest no law to destroy him, nor conceal any law that might save him." — *Sir Richard Steele.*

[2] Lord Mansfield is esteemed one of the most eminent judges that ever adorned the bench. In detecting remote analogies, and extracting, by the aid of a refined logic, from the doctrines of our old law, general principles, and applying them in the determination of questions unknown to our ancestors, he displayed a reach of mind and extent of knowledge that won him a high place. — *Sketches of the Judges.* "Lord Mansfield," said Lord Thurlow, "was a surprising man. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred, he was right in his decisions; and when one in a hundred times he was wrong, ninety-nine men out of a hundred could not discover it." It is believed that before he was raised to the bench, he had the opportunity offered to him of becoming the head of the cabinet; and afterwards the great seal was repeatedly pressed upon his acceptance; but he declined both dignities.

1802. Sir Edward Law (attorney-general). April 12; created lord Ellenborough; resigned in Nov. 1818: died Dec. following.
1818. Sir Charles Abbot (one of the justices; previously from common pleas). Nov. 4. Afterwards lord Tenterden.
1832. Sir Thomas Denman. Nov. 7: created lord Denman, March 1834. Retired, Feb. 28, 1850.
1850. Rt. hon. John, lord Campbell. March 5. The PRESENT Lord Chief Justice of England.

PUISNE JUDGES OF THE KING'S BENCH OF ENGLAND.

1250. Alanus de Zouch: lord mayor of London in 1267 and 1268.
1253. Henry de Bathonia.
1258. Roger de Thorkelby, or Thurkilby.
— Gilbert de Preston.
— Nicholas Handlo, or Hadlow.
1262. Thomas Basset. — *Dugdale.*
1265. John le Breton, or Bracton.
1269. William de St. Omero.
— Richard de Stanes.
1270. James Panton.
— Ralph de Hengham; afterwards chief justice.
1271. John de Cokefeud, or Cokefield.
1273. Richard de Stanes, *again.*
1274. Nicholas de Stapelton.
— William de Saham.
1275. Martin de Letilbir.
— John de Cobham, or Cobbeham.
1277. Walter de Wymburne.
— John de Metingham.
1283. John de Cave.
1285. Elias de Suttone.
1289. Ralph de Sandwic.
1290. Roger le Brabazon; afterwards chief justice.
— Robert Malet, or Mallet.
1294. John Lovel.
1296. William de Ormesby.

1308. Gilbert de Roubury.
— Henry Spigurnell.
1316. Geoffrey le Scrope, afterwards chief justice.
1317. Lambert de Trikingham.
1321. Robert de Malberthorpe; afterwards chief justice.
1322. Galfredus de Say.
— William de Dive.
1324. John de Stonore.
1325. Walter de Friskeney.
1329. Robert de Malberthorpe; chief justice in 1330.
— Robert Baynard.
1331. Geoffrey Edenham.
— Richard de Wyllughby; afterwards chief justice.
1332. Thomas de Louthere, or Louthe.
— William de Denum.
1333. Thomas Bacon.
1334. William de Shareshall; afterwards chief justice.
1335. Robert de Scardeburgh.
1339. Robert Brundish.
— William Faunt.
1340. William Scot.
— John de Shardelow, or Cherdelawe.
1342. William Bassett.
1343. Adam de Staingrave.
— Roger de Baukewell.
1346. William de Thorpe; afterwards chief justice.
1355. Thomas de Seton; afterwards chief justice.
1356. William de Notton.
1362. Thomas de Ingelby.
1378. Robert Tresylian: afterwards chief justice.
1383. David Hanemere.
1388. John de Lokton, or Lockton.
1389. John Hull.
— Hugh Hulse.

1400. John Hill.
1414. Robert Thirwit.
1416. Roger Horton.
— William Cheyne; afterwards chief justice.
1424. John Halls.
1426. William Westbury
1434. William Goderede.
1444. John Markham; afterwards chief justice.
— William Yelverton.
1452. Ralph Pole.
1457. Richard Bingham; afterwards sir Richard.
1465. Thomas Billing; afterwards chief justice.
1466. William Lakene.
1471. Sir Richard Bingham, knt.
— Richard Neele.
1472. John Needham.
1476. Thomas Young.
1478. Guido Fairfax.
— William Jenney.
1485. John Sulyard or Sulliard.
1488. Thomas Tremayle.
1496. Robert Read.

1507. Robert Brudnell or Brudenell.
1510. Humfrey Coningsby.
1522. John Fitz-James, afterwards chief justice.
1533. William Luke.
— Sir John Spelman, knt.
1541. John Port.
— William Coningsby.
— Edward Mervin.
1544. Robert Brooke or Broke.
1545. Thomas Bromley, afterwards sir Thomas, and chief justice.
1547. William Portman, afterwards chief justice.
1553. John Whyddon.
1557. Francis Morgan. Jan. 23.
— Sir James Dyer, knt. April 23; afterwards chief justice of the common pleas.
1558. William Rastal: resigned.
1559. William Dalison.
— Reginald Corbet.
1561. John Southcote.
1564. Thomas Carus.
1573. Thomas Gaudy, afterwards sir Thomas.
1575. John Jefferay, afterwards chief baron.
— William Ayloffe. — *Woolrych.*
1584. John Clench, from the exchequer.
1585. Robert Schute, from the exchequer.
1587. Francis Gaudy, afterwards sir Francis.
1590. Edward Fenner, afterwards sir Edward.

1603. David Williams, afterwards knt.

1601. Christopher Yelverton, afterwards sir Christopher.
1605. Laurence Tanfield, afterwards knt.
1607. Sir John Croke, knt.; late speaker of the house of commons.
1612. Sir John Doderidge, knt.
1614. Sir Robert Houghton, knt.
1620. Sir Thomas Chamberlain, knt.
1624. Sir William Jones, from the common pleas.
— Sir James Whitelock.
1625. Sir Henry Yelverton, knt.
1628. Sir George Croke, from common pleas.
1632. Sir Robert Berkeley, knt.: removed. Taken off the bench.—*Whitelocke.*
1640. Sir Robert Heath, afterwards chief justice.
1641. Sir Thomas Mallet: removed by a vote of the parliament in 1645.
1642. Sir Francis Bacon.
1643. Sir Robert Brerewood.
1645. Henry Rolle, under the parliament; afterwards chief justice.
1648. Philip Jermin, and
— Samuel Browne.—*Whitelocke.*
1649. [Justice Bacon and justice Brown refused (with judges of other courts) to act under the new commission. Feb. 8.—*Whitelocke.*]
— Robert Nicholas, and
— Richard Ask. June 1.—*Idem.*
1654. Richard Newdigate, afterwards removed.

[It appears that there now sat three judges in this court.]

1656. Peter Warburton: removed in 1659.
— Richard (now sir Richard) Newdigate, *again.* Jan. 17.
1659. Robert Nicholas, and
— Roger Hill, in the room of Newdigate (now made chief justice) and Warburton.—*Whitelocke.*
1660. Sir Thomas Mallet, knt., restored by Charles II.: dispensed with in June 1663.
— Sir Thomas Twisden. July 2: dispensed with in 1678; "but continued judge until his death in Jan. 1682."—*Raymond.*
— Sir Wadham Wyndham. Nov. 26.
1663. Sir John Kelyng, knt. June 23.
1665. Sir William Morton, knt. Nov. 24.
1669. Sir Richard Raynsford. Feb. 19: afterwards chief justice.
1673. Sir William Wylde, knt. and bart., from the common pleas: removed April 29, 1679.
1676. Sir Thomas Jones, knt. April 13.
1678. Sir William Dolben. Oct. 23; third justice.
1679. Sir Francis Pemberton, *vice* Wylde. May 5; removed Feb. 17, 1680.
1680. Sir Thomas Raymond. Feb. 29; superseded April 20, 1683.
1683. Sir Francis Wythens, knt. April 23.
— Sir Richard Holloway or Halloway, knt. Sept. 25; removed June, 1688.
— Sir Thomas Walcot, knt. Oct. 22.
1685. Sir Robert Wright, from the exchequer, Oct. 10; afterwards chief justice of the common pleas and chief justice of the king's bench.
1687. Sir John Powell, sen., from the common pleas. April 18; displaced June 1688.
— Sir Richard Allibone, knt. April 28.
1688. Sir Thomas Powell, from the exchequer: date of patent, July 6.
— Sir Robert Baldock, knt.; same date.
— Sir Thomas Stringer, knt.; same date.

[Sir Richard Holloway and Sir John Powell were displaced for giving their opinions against the court, in favour of the seven bishops; and sir Thomas Powell and Sir Robert Baldock, the king's serjeant, were made justices in their room.—*Brit. Chro.*]

1689. Sir William Dolben. March 18; now second justice.
— Sir Giles Eyre; knt. May 8.
— Sir William Gregory, knt., from the exchequer; same date.
1694. Sir Samuel Eyre, knt. Feb. 19.
1695. Sir Thomas Rokeby, knt., from the common pleas. Oct. 25.
1696. Sir John Turton, knt., from the exchequer. July 1; superseded June 9, 1702.
1699. Sir Henry Gould, knt. Jan. 14.

1700. Sir Lyttelton Powys, from the exchequer Jan. 28; resigned Oct. 1725.
1702. Sir John Powell, jun. knt. (previously baron of the exchequer, now from the common pleas). Jan. 28.
1710. Sir Robert Eyre, knt. *vice* Powell. May 7; afterwards chief baron and chief justice of the common pleas.
1713. Sir Thomas Powis, knt. June 3; superseded Oct. 14, 1714.
1714. Sir John Pratt, knt. *vice* Powis. Nov. 22; made chief justice May 1718.
1718. Sir John Fortescue Aland, *vice* Pratt. May 15: removed to the common pleas in 1729; and created lord Fortescue, of Credan, in Ireland, in 1746.
1724. Sir Robert Raymond, knt. *vice* Eyre. Jan. 31: afterwards chief justice, and created lord Raymond.
1725. Sir James Reynolds, sen., knt. *vice* Raymond. March 16; afterwards chief baron.
1726. Sir Edmund Probyn, knt. Nov. 7; afterwards chief baron.
1727. Sir Francis Page, knt. (formerly of the exchequer, now from the common pleas). Oct. 13.
1730. Sir William Lee, knt. and bart. June 13; afterwards chief justice.
1737. Sir William Chapple, knt. *vice* Lee. June 16.
1740. Sir Martin Wright, from the exchequer, *vice* Probyn. Nov. 24; resigned 1755.
1742. Sir Thomas Denison, knt. Feb. 11.
1745. Sir Michael Foster, knt. April 22.
1755. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, knt.[1] Feb. 11;

[1] Justice Wilmot, while trying a case at Worcester, in 1755, had a narrow escape of his life, but he happily lived to be long an ornament to the bench, and chief justice of the common pleas. The following account is given by the judge himself: "A strong wind blew down the roof of the court, but, as I sat up close to the wall, I escaped without hurt. Mr. Lawes (sir Eardley's secretary) is killed; two of the jurymen, who were impannelled in the cause before me, are also killed, and they are carrying dead and wounded bodies out of the ruins still." The judge was summing up the evidence when the fatal accident occurred, and most of the counsel were gone; of those who remained, were four, who afterwards obtained the honours of the bench.

afterwards made chief justice of the common pleas.
1764. Sir Joseph Yates, knt., third justice. Jan. 23: removed to the common pleas in 1770.
1765. Sir Richard Aston, knt., second justice. April 24: resigned; died 1778.
1766. James Hewitt, fourth justice. Nov. 5; made lord chancellor of Ireland in 1767, and created lord Lifford, of Lifford, in that kingdom.
1768. Edward Willes, *vice* Hewitt. Jan. 29.
1770. Sir William Blackstone, knt. May 4: removed same year to the common pleas.
— Sir William-Henry Ashhurst, knt., *vice* Blackstone. June 20: surrendered 1799.
1778. Sir Francis Buller, knt., afterwards bart., *vice* Aston. May 6: went to the common pleas in 1794.
1787. Sir Nash Grose, knt., *vice* Willes. Feb. 9.
1794. Sir Soulden Lawrence (from the common pleas). June 19: afterwards to the common pleas again.
1799. Sir Simon Le Blanc. June 5.

1808. Sir John Bayley. May 9: removed to the exchequer in 1830.
1813. Sir Henry Dampier. June 23: died Feb. 1816.
1816. Sir George Sowley Holroyd. Feb. 20.
— Sir Charles Abbot (from the common pleas). May 3: afterwards chief justice, and created lord Tenterden.
1818. Sir William Draper Best. Nov. 30: afterwards made chief justice of the common pleas and created lord Wynford.
1824. Sir Joseph Littledale. May 4: retired Feb. 6, 1841.
1828. Sir James Park. Nov. 18: afterwards to the exchequer.
[By act 1, William IV. cap. 70 (July 23, 1830), an additional or fifth judge was allowed in each court of law.]
1830. Sir William-Elias Taunton. Nov. 12.
— * Sir John Patteson, same date; the *fifth* justice, under the act.
1834. Sir John Williams. April 29.
1835. * Sir John Taylor Coleridge. Jan. 27.
1841. * Sir William Wightman. Feb. 17.
1846. * Sir William Erle, from the common pleas, *vice* Williams. Oct. 27.

*** *Marked thus* * *are the present* (1851) *Puisne Justices of this court.*

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

This court, when first instituted, was kept in the king's own palace, distinct from the court of king's bench, but on the confirmation of *Magna Charta* by King John, in 1215, it was fixed at Westminster. Here all controversies, in matters civil, between subject and subject, are determined according to law. Here, also, fines were levied and recoveries suffered (and in no other court) until the passing of the act, 3rd and 4th William IV. cap. 74, which altered the law relating to real property, and simplified the remedies for trying the rights thereto.

Soon after the fixing of this court at Westminster, such a multitude of causes were brought before it, that the king, for the greater dispatch of business, found it necessary, instead of three, to constitute six judges, whom he appointed to sit in two places. The number was subsequently reduced to *four*; but by the late act, 1 William IV. cap. 70, the number was increased (as in the other law courts) to *five*. No barrister under the degree of serjeant could formerly plead in this court. An act, however, was passed, 9 and 10 Victoria, cap. 54 (Aug. 18, 1846), "extending to all barristers practising in the superior courts at Westminster, the privileges of serjeants-at-law in the Court of Common Pleas."

The Chief Justice holds his appointment by letters-patent from the crown, *quam diu se bene gesserit*. He ranks immediately before the chief baron of the exchequer, and after the lord chief justice of England and the master of the rolls.

Chief Justices of the Common Pleas.

1227. Robert de Lexinton, prebend of Southwell.
1235. Thomas de Mideton.
1248. Henry de la Mare, or Mara.
1261. William de Wyltone, or Wilton.
1274. Gilbert de Preston.
1275. Roger de Seytone or Seyton.
1278. Thomas de Weyland: removed for his mal-administration to the people, 1288, and disinherited and banished.
1290. John de Metingham.

1301. Ralph de Hengham. Sept. 9.
1309. William de Bereford. March 15.
1327. Hervey de Staunton. July 18.
1328. William de Herle. Feb. 4.
1330. John de Stonore. Sept. 3.
1332. William de Herle, *again* chief, and
— John de Stonore, second justice. March 2.
1334. Henry le Scrope. Nov. 18.
1335. William de Herle, *again*.
1336. John de Stonore, *again*. July 7.
1341. Roger Hillary. Feb. 7.
1342. William Scot. April 27.
1343. John de Stonore. May 9.
1355. Roger Hillary, *again*. Feb. 10.
1357. Robert de Thorpe. June 27.
1372. William de Fyncheden. April 14.
1375. Robert de Belknape, or Bealknappe. Oct. 10.

1378. Sir Robert de Preston. Oct. 5.
1388. Robert de Carleton. Jan. 30.
1396. William Thyrnynge. Jan. 15.

1414. Richard Norton. June 26.
1423. William Babington, from the exchequer. May 5.
1427. John Ivyn, from the exchequer. Feb. 9.
1439, John Cottesmore. Jan. 20.
1440. Richard Newton. March 27.
1449. John Prysot. Jan. 16.
1462. Robert Danby. May 11.
— Richard Choke. Sept. 5.
1471. Sir Robert Danby, knt., *again*.
1472. Thomas Bryan, May 29.

1501. Thomas Wood. Oct. 28.
1503. Thomas Frowyk. June 9.
1507. Sir Robert Read, knt. April 26.
1519. John Ernley. Jan. 27.
1521. Robert Brudnel. April 13.
1533. Robert de Norwich. Nov. 22.
1536. Sir John Baldwin, knt.
1546. Sir Edward Montague, knt.
1553. Sir Richard Morgan, knt. Sept. 5.
1554. Sir Robert Brooke or Broke, knt. Oct. 28.
1558. Sir Anthony Browne, knt. Oct. 5.
1559. Sir James Dyer, knt., from the king's bench. Jan. 22.
1582. Sir Edmund Anderson, knt. May 2.

1605. Sir Francis Gawdy, from the king's bench. Aug. 26.
1606. Sir Edward Coke[1], knt. June 20: afterwards to the king's bench.
1613. Sir Henry Hobart, bart. Oct. 26.
1626. Sir Thomas Richardson, knt. Nov. 28: afterwards to the king's bench.
1631. Sir Robert Heath, knt. Oct. 27: discharged Sept. 1634. He afterwards went to the king's bench, whence he was removed by a vote of the parliament.
1634. Sir John Finch, knt. Oct. 16; afterwards lord keeper: fled beyond the sea. — *Dugdale.*
1639. Sir Edward Lyttleton. Jan. 27: afterwards lord Lyttleton, and lord keeper.
1640. Sir John Bankes, knt. Jan. 29: died Dec. 1644. — *Peck's Desid. Curios.*

[The chief justiceship was not filled up until the end of the reign. — *Woolrych.*]

1648. Oliver St. John, esq. Oct. 12. — *Whitelocke.*
1660. Sir Orlando Bridgman (previously chief baron). Oct. 24: afterwards lord keeper.
1668. Sir John Vaughan, knt. May 23.
1675. Sir Francis North, knt. Jan. 23: made lord keeper, and created lord Guildford.
1683. Sir Francis Pemberton. Jan. 22: from the king's bench: removed hence Sept. same year.
— Sir Thomas Jones (one of the justices). Oct. 1: removed April, 1686.
1686. Sir Henry Bedingfield. April 21: died the next year.
1687. Sir Robert Wright (previously baron, and one of the justices). April 16: immediately afterwards made chief justice of the king's bench.
1687. Sir Edward Herbert (previously chief justice of the king's bench). April 21. — *Salmon.*
89. Sir Henry Pollexfen. May 6.
92. Sir George Treby. May 2.

1701. Sir Thomas Trevor. July 5: afterwards created lord Trevor: superseded, Oct. 1714.
1714. Sir Peter King. Oct. 27: afterwards lord King, and lord chancellor.
1725. Sir Robert Eyre. June 1: he was previously a justice of the king's bench, and chief baron of the exchequer. — *Bunbury's Reports.*
1736. Sir Thomas Reeve, one of the justices. Jan. 26: died Jan. 13, 1737. — *Bunbury.*
1737. Sir John Willes. Jan. 28: afterwards a commissioner of the great seal.
1761. Sir Charles Pratt, knt. Nov. 7: afterwards lord Camden, and lord chancellor.
1766. Sir John Eardley Wilmot (from the king's bench). Aug. 21: resigned 1771.
1771. Sir William De Grey: Jan. 26: resigned June 1780, and created lord Walsingham, Oct. following.
1780. Alexander Wedderburne. June 14; created lord Loughborough same time; lord chancellor Jan. 1792; and earl of Rosslyn April, 1801.
1793. Sir James Eyre, knt. (previously a baron and chief baron of the exchequer). Feb. 11: died July 1799.
1799. Sir John Scott (attorney-general). July 18: created lord Eldon; afterwards lord chancellor, and earl of Eldon.

1801. Sir Richard Pepper Arden (master of the rolls). May 22; created lord Alvanley: died March, 1804.
1804. Sir James Mansfield, knt. April 21: surrendered Feb. 1814.
1814. Sir Vicary Gibbs, knt. (previously one of the justices, and chief baron of the exchequer). Feb. 24: resigned Oct. 1818.
1818. Sir Robert Dallas (one of the justices). Nov. 5: resigned Nov. 1823.
1824. Sir Robert Gifford. Jan. 9: created lord Gifford Jan. 30: made master of the rolls April same year.
— Sir William Draper Best (from the king's bench). April 15: resigned June, 1829, and created lord Wynford.
1829. Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal. June 9. (solicitor-general): died July, 1846.
1846. Sir Thomas Wilde (attorney-general), chief justice, July 11. Made lord high chancellor, and created lord Truro, July 15, 1850.
1850. Sir John Jervis (attorney-general). July 16. The PRESENT Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

[1] This great man's learning as a lawyer and wisdom as a judge have been universally recognized: his writings are among our Text-books. Attached to the law, whose very spirit is freedom, Coke was, during the course of his judicial career, brought frequently into collision with his master, James I., whose selfish love of prerogative induced him to transgress, as well the dictates of prudence, as the principles of the constitution. He declaimed with great spirit against the court measures, and ascribed to Buckingham all the calamities of the nation. He was discharged from his office of chief justice of the king's bench in 1616, and never recovered the favour of James again. — *Illust. of Judges.*

Puisne Justices of the Common Pleas.

1234. Robert de Bello Campo, or Beauchamp.
— Reginald de Moyun, or Mohun.
— Robert de Rockele.
1235. Adam, son of William.
— John de Kirkeby.
1236. William de Culeworth.
1238. Hugh Giffard, constable of the Tower of London.
1241. Jollanus de Neville.
1242. Gilbert de Preston.
1243. Roger de Thurkilby.
— Robert de Esseburne, or Esseby.
1244. John de Cobbeham.
1245. Robert de Nottingham.
1247. Alanus de Watsand, or Wassand.
— William de Wyltone.
— Henry de la Mare.
1250. Henry de Bathonia.
— John de Gatesden, canon of St. Paul's.
1251. Simon de Wauton, afterwards bishop of Norwich.
— Giles de Erdington.
1252. William Trussell.
1254. Roger de Wircestre, or Whitchester.
— Nicholas Handlo, or Hadlow.
1256. John de Wyville.
— John de Cokefield.
1257. Robert de Briwes and Wauton, associated.
1262. Nicholas de Turri.
— Richard de Middelton.
— William de Bonquer, or Boncour.
1263. John de Wyville, *again*.
1265. William de Wylton, *again*.
— Fulco, son of Warren.
— Hervey de Boreham.
1266. John de la Lynde.
— Walter de Berestede.
— Adam de Greynville.
1267. John le Breton, afterwards bishop of Hereford.
— Henry de Monteforti, or Montfort.
— Roger de Messenden, chaplain to the king.
1268. Martin de Litelbiri.
— Roger de Seyton, or Seytone.
1271. Robert Fulke, or Fulc.
— Stephen Hayme, or Heym.
— Ralph de Hengham, chancellor of Exeter.
1272. William de Weyland.
1275. John de Lovetot.
— Ralph de Frenyngham.
1276. Roger Loveday.
— Geoffrey de Leuknore.
— Geoffrey de Newbold.
— Thomas de Weyland. See note to this judge's name, as chief justice.
1278. Walter de Helynn or Helyun.
1284. Stephen de Pencestre.
— Elias de Bekingham.
1290. Robert de Hertford.
— William de Giselham.
— Robert de Thorpe.
1291. William de Ormesby.
1293. Peter Malore.
1294. William de Bereford.

1300. Lambert de Trikingham.
1305. Henry de Guildeford.
1306. Hervey de Staunton.
1308. William Haward, or Howard.
1309. Henry le Scrope.
1310. John de Benstede.
— William de Burne.
1313. John Bacon, or Bacoun.
1315. William Inge.
1316. Gilbert de Roubury.
— John de Mutford.
1319. John de Doncaster.
1321. William de Herle.
— John de Stonore.
— John de Bousser.
— Walter de Friskeney.
1328. Henry le Scrope; constituted second justice.
1329. Richard de Wyllughby.
1330. John Travers.
— Thomas Bacon, or Bacoun.
— Richard de Wyllughby; constituted second justice.
1331. Robert de Malberthorpe.
— John Inge.
— John de Cantebrig.
1332. John de Stonore, late chief, now second justice.
1333. John de Shardelow, or Cherdelawe.
— Richard de Aldeburgh.
1334. Richard de Shareshull.
1335. Geoffrey le Scrope.
— John de Trevaignon.
1338. Roger Hillary; afterwards chief justice.
— William Scot; afterwards chief justice.
— William Basset.
1340. Robert de Scardeburgh.
1341. James de Wodestoke.
— Robert Parning: same year to the king's bench.
— Richard de Wyllughby, *again*.
— Thomas de Heppescotes.
1342. Richard de Kelleshull.
— Adam de Staingrave.
1343. William de Thorp.
— John de Stouforde.
— William de Shareshull, third justice.
1346. William de Shareshull, now second justice.
1348. Thomas de Fencotes.
1355. Henry Greene.
1356. Thomas de Seton.
1357. Henry de Motelow.
1360. John de Moubray.
— William de Skipwith.
1362. John Knivet.
1365. John Delves.
1366. William de Fyncheden; afterwards chief justice.
— William de Winchingham.
— Roger de Kyrketon.
1372. John de Cavendish.
— Roger de Meres.
1375. Robert de Fulthorp.
1378. Henry de Perchehay, or Percehay.
— Thomas de Ingleby.
1381. Henry Asty.
1384. John Holt.
— William Burgh.
1388. John Wadham.
— Richard Sydenham.
— William Thirning, or Thyrnynge; afterwards chief justice.
1389. William Rickhill.
1391. John Penros, or Penrose.
1391. John Hull.
1397. John Markham.

1398. William Hankford.
1399. William Brenchesley.

1400. John Hulse. *Quære* Hugh?
1405. John Cokayne.
1406. John Colepeper.
1408. Robert Hill.
1409. Robert Thirwit.
1416. William Lodington.
— John Preston.
— William Cheyne.
— Roger Horton.
1421. William Babington (from the exchequer), afterwards chief justice.
— John Martin.
— Robert Hull.
1423. John Halls.
— John Ivyn, afterwards chief justice.
1426. James Strangways.
— William Westbury.
1430. John Cottesmore, afterwards chief justice.
— William Pastone.
1439. Richard Newton, afterwards chief justice.
— Thomas Fulthorpe.
1440. William Ayscoghe.
1444. John Portington.
1445. Richard Ayshton.
1450. Robert Danvers.
1452. Robert Danby; afterwards sir Robert, and chief justice.
1454. Robert Moyle.
1457. John Needham.
1462. Sir Peter Arderne, knt.
1467. Thomas Littelton.
1468. Thomas Young.
1471. Sir Walter Moyle, knt.
— Sir Richard Choke, knt., chief justice.
1472. Sir Richard Neele, knt.
1482. Sir John Catesby, knt.
1485. Roger Townsend.
1487. William Callow.
— John Haugh.
1488. William Danvers.
1490. John Vavasour.
1494. John Fineaux; afterwards to the king's bench.
1496. Thomas Wood.

1502. John Fisher.
1503. John Kingsmill.
1507. John Boteler, or Butler.
1510. Robert Brudnel (from the king's bench): afterwards chief justice.
— William Grevyle, or Greville.
— William Fairfax.
1514. Richard Elliot.
1515. Lewis Pollard.
1518. John More, father of sir Thomas More.
1521. Richard Brooke, or Broke.
1523. Anthony Fitzherbert.
1527. Thomas Englefield, or Englefeld.
— William Shelley.
1531. Robert de Norwich, afterwards chief justice.
1538. Sir Thomas Willoughby, knt.
1539. Sir Christopher Jenny, knt.
1543. Sir Humfrey Brown, knt.
1546. John Hinde (serjeant-at-law).
1549. Sir James Hales, knt.
1550. Sir Edward Molyneux, knt.
1552. William Cooke.
1553. Edward Saunders (serjeant-at-law).
1554. William Staunford.
1556. Sir James Dyer, knt.: afterwards to the king's bench.
1558. Robert Catlyn (serjeant-at-law): afterwards chief justice of the king's bench.
— Chief Justice Sir Anthony Browne. Nov. 18; now justice. — *Woolrych.*
— Sir James Dyer, *again.* Nov. 18. — *Woolrych.* Chief justice Jan. following.
1559. Richard Weston.
1562. John Welsh.
1566. Richard Harper.
1571. Christopher Wray: afterwards to the king's bench.
— Roger Manwood: afterwards chief baron.
— Robert Mounson: resigned in 1579.
1577. Thomas Meade.
1579. Francis Windham.
1580. William Periam: afterwards chief baron.
1585. Francis Rodes.
1589. Sir Thomas Walmesley, knt.
1592. Francis Beaumond, or Beaumont.
1593. Thomas Owen: died in 1598.
1598. John Glanvile or Glanville.
1599. Sir George Kingsmill, knt.: resigned in 1605.

1600. Peter Warburton.
1604. Sir William Daniel, knt.
1605. Sir Thomas Coventry, knt.
1607. Sir Thomas Foster, knt.
1611. Sir Humphrey Winch, knt.
1612. Sir Augustine Nichols, knt.
1617. Sir Richard Hutton, knt.
1621. Sir William Jones, knt.; afterwards to the king's bench.
1623. Sir George Crooke, or Croke; afterwards to the king's bench.
1624. Sir Francis Harvie, or Harvey, knt.
1625. Sir Henry Yelverton, bart.
1629. Sir Humphrey Davenport; afterwards chief baron.
1631. Sir George Vernon (from the exchequer).
1632. Sir Francis Crawley.
1634. Sir John Finch; afterwards chief justice.
1638. Sir Edmund Reve, or Reeve: died in 1647.
1639. Sir Robert Foster. *See below*, years 1645 and 1660 for him *again.*
1645. [Justice Crawley and justice Foster (with several judges of other courts) removed by a vote of the parliament.]
— Peter Phesant, esq. — *Whitelocke.*
1647. John Godbolt, esq.: died in 1648. — *Idem.*
1648. John Creswell, and
— Thomas Bedenfield, esqrs. — *Idem.*
1649. [Justice Creswell and justice Bedenfield refused to act, under the new commission. — *Idem.*]
— John Puleston, and Peter Warburton, esqrs., justices of the "common bench." — *Idem.*
— Edward Atkins, esq. in the room of justice Phesant, deceased. — *Idem.*
1653. Matthew Hale[1], *vice* Warburton, who after-

[1] Justice Hale (afterwards sir Matthew) was the first judge appointed under the Protectorate. When the ermine was offered to him by Cromwell, he at first refused it, upon which the Protector said, that "if he was not permitted to rule by *red gowns*, he should rule by red coats." Cromwell sought men for *places*, not places for *men*; and "by accepting this appointment," says BURKE, "Hale gave to the age the most brilliant example of sincere and fervent piety, exact justice, and profound jurisprudence."

wards became a justice of the "upper bench."— *Whitelocke.*

1658. [Justice Hale; threw up his commission about Sept.— *Woolrych.*
— Hugh Wyndham, esq.— *Whitelocke.*
1659. John Archer, esq., probably in the room of Puleston.— *Idem.*
1660. Sir Robert Foster. May 31: made chief justice of the king's bench, Oct. 23, same year.
— Sir Robert Hyde, same date: afterwards chief justice of the king's bench.
— Sir Thomas Tyrrell. July 9.
— Sir Samuel Browne. Nov. 17.
1663. Sir John Archer. Nov. 10.
1668. Sir William Wylde, knt. and bart. April 18: afterwards to the king's bench.
1672. Sir Robert Atkyns, knt. April 24: afterwards chief baron.
— Sir William Ellys. Dec. 23: removed.
1673. Sir Hugh Wyndham. Jan. 23.

[According to *Dugdale* and *Woolrych* justice Wyndham was made a baron of the exchequer in 1670, and he now returned to this court.]

1676. Sir William Scroggs. Oct. 23: afterwards made chief justice of the king's bench.
1678. Vere Bertie, from the exchequer: removed April, 1679.
1679. Sir William Ellys *again.* May 5.
1680. Sir Thomas Raymond (from the exchequer). Feb. 7.
— Sir Job Charlton. April 29: displaced in April, 1686.— *Woolrych.*
1681. Sir Creswell Levinz or Levinge. Feb. 12: superseded Feb. 1686.
1684. Sir Thomas Street, from the exchequer. Oct. 30.
1686. Sir Henry Bedingfield. Feb. 13: immediately afterwards chief justice.
— Sir Edward Lutwyche. April 21.
— Sir John Powell, sen. April 26: afterwards to the king's bench; and back to this court.
1687. Sir Christopher Milton (from the exchequer). April 16: resigned next year.
1688. Sir Thomas Jenner (from the exchequer). June 29.
1689. Sir John Powell, sen. (from the king's bench). March 18.
— Sir William Gregory (from the exchequer). April 18: immediately afterwards to the king's bench.
— Sir Thomas Rokeby. May 8: afterwards to the king's bench.
— Sir Peyton Ventris. May 9.
1691. Sir Edward Neville (from the exchequer). Oct. 30.
1695. Sir John Powell, jun. (from the exchequer). Oct. 26.
1697. Sir John Blencowe (from the exchequer). April 22: resigned in 1722.

1702. Sir Robert Tracy (from the exchequer). June 24: afterwards made a commissioner of the great seal: resigned.
1705. Sir Robert Dormer. Feb. 11.
1722. Alexander Denton, *vice* Blencowe. June 25.
1726. Sir Robert Price (from the exchequer). Oct. 29.
— Sir Francis Page (from the exchequer). Nov. 4.
1727. Spencer Cowper. Oct. 25: died Dec. 1728.
1729. Sir John Fortescue Aland (from the king's bench. Jan. 23): afterwards lord Fortescue: resigned 1746.
1733. Thomas Reeve (by some written, in error, Reeves). April 16: afterwards chief justice and knt.
1736. Sir John Comyn (from the exchequer). Feb. 5: afterwards chief baron.
1738. William Fortescue, afterwards knt. (from the exchequer). July 7: made master of the rolls in 1741.
1740. Sir Thomas Parker, jun. (from the exchequer). April 22: afterwards chief baron.
1741. Sir Thomas Burnet. Nov. 8.
1743. Sir Thomas Abney (from the exchequer). Feb. 10.
1746. Sir Thomas Birch. June 24.
1750. Sir Nathaniel Gundry. June 23.
1753. Sir Edward Clive (from the exchequer). Jan. 30: surrendered in 1770.
1754. Hon. Henry Bathurst. May 2: afterwards created lord Apsley, and made lord chancellor: succeeded as earl Bathurst in 1775.
1757. Hon. William Noel. May 3.
1762. Sir Henry Gould (from the exchequer). Dec. 15.
1770. Sir Joseph Yates (from the king's bench). Feb. 16: died June 16 following.
— Sir William Blackstone (from the king's bench). June 25: died in 1780.
1771. Sir George Nares. Jan. 26.
1780. Sir John Heath, *vice* Blackstone. July 8.
1786. Sir John Wilson. Nov. 6.
1793. Sir Giles Rooke. Nov. 8: resigned in 1808.
1794. Sir Soulden Lawrence. March 8: afterwards to the king's bench.
— Sir Francis Buller, knt. and bart. (from the king's bench). June 19.

1800. Sir Alan Chambre (from the exchequer). June 13: resigned Dec. 1815.
1808. Sir Soulden Lawrence, again to this court. March 31: resigned at Easter, 1812.
1812. Sir Vicary Gibbs. May 29: afterwards chief baron and subsequently chief justice of this court.
1813. Sir Robert Dallas. Nov. 18: afterwards chief justice.
1816. Sir James Allan Park. Jan. 24.
— Sir Charles Abbot. Feb. 1: afterwards a justice of the king's bench, and subsequently chief justice of the same court.
— Sir James Burrough. May 4.
1818. Sir John Richardson. Nov. 30: resigned May 1824.
1824. Sir Stephen Gaselee. July 5.
1830. Sir John Bernard Bosanquet. Feb. 1.

[By the act 1 William IV., cap. 70 (passed July 23, 1830) an additional or fifth judge was allowed to this court, as to all the other courts of law.]

— Sir Edward Hall Alderson. Nov. 12: a baron of the exchequer. April 1834.
1834. Sir John Vaughan (from the exchequer). April 29.
1837. Sir Thomas Coltman. Feb. 24: died July 1849.
1839. Rt. hon. Thomas Erskine. Jan. 9: resigned in 1844.
— *Sir William Henry Maule (from the exchequer). Nov. 11.

1842. Sir Creswell Creswell. Jan. 22.
1844. Sir William Erle. Nov. 7: removed to the queen's bench in 1846.
1846. *Sir Edward Vaughan Williams. Oct. 27.
1849. *Thomas Noon Talfourd. July 28: afterwards knt.

*** *Marked thus* * *are the present* (1851) *Puisne Justices of this court.*

THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

THE Court of Exchequer is one of the four great courts of the kingdom. It is held in Westminster Hall, and was so named from a chequered cloth that anciently covered the table at which the judges and chief officers sat. This Court was erected, according to some authorities, by William the Conqueror, and according to others by Henry I., for the trial of all causes relating to the revenues of the crown; but in process of time the jurisdiction of the Exchequer became gradually enlarged, until at length it was not merely a revenue court, but one in which actions might be brought at common law between subject and subject, but one in which, also, suits in equity were instituted. In fact, until the act 5th Victoria, cap. 5 (passed 5th October, 1841), the Court of Exchequer possessed a triple jurisdiction, viz. in matters of equity, and as a court of common law, together with its original and exclusive powers in revenue affairs. But by the statute just mentioned, its jurisdiction as a court of equity has been transferred to the Court of Chancery.

The judges of this Court are styled Barons, as in former times barons presided here appointed by the King to determine causes. In later times personages eminently learned in the law were appointed to preside, and they retained the title of Baron. The principal judge of the Court is styled the Chief Baron, who, like all our present judges, derives his appointment, *quamdiu se bene gesserit*, by letters-patent from the crown. He takes rank immediately after the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

CHIEF BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

* * * * *
1303. William de Carleton. July 26.
1317. Walter de Norwico or Norwich. June 18.
1327. Hervey de Staunton. July 17.
1328. Walter de Norwico, *again*. Feb. 2.
1330. John de Stonore. Feb. 12.
1331. Henry le Scrope. Nov. 19.
1338. Robert de Sadington. March 20.
1345. William de Shareshull. July 2.
1346. John de Stouford. Nov. 10.
— Robert de Sadington, *again*. Dec. 8.
1351. Gervase de Wilford. April 7.
1363. William Skypwith, or Skipwith.
1366. Thomas de Lodelow. Oct. 29.
1375. William Tanks. Feb. 3.
1376. Henry Asty. Nov. 12.
1381. Robert de Plesyngton. Dec. 6.
1384. William de Karleol. June 27.
1387. Robert de Plesyngton, *again*. Aug. 8.
1388. Thomas Pynchebek. April 24.
1389. John Cassy, or Cassey. May 12.

1401. John Cokayne. Nov. 15.
1414. Willam Lasingby. Nov. 14.
1420. William Babington. Nov. 4.
1423. John Ivyn. May 5.
1436. John Fray. Feb. 9.
1448. Peter Arderne. May 2.
1463. Sir Richard Illingworth, knt. Sept. 29.
1472. Sir Thomas Urswyk, knt. May 22.
1480. William de Nottingham. April 3.
1483. Sir Humfrey Starkey, knt. June 26.
1487. William Hody. Oct. 29.

1513. John Scot. Jan. 8.
1522. John Fitz-James. Feb. 8.
1526. Richard Brooke. Jan. 4.
1530. Richard Lyster, or Leicester. May 12.
1546. Sir Roger Cholmeley, knt. Nov. 11.
1552. Henry Bradshaw. May 21.
1553. Sir David Brooke, knt. Sept. 1.
1557. Sir Clement Higham, knt. March 2.
1559. Sir Edward Saunders, knt., previously chief justice of the king's bench. Jan. 22.—*Dugdale.*
1577. Sir Robert Bell. Jan. 24: died the summer assizes following.
— Sir John Jefferay, from the king's bench. Oct. 12.
1579. Roger Manwood. Jan. 24.
1593. Sir William Periam, from the common pleas. April 13.

1604. Sir Thomas Fleming, or Flemynge. Oct. 27: afterwards made chief justice of the king's bench.
1607. Sir Laurence Tanfield, from the king's bench. June 25.
1625. Sir John Walter. May 10.
1631. Sir Humphrey Davenport, from the common pleas. Jan. 16.
1643. Sir Richard Lane. May 25: he was afterwards (Oct. 23, 1645) made lord keeper, and his place was not filled up until the close of the reign.—*Woolrych.*
1648. John Wild, esq., appointed under the usurpation. Oct. 12.
1656. William Steele, under the usurpation, in the room of Wild. In 1658, Steele was made lord chancellor of Ireland.—*Idem.*
1658. Sir Thomas Widdrington, in the room of Steele, under the usurpation. June 26.
1659. John Wild, *again*, in the room of Widdrington. Jan. 17.—*Whitelocke.*
1660. Sir Orlando Bridgman, knt. and bart. June 1: shortly afterwards chief justice

of the common pleas; made lord keeper, Aug. 1667; dismissed in 1672.
1660. Sir Matthew Hale (previously a justice of the common pleas). Nov. 7: afterwards chief justice of the king's bench.
1671. Sir Edward Turner. May 23.
1676. Sir William Montagu. April 12: removed from the bench in April 1686.
1686. Sir Edward Atkyns, one of the barons. April 21.
1689. Sir Robert Atkins. April 18.
1695. Sir Edward Ward. June 10: died July, 1714.

1714. Sir Samuel Dodd. Nov. 22.
1716. Sir Thomas Bury, one of the barons. June 11.
1722. Sir James Montague, one of the barons. May 9.
1723. Sir Robert Eyre (one of the justices of the king's bench). Dec. 5: afterwards chief justice of the common pleas.
1725. Sir Jeffrey Gilbert, one of the barons. June 1.
1726. Sir Thomas Pengelly. Oct. 29.
1730. Sir James Reynolds, a justice of the king's bench. April 30: resigned 1738.
1738. Sir John Comyn, previously one of the barons, and a justice of the common pleas. July 7.
1740. Sir Edmund Probyn, from the king's bench. Nov. 24.
1742. Sir Thomas Parker, jun., previously one of the barons, and a justice of the common pleas. Nov. 29: resigned Oct. 1772.
1772. Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe, one of the barons. Oct. 29: resigned Dec. 1777.
1777. Sir John Skynner. Dec. 17: resigned Dec. 1786.
1787. Sir James Eyre, one of the barons. Jan. 26: afterwards chief justice of the common pleas.
1793. Sir Archibald Macdonald (previously attorney-general). Feb. 12: resigned Michaelmas term, 1813.

1813. Sir Vicary Gibbs (previously a justice of the common pleas). Nov. 8: afterwards chief justice of that court.
1814. Sir Alexander Thomson, one of the barons. Feb. 24: died April, 1817.
1817. Sir Richard Richards, one of the barons. April 22: died Nov. 1823.
1824. Sir William Alexander. Jan. 9: resigned Jan. 1831.
1831. John, lord Lyndhurst, previously lord chancellor. Jan. 18: *again* lord chancellor in 1834.
1834. Sir James Scarlet. Dec. 24: created lord Abinger, Jan. 1835; died April, 1844.
1844. Sir Frederick Pollock. April 15. The PRESENT (1850) Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

JUNIOR BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

1212. G*** *fil. Petri Justiciarius Regis.*
1215. Saherus, *comes* Winton.
1221. William Briwer.
* * Richard de Marisco.
1234. William de Beauchamp (Bello-Campo).
— Alexander de Swereford, archdeacon of Salop: compiler of the *Red Book* of the exchequer.
— Richard de Montfichet.
1238. Michael Belet. *Magister.*
1240. Ralph de Ely.
1241. Peter de Grimbald.
— Richard de Barking, abbot of Westminster.
1243. John le Fraunceys.
1248. Edward de Westminstre.
1250. Richard de Crokesley, abbot of Westminster.
1253. Peter de Ryevalis, or Orivallis.
— John de Wyville.
1256. Simon Passelewe.
1257. Elerius, abbot of Pershore.
1258. John Reinger.
— Thomas de Wymundham.
— John de Launfare.
1261. Henry de Tracey.
1264. Arnald de Berkeley.
— Roger de la Laye, or Leye, archdeacon of Essex and dean of London.
1265. Nicholas de Criol.
— William de Mareschal.
— Alexander le Seculer.
1268. William de Grancurt.
1273. William de Cliff, or Clifford. *Magister.*
1274. Walter de Hopton.
1277. John de Cobham, or Cobbeham, 2nd of the name.
— Roger de Northwood.
1276. John de St. Valerico.
1278. Philip de Wileghby, or Wileby.
1284. Peter de Cestria.
1286. William de Karleton, or Carleton.
— William de Middleton.
1291. Adam de Straton.
[Seized, and in his treasury were found 16,000 marks of new money, and 3000 marks of old money. — *Chron. Jurid.*]
1292. Peter de Leycestre.
1293. Roger de Leycestre.
1295. Richard de Saham.
1298. John de Insula.
1299. Richard de Abendon, or Abyndon.

1300. Roger de Hegham.
1306. Humfrey de Waledene.
1308. Thomas de Cantebrig.
— John de Bauquel.
— John de Everdon.
1309. John de Foxle.
1311. Roger de Scotre.
1312. Walter de Norwico, or Norwich: afterwards chief baron.
— John Abel.
1315. Hervey de Staunton, afterwards chief baron.
1317. Ingelardus de Warlee, or Warle.
— John de Okeham.
1319. Robert de Wodehouse.
1321. Lambert de Trikingham.
— Walter de Friskeney.
1323. William de Fulburn.
— Roger Beler.
1324. Edmund de Passele.
— Robert de Ayleston.
— William de Everdon.
1327. John de Redeswell.

1328. William de Boudon, 2nd baron.
— Robert de Nottingham.
1331. William de Coshale.
1332. Thomas de Garton, 2nd baron.
1333. Thomas de Blaston.
— Robert de Scorburgh, or Scarburgh.
— John de Hildersley.
— Adam de Steyngrene.
— William de Denum.
1335. Adam de Lymbergh.
1337. Nicholas Hawman.
— John de Shoredich.
1341. William de Northwell.
— William de Broclesby.
— Gervase de Wilford, afterwards chief baron.
— William de Stow.
1345. Alanus de Ashe.
1348. John de Houton.
1351. James Husse.
1353. William de Thorpe, 2d baron.
1355. William de Retford.
1357. Henry de Greystoke.
1358. John de Bukyngham.
1363. Robert de Pleste.
1366. Almeric de Shirland, 2nd baron.
— John de Stokes.
1376. Henry de Percehay.
— Lawrence Allerthorpe.
1377. Nicholas de Drayton.
1378. William Gunthorpe.
— John de Blockle.
— Richard Stokes.
1385. William Ford.
1387. John Carey.
1389. Lawrence Allerthorpe.
— William Ford.
— William Doubridge.
1394. Ralph de Selby.

1400. Thomas Ferriby.
— John Staverton.
1401. Tohn Tuttlebury, 2nd baron.
1402. William Ermyn.
1403. Roger Westwode.
— Thomas Overton.
1408. Henry Somer.
— Henry Merston.
1410. Richard Banke.
1414. Robert Malton.
1419. Roger Waltham.
1422. William Hesill.
1424. Thomas Banke.
— Thomas Banaustre,or Bannister.
1426. William Warde.
1428. Nicholas Dixon.
1435. John Fray; afterwards chief baron.
1436. William Derby, *clerk.*
1439. Roger Hunt, on Derby's death.
1444. John Arderne.
— Robert Frampton.
— William Fullan.
1446. John Holme.
1449. John Durem.
1459. Thomas Thorpe.
— Bryan Roucliffe.
1461. John Clerke, 2nd baron.
1463. John Ingoldesby.
1468. Nicholas Stathum, 2nd baron.
— Ralph Wolseley.
1481. Thomas Whittington, 2nd baron.
1483. Edward Goldesburg, or Goldsborough.
1485. John Holgrave.
1489. Thomas Goldesburg or Goldsborough.
1489. Nicholas Lathelle.
— Thomas Roche.
1495. Thomas Barnewall, 2nd baron.
1497. Andrew Dymocke.

1501. Bartholomew Westby, 2nd baron.
1502. William Bolling.
1504. John Alleyn.
1511. John Stag.
1512. Robert Blagge.
1514. Edmund Denny.
1522. William Wotton.
1523. John Hales or Halys.
1528. John Petit, 2d baron.
— William Ellis.
1529. John Scot; afterwards chief baron.
1535. Thomas Walshe, king's remembrancer.
1540. Nicholas Luke.
— John Smith.
1543. Lewis Fortescue.
1547. Robert Curzon.
1548. John Darnell.
1549. Edward Saxelby or Saxby.
1550. Robert Browne.
1559. George Frevyle.
1562. Thomas Pyne or Pymme.
1563. John Birch.
1565. James Lord.
1576. Thomas Greeke.
1578. Christopher Muschampe, *vice* Lord.
1579. [It is probable that barons Birch, Greeke, and Muschampe were removed from their places during this year, and that they were succeeded by
— Robert Schute, and
— John Clench.
[Notwithstanding that the date given by sir William Dugdale for the promotion of baron Clench is 1582; as an authority for this date, see Sir John Savile's *Reports.* — *Woolrych.*]
1582. John Clench. — *Dugdale:* afterwards to the king's bench.
— Edward Flowerdew.
1585. Thomas Gent.— *Woolrych.* 1588.—*Dugdale.*
1588. Sir Robert Clerke.
1594. Matthew Ewens.
1598. Sir John Savil or Savile.

1604. Sir George Snigge.
1607. Sir James Altham.
— Sir Edward Heron.
1609. Sir Edward Bromley.
1617. Sir John Denham.
[There sat only two barons, with the chief baron, during the remainder of this reign.— *Woolrych.*]
1625. Sir Thomas Trevor.
1627. Sir George Vernon.
1631. Sir James Weston: died in 1633.
1634. Sir Richard Weston, *sen.*
1638. Sir Edward Henden. He left the exchequer bench about 1642. — *Woolrych.*
1645. [Baron Weston was removed, by a vote of the parliament, Oct.]
— Edward Atkins, esq. *vice* Weston.
1648. Thomas Gates, esq. appointed by the parliament. Oct. 12.
1649. [Baron Trevor and baron Atkins refused to act under the new commission. — *Whitelocke.*
— Francis Thorpe, and Alexander Rigby, barons. — *Idem.*

1650. [Barons Gates and Rigby, died of an infection, on their circuits.]
— John Parker, esq,
1655. Justice Nicholas from the "upper bench," *vice* Thorpe, removed; Nicholas afterwards returned to the "upper bench."
1658. Roger Hill, afterwards made a justice of the "upper bench."
1660. Sir Edward Atkyns. July 2.
— Sir Christopher Turner. July 10.
1663. Sir Richard Raynsford. Nov. 16: afterwards a justice of the king's bench, and subsequently chief justice of that court.
1670. Sir Timothy Littleton. Feb. 1.
1671. Sir Hugh Wyndham, from the common pleas. June 21; again to the common pleas in 1673.
1673. Sir Edward Thurland. Jan. 24: resigned.
1675. Vere Bertie. June 4: afterwards to the common pleas.
1678. Sir Francis Bramstone. June 17.
1679. Sir Thomas Raymond, in the room of sir Edward Thurland. May 5: afterwards to the common pleas.
— Sir Edward Atkyns, jun. May 10: afterwards chief baron.
— William Leak, same date. — *Dugdale.*
— Sir William Gregory. June 20.
1680. Sir Richard Weston. Feb. 7: died the next year.
1681. Sir Thomas Street. April 23: afterwards to the common pleas, and subsequently chief justice of that court.
1685. Sir Robert Wright. Jan. 12: afterwards to the king's bench, and chief justice of the common pleas; he subsequently became also chief justice of the king's bench. — *Woolrych.*
— Sir Richard May. Feb. 7.
[He had the reversion of the mastership of the rolls, but died before obtaining it. — *Dugdale.*]
— Sir Edward Neville. Oct. 21: revoked April 21, 1686.
1686. Sir Thomas Jenner. Feb. 13: afterwards went to the common pleas.
— Sir Richard Heath. April 21.
— Sir Christopher Milton (a Roman Catholic). April 24: afterwards a justice of the common pleas.
1687. Sir Thomas Powell. April 28: afterwards to the king's bench.
1688. Sir John Rotherham. June 29.
— Sir Charles Ingleby, same date.
1689. Sir Edward Neville, *again*, March 18: afterwards went to the common pleas.
— Nicholas Leehmere (by Woolrych written Letchmere). May 8: resigned after Trinity term, 1700.
— Sir John Turton. May 9: afterwards to the king's bench.
1691. Sir John Powell. Oct. 31: afterwards to the common pleas.
1695. Sir Lyttleton Powys. Oct. 28: afterwards to the king's bench.
1696. Sir John Blencowe. Sept. 18: afterwards to the common pleas.
1697. Sir Henry Hatsell. Nov. 25: superseded June 8, 1702. — *Woolrych.*

1700. Sir Robert Tracy. Michaelmas term: afterwards removed to common pleas.
1701. Sir Thomas Bury. Jan. 28: afterwards chief baron.
1702. Sir Robert Price. June 24: afterwards to the common pleas.
— John Smith (Scotch baron). July 16.
1708. Sir Salathiel Lovel, *vice* Smith. June 17: died May, 1713.
1713. Sir William Banister. June 3: superseded Oct. 1714.
1714. Sir James Montague. Nov. 22: afterwards a commissioner of the great seal; chief baron 1722.
1717. Sir John Fortescue Aland. Feb. 8: afterwards to the king's bench, *which see.*
1718. Sir Francis Page. May 23: afterwards to the common pleas.
1722. Sir Jeffray Gilbert. June 8: afterwards chief baron.
1725. Sir Bernard Hale. June 1.
1726. Sir John Comyn. Nov. 7: afterwards to the common pleas; again to this court as chief baron.
— Sir Laurence Carter; same date.
1729. Sir William Thomson. Nov. 27.
1736. Sir William Fortescue. Feb. 9: afterwards to the common pleas; master of the rolls in 1741.
1738. Sir Thomas Parker, jun. July 7: afterwards to the common pleas; again to this court as chief baron in 1742.
1739. Sir Martin Wright. Nov. 5: afterwards to the king's bench.
1740. Sir James Reynolds, jun. June 12.
— Sir Thomas Abney. Nov. 27: afterwards to the common pleas.
1743. Charles Clarke. Feb. 11.
1745. Sir Edward Clive. May 1: afterwards to the common pleas.
1747. Hon. Heneage Legge. June 23.
1750. Sir Edward Sidney Stafford Smythe. June 23: afterwards a commissioner of the great seal; chief baron in 1772.
1753. Sir Richard Adams. Feb. 3.
1759. Sir Richard Lloyd. Nov. 14: died Sept. 1761.
1761. Sir Henry Gould. Nov. 7: afterwards to the common pleas.
1763. Sir George Perrott. Jan. 24: surrendered May, 1775. — *Woolrych.*
1772. Sir James Eyre. Nov. 6: afterwards chief baron; subsequently chief justice of the common pleas.
1774. Sir John Burland. April 8.
1775. Sir Beaumont Hotham. May 17.
1776. Sir Richard Perryn. April 26.
1787. Sir Alexander Thomson. Feb. 9: afterwards chief baron.
1799. Sir Alan Chambre. July 2: afterwards to the common pleas.

1800. Sir Robert Graham. June 16.
1805. Sir Thomas Manners Sutton. Feb. 4: afterwards created lord Manners, and made lord chancellor of Ireland, April 1807.
1807. Sir George Wood. May 29: resigned, Feb. 1823.
1814. Sir Richard Richards. Feb. 26: chief baron in April 1817.
1817. Sir William Garrow. May 6: resigned, 1832.
1823. Sir John Hullock. March 1: died Sept. 1829.
1827. Sir John Vaughan. Feb. 24: afterwards to the common pleas.
1829. Sir William Bolland. Nov. 16.

[By the act 1 William IV. cap. 70. (July 23, 1830), an additional or fifth judge was allowed to each court of law.]

1830. Sir John Bayley, from the king's bench: resigned, Feb. 1834.
1832. Sir John Gurney. Feb. 14: surrendered Jan. 1845.
1834. Sir John Williams. Feb. 28: afterwards to the king's bench.
— * Sir James Parke, from the king's bench. April 29.
1834. * Sir Edward Hall Alderson, from the common pleas, same date.
1839. Sir William-Henry Maule. Feb. 14: to the common pleas in Nov. same year.
— Sir Robert Monsey Rolfe. Nov. 11: afterwards vice chancellor, and created lord Cranworth.
1845. * Sir Thomas-Joshua Platt. Jan. 28.
1850. * Sir Samuel Martin. Nov. 7.

*** *Marked thus* * *are the present* (1851) *puisne barons of this Court.*

AUDITOR OF THE RECEIPT OF THE EXCHEQUER.

THIS was an office of great trust and profit, and was held for life. The Auditor filed the bills of the Tellers, by which they charged themselves with all the moneys received; and, by warrant from the Lord Treasurer, or the Commissioners of the Treasury, he drew all orders, to be signed by him or them, for issuing forth all moneys, by virtue of *privy seals*, which were recorded in the Clerk of the Pells office, and entered and lodged in that of the Auditor. He also, by warrant of the Lord Treasurer, or the Commissioners of the Treasury, made debentures to such as had fees, annuities, or pensions, by letters-patent from the king, out of the Exchequer, and directed them for payment to the Tellers. He daily received the state of the account of each teller, and weekly certified the whole to the Lords of the Treasury.

At Michaelmas and Lady Day the Auditor gave in a declaration, with two abstracts of all accounts and payments made in the preceding half year; one for the Lords of the Treasury, and the other for the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

AUDITORS OF THE RECEIPT OF THE EXCHEQUER.[1]

(*From the Restoration of King Charles II. to the abolition of the office in* 1834.)

1660. Sir Robert Pye, bart., admitted Jan. 24, 1620: restored June 25, 1660.
1662. Sir Robert Long, bart., admitted May 21.
1673. Sir Robert Howard, admitted July 14.
1698. Christopher Montagu, admitted Sept. 5: surrendered in 1699.
1699. Charles Montagu, admitted Nov. 17. Afterwards baron, and earl of Halifax: resigned in 1714.
1714. George Montagu, admitted Sept. 30. Succeeded as earl of Halifax.
1739. Robert, lord Walpole, admitted, May 9. Succeeded his father, sir Robert Walpole, K.G. (afterwards earl of Orford) as earl of Orford.
1751. Henry, earl of Lincoln, by constitution dated April 1. Afterwards duke of Newcastle.
1794. William Wyndham, baron Grenville, by constitution, dated Feb. 27.
1834. George, baron Auckland, by constitution dated Jan. 14. Office abolished, Oct. 10, following.

THE CLERK OF THE PELLS.

THIS officer was in the nature of a Comptroller. He was called the Clerk of the Pells, from the Latin word *pellis*, a skin; his office being to enter the Tellers' bill into a skin of parchment, and all receipts and payments for the King, for what cause, and by whomsoever made or received. He had a deputy; a clerk for the *introitus*, or incomes; and another for the *exitus*, or issues. He had also a clerk of the declarations, and a clerk of the patents.

CLERKS OF THE PELLS.

(*From the Restoration of King Charles II. to the abolition of the office in* 1834.)

1660. William Wardour, admitted or restored, July 7, under constitution dated 17 April (22 Car. I.) 1646, and confirmed by patent, Aug. 22, this year.
1698. Henry Pelham, admitted Feb. 1.
1721. Robert Walpole, jun. (son of the minister), admitted April 12, under constitution dated April 5, preceding. Afterwards

[1] We are indebted to an eminent antiquary, William Henry Black, Esq. of the Rolls' House for the following valuable lists, viz. the Auditors of the Exchequer, Clerks of the Pells, the Tellers of the Exchequer, and the Chamberlains of the Exchequer; all which he has obligingly compiled from the patent records of the Rolls expressly for this Work.—EDITOR.

created, *vitâ patris*, baron Walpole. Surrendered May 9, 1739, to take the office of auditor of the receipt.
1739. Edward Walpole, admitted May 9. Afterwards sir Edward Walpole, K. B.
1784. Isaac Barre, by constitution dated Jan. 13.
1802. Henry Addington, jun. (afterwards hon. Henry), by constitution, dated July 21.
1823. Edward Roberts, by constitution, dated July 31.
1825. Henry Ellis, by constitution, dated Jan. 25. Office abolished Oct. 10, 1834.

THE FOUR TELLERS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

EACH of these officers had his deputy and clerks. When the Tellers entered upon office, they each of them gave security to the amount of 20,000*l.* for the faithful discharge of their trust. Their office was to receive all money due to the King, and thereupon to throw down a bill through the Pipe into the Tally-court[1], where it was received by the Auditor's clerk, who there attended to write the words of the bill upon a tally, and he then delivered the same to be entered by the Clerk of the Pells, or his clerk, who attended to record it in his book. Then the tally was cloven by the two Deputy Chamberlains; and while the senior deputy read one part, the junior examined the other part, assisted by his clerks.

ROLL OF THE FOUR TELLERS OF THE RECEIPT OF THE EXCHEQUER.

(From the Restoration of King Charles II. to the abolition of their offices in 1834.)

1.

1660. George Downing (afterwards sir George Bart.); continued in the office by Oliver Cromwell, Sept. 8, 1656: died July, 1684.
1684. Simon Clifford; patent dated June 3, 1671. Forfeited as a "recusant papist," 1689.
1689. Thomas Howard; admitted Jan. 16.
1701. Sir John Stanley, bart.; admitted July 11; under patent dated July 8; during pleasure only: determined by the next grant.
1702. James Vernon (late secretary of state); patent dated June 29; during pleasure only.
1710. John Smith (late chancellor of the exchequer); admitted, Oct. 13; during pleasure only.
1712. Thomas, lord Mansell; admitted July 23; during pleasure only.
1714. John Smith; re-admitted Nov. 6; during pleasure only: died Oct. 1723.
1724. George Treby; admitted April 25; during pleasure only: "removed."
1727. Thomas Townshend; admitted Aug. 12.
1780. John Jeffreys Pratt (afterwards earl and marquess Camden); by patent dated Aug. 18, 1766. The office abolished Oct. 10, 1834: died in 1840.

[His lordship held this office nearly sixty years. See *note* to page 137.]

2.

1660. Leonard Pinckney; admitted July 25, by patent dated July 16; during the life of his son, "into the place formerly occupied by John Brooke, esq., deceased."
1661. William Pinckney; admitted in his father's place. Jan. 28.
1667. Sir William Doyly; admitted March 19. Suspended Jan. 25, 1673; and on Nov. 17, 1677, two deputies were appointed to act in his stead by lord treasurer's warrant, Aug. 15, 1678: died April, 1680.
1680. George Downing, jun. (afterwards sir George, bart.); admitted, April 21. Refused to serve king William, and so "abdicated" in 1689.
1689. Henry Maynard; admitted April 16.
1694. Guy Palmes; admitted Monday, . . .; under patent dated Oct. 24: "removed," 1702.
1702 Sir Christopher Musgrave, bart.; admitted June 30.
1704. Francis Robartes; admitted in Sept. Quitted office, Oct. 27, 1710.
1710. Russell Robartes; admitted Oct. 31.
1714. John, lord De la Warr; admitted Nov. 6.
1715. Sir Richard Onslow, bart. (afterwards lord Onslow), admitted Nov. 7.
1718. Thomas, lord Torrington; admitted March 21: died May, 1719.
1719. George Parker (afterwards viscount Parker, and earl of Macclesfield), admitted July 4, under a patent in reversion, dated May 3, 1718.
1764. George Grenville, jun. (afterwards George Nugent, earl Temple, and marquess of

[1] The Tally-court, in the Exchequer, took its name from the French word *tailler*, to cut, a tally being a piece of wood written on both sides, containing an acquittance for money received; which, on having been cloven asunder by the deputy-chamberlains, one part, called the stock, was delivered to the person who paid or lent money to the government; and the other part, called the counter-stock, or counterfoil, remained in the office, to be kept until called for, and joined with the stock. This method of striking tallies was very ancient; and was found, by long experience, to have been the best way of preventing frauds that could be invented; for it was morally impossible so to counterfeit a tally, but that upon rejoining it with the counterfoil the intended fraud would be obvious to every eye, either in the notches, or in the cleaving, in the length, or the breadth, or in the natural growth, or in the shape of the counterfoil.

Buckingham): entered this office, Mar. 21, under a patent in reversion, dated May 2, 1763: died Feb. 1813.

1813. Spencer Perceval: entered this office Feb. 16, under patent dated Feb. 15; he the same day renouncing his pension of 1000*l. per annum*. Office abolished Oct. 10, 1834.

3.

1660. John Loving; admitted by royal sign manual warrant, dated June 17, on patent dated Dec. 14 (18th Car. I.), 1642, "into the place formerly occupied by Arthur Squibb, esq., deceased."
1693. Henry Carew; admitted July 18.
1699. Francis Godolphin; admitted June 8: surrendered in 1704.
1704. Thomas Coke; admitted May 26: exchanged with his successor, for the office of vice-chamberlain to the queen.
1706. Hon. Peregrine Bertie; admitted Dec.
1711. George Hay, viscount Dupplin (afterwards earl of Kinnoull); admitted Sept. 6; during pleasure only.
1715. Sir Roger Mostyn, bart.: admitted Jan. 8; during pleasure only.
1716. Richard Hampden: admitted June 27; during pleasure only.
1718. Thomas, lord Onslow: admitted March 21; during pleasure only.
1741. Horatio Walpole (afterwards lord Walpole); admitted April 28: died Feb. 1757.
1757. James, earl of Waldegrave; entered this office about Feb. 9, under a patent in reversion, dated Nov. 6, preceding.
1736. Hon. Robert Henley (afterwards succeeded as earl of Northington); entered this office April 13, under a patent in reversion, dated July 22, 1758.
1786. Edward, lord Thurlow; entered this office July 13, under a patent granted to him in reversion, when lord high chancellor, dated June 5, 1784.
1806. Hon. William-Frederick Elliot Eden; entered this office Sept. 15, under a patent in reversion, dated July 31, 1790; this gentleman was found drowned in the river Thames, Feb. 24, 1810.
1810. Hon. Charles-Philip Yorke; sworn March 2, under a patent dated March 1: died March, 1834.
1834. Charles-William Manningham (formerly deputy to Mr. Yorke, from March 3, 1810); appointed by treasury minute. April 25, and by patent April 29; sworn May 10. Office abolished, Oct. 10, 1834.

4.

1660. Laurence Squibb; admitted June this year, under patent in reversion, dated June 9 (11th Car. I.) 1635: died Dec. 1674.
1674. Thomas Vernon; admitted Dec. 22.
1685. Francis Villiers; sworn Feb. 23.
1694. John, viscount Fitzhardinge; admitted Feb. 16: died Dec. 1712.
1713. Basil, earl of Denbigh: admitted Aug. 31.
1715. William, lord Paulet; admitted Nov. 7; during pleasure only.
1729. Sir Charles Turner, bart.: admitted May 6; during pleasure only.
1738. Hon. Philip Yorke (afterwards viscount Royston and earl of Hardwicke); admitted Dec. 14, under a patent in reversion, dated March 9, 1737.
1786. Henry Bathurst, lord Apsley (afterwards earl Bathurst); patent dated Aug. 22. Office abolished, Oct. 10, 1834.

CHAMBERLAINS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

In their custody were many ancient records, leagues, and treaties with foreign princes; the standards of money, weights, and measures; those ancient books called the Black Book of the Exchequer, and Domesday book, which last contains an account of all the cities, towns, villages, and families in England in the reign of William the Conqueror. Under them were four Deputy Chamberlains, in whose office were preserved all the counterfoils of the above-mentioned tallies, so exactly arranged that they can be easily found, in order to be joined with their respective parts; which being done and proved true, they delivered the tally attested for a lawful tally to the Clerk of the Pipe, to be allowed in the great roll.

The Two Chamberlains of the Exchequer.

(*From the Restoration of King Charles II. to the abolition of their office in* 1826.)

1.

1660. Henry Hildeyerd; admitted July 27, "to the office formerly had by sir Edward Bash, deceased," under patent dated July 10.
1675. Philip Hildeyerd (son of the foregoing); admitted under patent dated Feb. 16; including the reversion to
* * Charles Cole (son of Henry Cole): his admission under the preceding patent is not recorded.
1712. Sir Simeon Stuart, bart. (grandson and heir of sir Nicholas Steward or Stuart, formerly a chamberlain, *see below*); admitted July 8, under patent dated July 7.
1761. Sir Simeon Stuart, bart. (son of the foregoing); by patent dated Dec. 12.
1779. Hon. Frederick North (afterwards earl of Guilford); by patent dated Dec. 13. The office prospectively abolished by statute 23 George III. cap. 82, and surrendered by him Oct. 10, 1826.

2.

1660. Sir Nicholas Steward or Stuart, bart.; admitted . . . ., 1660, "to the office formerly had by sir Nicholas Carew, alias Throckmorton, deceased," under patent dated Oct. 1, this year.

1710. Sir William Ashburnham, bart.; admitted June 15, under patent dated May 25, preceding: died Nov. 8, 1755.

1755. Sir John Miller, bart.; admitted Nov. . . ., under patent in reversion, dated April 7, preceding.

1772. Montagu Burgoyne; by patent dated July 17. Surrendered (like the other chamberlain), Oct. 10, 1826.

*** The office of chamberlain was not afterwards filled up. *See above.*

THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

On the abolition of the offices of Auditor, the four Tellers, and Clerk of the Pells, the office of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer was created, to perform the functions of the suppressed departments. The Comptroller holds by patent *quam diu se bene gesserit*, and is removable only on the joint address of both Houses of Parliament. He is thus rendered independent of the Executive Government, and enabled to exercise freely his judicial functions of considering the strict legality of every payment demanded by the Treasury for the public service. He is enabled to decide without appeal, and to reject, on his own responsibility, any warrant for issue which he considers to be illegal, though it may bear the royal sign-manual and the counter-signatures of the First Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. These duties are prescribed and defined by the act 4 William IV. cap. 15.[1] The following table will exhibit the saving effected by the creation of the office of Comptroller-General, which comprises the sub-departments of—1. Comptroller of Receipt and Expenditure; 2. Issue of Exchequer Bills; 3. Office of Weights and Measures.

Offices.	Number of persons employed.	Annual Cost.		
		£	s.	d.
Former offices of Receipt, including Auditors, Tellers, Clerk of Pells	60	43,014	14	4
The present office - - - - - - - -	18	8,576	0	0
Actual saving - - - -	42	34,438	14	4

Comptrollers-General.

(*Since the Creation of the Office, in* 1834.)

1. Rt. hon. sir John Newport, formerly chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland. Date of patent, Oct. 11, 1834.
2. Rt. hon. Thomas Spring, lord Monteagle of Brandon, previously and consecutively under secretary of state for the home department, secretary to the treasury, secretary of state for the colonies, and chancellor of the exchequer; patent dated Sept. 9, 1839. The PRESENT (1851) Comptroller-General of the Exchequer.

[1] This act, passed May 22, 1834, is entitled "An Act to regulate the Office of the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer at Westminster."—*Statutes.*

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

The Master of the Rolls is an officer of high trust and dignity. He is called the Master of the Rolls from his having the custody of all inrolments of the Chancery of England, in which are recorded charters, patents, commissions, and other instruments under the Great Seal, together with deeds, recognisances, and other public documents, made on rolls of parchment. The mansion called the Roll's House, and the Roll's Chapel (which latter serves as a repository for these records) are situated in Chancery

Lane, London, and were anciently an hospital, founded for converted Jews; but after the expulsion of the Jews from England, it was annexed for ever to the office of the Master of the Rolls. Here are kept the inrolments since the beginning of the reign of King Richard III.; all prior to that period being kept in the Tower of London. The Master of the Rolls, by virtue of his office, keeps his court at the Rolls, where, and at Westminster, he hears and determines causes brought before him; but his decisions are appealable to the Lord High Chancellor. Although the Rolls of Chancery begin in the reign of King John, the first authentic appointment of a Keeper or Master appears to have been made in the 23rd year of Edward I., when Adam de Osgodeby had the custody of the Rolls of Chancery.[1] The Master of the Rolls ranks immediately after the lord chief justice of England.

Under statute 1st and 2d Victoria, cap. 94. (passed August 10, 1838), the Master of the Rolls is constituted Keeper of all the records in the Public Record Office, founded by that act.

MASTERS OF THE ROLLS.[2]

(From the earliest appointment to the office in the reign of EDWARD I.)

KING EDWARD I.

1286. John de Langton. Sept. 2. (?)
1295. Adam de Osgodeby. Oct. 1.

KING EDWARD II.

1316. William de Ayremynne. Aug. 19.
1324. Richard de Ayremynne. May 26.
1326. Henry de Clyff. July 4.

KING EDWARD III.

1334. Michael de Wath. Jan. 20.
1337. John de St. Paul. April 28: afterwards lord keeper. See *Chancellors.*
1341. Thomas de Evesham. Jan. 10.
— John de Thoresby. Feb. 21: afterwards chancellor.
1346. David de Wollore, or Wallore. July 2. See *Chancellors.*
1371. William Burstall. March 28.

KING RICHARD II.

1381. John de Waltham. Sept. 8. See *Chancellors.*
1386. John de Burton. Oct. 24.
1394. John de Scarle. July 22: afterwards chancellor.
1397. Thomas Stanley. Sept. 11.

KING HENRY IV.

1402. Nicholas de Bubbewyth. Sept. 24: afterwards bishop of London.
1405. John de Wakering. March 2.

KING HENRY V.

1415. Simon de Gauntstede. June 3. See *Chancellors.*

KING HENRY VI.

1423. John Fraunke, or Frank. Oct. 28.
1438. John Stopynden. Nov. 13.
1447. Thomas de Kirkeby. March 29.
1461. Robert de Kirkeham. Dec. 23. See *Chancellors.*

KING EDWARD IV.

1471. William Morland. Feb. 22.
— John Alcock, bishop of Rochester: afterwards bishop of Worcester, and lord chancellor. April 29.
1472. John Morton. March 16: afterwards bishop of Ely, archbishop of York, and lord chancellor.
1477. Robert Morton. May 30.

KING RICHARD III.

1483. Thomas Barrow, or Barowe. Sept. 29.

KING HENRY VII.

1485. Robert Morton, *again.* Nov. 13.
1487. David Williams. Nov. 26.
1492. John Blyth. May 14.
1494. William Warham. Feb. 13: afterwards lord chancellor.
1502. William Baron, or Barons. Feb. 1. See *Chancellors.*
1504. Christopher Bainbrigge, or Benebrigge. Nov. 13.
1508. John Yonge, or Young, dean of York. Jan. 22.

KING HENRY VIII.

1509. John Yonge, or Young, *again.* June 11.
1516. Cuthbert Tunstall. May 12: afterwards bishop of London.
1522. John Clarke, archdeacon of Colchester. Oct. 20.
1523. Thomas Hannibal. Oct. 9.
1527. John Taylour, or Taylor. June 26.
1534. Thomas Cromwell. Oct. 8: afterwards lord Cromwell and earl of Essex; beheaded in 1540.
1536. Christopher Hales, or Halys. July 10.
1541. Sir Robert Southwell. July 1.

KING EDWARD VI.

1550. John de Beaumont. Dec. 13.
1552. Sir Robert Southwell. June 18.

[1] "Anciently, the lord chancellor or keeper was assisted by numerous learned persons called Masters; and at their head was an officer called the Master or Guardian of the Rolls or Records. When the duties of the chancellor, as a minister of the Crown, increased, his lordship referred no inconsiderable portion of his judicial functions to this personage, whose decrees were, however, subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the court of chancery." — *Beatson.*

[2] This list is taken from Mr. Hardy's laborious and authentic compilation of the Masters.

QUEEN MARY.

1553. Sir Nicholas Hare. Sept. 18.
1557. Sir William Cordell. Nov. 5.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1581. Sir Gilbert Gerrard, attorney-general. May 30. See *Chancellors*.
1594. Sir Thomas Egerton. April 10 : afterwards lord keeper and lord chancellor; and created lord Ellesmere, and subsequently viscount Brackley.

KING JAMES I.

1603. Edward Bruce. May 18 : created lord Kinloss; afterwards earl of Elgin.
1610. Sir Edward Phelips, or Phillips. Jan. 14.
1614. Sir Julius Cæsar. Oct. 1.

KING CHARLES I.

1629. Sir Humphrey May. April 10: he had the reversion of the mastership granted him; but he died soon after.
1636. Sir Dudley Digges. April 12: he had had the mastership granted him also in reversion in 1630.
1639. Sir Charles Cæsar. March 18.
1643. Sir John Colepeper, created lord Colepeper. Jan. 28.
— William Lenthall, parliamentary master of the rolls. Nov. 8. See *Chancellors*.

KING CHARLES II.

1660. John, lord Colepeper. June 1.
— Sir Harbottle Grimstone, bart. Nov. 3.
1667. George Johnson. Aug. 15: not enjoyed.
1685. Sir John Churchill. Jan. 12.

KING JAMES II.

1685. Sir John Trevor, knt. Oct. 20.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1689. Henry Powle. March 13.
1693. Sir John Trevor, *again*. Jan. 18. See *Chancellors*.

KING GEORGE I.

1717. Sir Joseph Jekyll, knt. July 13. See *Chancellors*.

KING GEORGE II.

1738. John Verney. Oct. 9.
1741. William Fortescue, justice of the common pleas. Nov. 5.
1750. Sir John Strange, knt. Jan. 11.
1754. Sir Thomas Clarke, knt. May 29.

KING GEORGE III.

1764. Sir Thomas Sewell, knt. Dec. 4.
1784. Sir Lloyd Kenyon, bart. March 30 : afterwards chief justice of the king's bench, and created lord Kenyon.
1788. Sir Richard Pepper Arden. June 4 : afterwards chief justice of the common pleas, and created lord Alvanley.
1801. Sir William Grant. May 27: resigned 1818.
1818. Sir Thomas Plumer, vice chancellor of England. Jan. 6: died in 1824.

KING GEORGE IV.

1824. Robert, lord Gifford, chief justice of the common pleas. April 5.
1826. Sir John Singleton Copley, attorney-general. Sept. 14 : afterwards lord chancellor, and created lord Lyndhurst.
1827. Sir John Leach, vice chancellor of England. May 3.

KING WILLIAM IV.

1834. Sir Charles-Christopher Pepys. Sept. 29: afterwards lord chancellor, and created lord Cottenham.
1836. Rt. hon. Henry Bickersteth. Jan. 19: created lord Langdale.
1851. Sir John Romilly (Attorney-general), March 28. The PRESENT Master of the Rolls.

VICE CHANCELLORS OF ENGLAND, AND VICE CHANCELLORS.

THE Vice Chancellor of England (a comparatively new equity judge) was created by the statute 53d George III., cap. 24, passed March 23, 1813, entitled "An Act to facilitate the Administration of Justice." [1] And by an act, 5th Victoria, cap. 5, passed October 5, 1841, two additional judges, each to be called "Vice Chancellor," as distinguished from the Vice Chancellor *of England*, were constituted to assist the Lord Chancellor, "to hear and determine all such causes depending in the Court of Chancery as the Lord Chancellor might direct." Upon the death of the late Vice Chancellor *of England* (Sir Lancelot Shadwell) the equity judgeship under that particular designation was not filled up; but owing to the immense accumulation of business in the Chancery courts latterly, a bill was brought into parliament in the present session

[1] The first Vice Chancellor of England took his seat in the Court of Chancery, May 5, 1813. A new court was afterwards erected in Lincoln's Inn, where, and in *term-time*, at a new court built in Westminster Hall in 1823, his honour sat. Courts for the Vice Chancellors have also been erected in Lincoln's Inn. All these courts are, however, of merely temporary construction.

(1851), 14th Victoria, cap. 4, authorising the appointment of a third Vice Chancellor *vice* sir James Wigram. The Vice Chancellors rank immediately after the Chief Baron of the Exchequer: their precedency is fixed by statute 5th Victoria, cap. 5.

Vice Chancellors of England.

Regency, and King George IV.

1813. Sir Thomas Plumer. April 14: afterwards master of the rolls.
1818. Sir John Leach. Jan. 13: afterwards master of the rolls.
1827. Sir Anthony Hart. May 4: afterwards lord chancellor of Ireland.
— Sir Lancelot Shadwell. Nov. 1. Died August 10, 1850.

Vice Chancellors.

Queen Victoria.

1841. *James Lewis Knight Bruce; knighted in 1842; and
— James Wigram; also knighted in 1842. Retired.
1850. *Sir Robert Monsey Rolfe. Nov. 2. Created lord Cranworth.
1851. *George-James Turner, afterwards knt. April 2. [Those marked (*) are the present Vice-Chancellors.]

MASTERS IN CHANCERY.

Although there can be no doubt that Masters in Chancery were established prior to the reign of Edward I., yet none of their appointments are recorded before the year 40th of Elizabeth, 1597: from that time to the present the series is quite perfect.

Including the Master of the Rolls, who is the chief, and the Accountant-General[1], there are now thirteen Masters in Chancery, their number was anciently limited to twelve; but by an act passed in the 5th year of the reign of her present majesty Queen Victoria, *cap. 5.* (passed October 5, 1841), to make further provision for the Administration of Justice, an additional Master was appointed. — *Hardy's Lord Chancellors.*[2]

Masters in Chancery.

Masters previous to 1597.

Thomas Legge.
John Houe.
Sir Matthew Carew.
Richard Cossyne.
Lawrence Hussey.
Thomas Bynge.
Sir Edward Stanhope.
—— Lewen.
John Hunte.
Sir Richard Swale.
Sir John Amye.

1597. Dec. 2. William Lambard, in room of Richard Cossyne.
1598. Apr. 17. John Tyndall, in room of Lewen.
1599. Dec. 21. George Carewe, in room of Thomas Bynge.
1601. Aug. 27. Edward Grymstone, in room of William Lambard.
1602. Feb. 23. Henry Hickman, in room of Lawrence Hussey.
1607. July 17. Henry Thoresbye, in room of Thomas Legge.
1608. Mar. 18. Sir John Bennett, *vice* sir Edward Stanhope.
1608. June 2. Sir Thomas Crompton, *vice* sir Richard Swale.
1609. Feb. 8. Thomas Ridley, *vice* sir Thomas Crompton.
1612. Nov. 24. Gregory Bonhault, *vice* George Carewe.
1614. Apr. 12. Francis James, *vice* Bonhault.
1615. May 17. James Wolveridge, *vice* Thoresbye.
— May 19. Sir Charles Cæsar, *vice* John Hunte.
1616. Feb. 17. Richard More, *vice* Hickman.
— Nov. 13. John Hayward, *vice* Tyndall.
1617. Jan. 11. Ewball Thelwall, *vice* Houe.
1618. Aug. 7. Robert Rich, *vice* sir Matthew Carew.
1619. Oct. 30. John Michell, *vice* Ridley.
1621. July 11. Edward Salter, *vice* Amye.
— July 16. Edward Leech, *vice* sir John Bennett.
* * * * Sir William Birde, *vice* Grymstone: date uncertain.
1624. Oct. 14. Sir Peter Mutton, *vice* Birde.
— Dec. 18. Edward Clarke, *vice* James Wolveridge.
1625. July 22. Thomas Eden, *vice* Francis James.
1627. July 3. John Page, *vice* Hayward.

[1] Since the year 1726, when the office of Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery was created, one of the Masters in Chancery has always filled that office, or rather no one has ever been made Accountant-General without first becoming a Master in Chancery. — *Hardy.*

[2] Mr. Hardy states that his compilation of the Masters in Chancery is taken from the Admission Rolls in the Petty-Bag Office, the Entry Book in the Crown Office, and from the Auditor's Patent Books in the Pell Office. We follow Mr. Hardy up to the appointment of Richard Richards, in 1841.

1631. Jan. 22. Sir Dudley Digges, *vice* Thelwall.
1635. June 8. Thomas Bennett, *vice* More.
1637. Mar. 20. William Griffith, *vice* sir Dudley Digges.
1638. Jan. 29. Robert Aylett, *vice* sir Peter Mutton.
1639. Jan. 28. William Child, *vice* Clarke.
— May 20. James Littleton, *vice* sir Charles Cæsar.
1640. Nov. 10. Thomas Heath, *vice* Eden.
1641. July 22. Justinian Lewen *vice* Griffith.
1642. Apr. 12. Sir Thomas Mainwaring, *vice* Salter.
1644. June 1. John Sadler, *vice* Michell.
1645. Aug. 2. Arthur Duck, *vice* Littleton.
1646. Feb. 6. Edwin Rich, *vice* Heath.
— Nov. 21. William Hakewell, *vice* Robert Rich.
1647. June 2. Edward Eltonhed, *vice* Mainwaring.
1650. May 22. John Bonde, *vice* Duck.
1651. Aug. 6. Robert Keylway, *vice* Justinian Lewen.
1652. July 12. Thomas Estcourt, *vice* William Hakewell.
— July 14. Nathaniel Hobart, *vice* Edward Leech.
1655. May 3. Arthur Barnardiston, *vice* Bonde.
— June 21. William Harrington, *vice* Barnardiston.
1655. Nov. 15. William Glascocke, *vice* Page.
— Nov. 22. Edmund Gyles, *vice* Aylett.
1656. Feb. 4. Thomas Bulstrode, *vice* Sadler.
1659. May 30. Robert Warsup, *vice* Glascocke.
— June 7. William Eden, *vice* Child.
1660. May 31. William Child, *vice* William Eden.
— — Justinian Lewen, *vice* Robert Keylway.
— June 1. Thomas Estcourt: re-appointed.
— June 2. Thomas Bird, *vice* Gyles.
— June 4. Thomas Bennett: re-appointed.
— — Mounteford Brampston, *vice* Edwin Rich.
— June 5. Nathaniel Hobart: re-appointed.
— — William Glascocke, *vice* Warsup.
— June 6. Walter Littleton, *vice* William Harrington.
— — Sir Edmund Pearce, *vice* Thomas Bulstrode.
— June 18. Toby Woolrich, *vice* Edward Eltonhed.
1664. Oct. 1. John Coell, *vice* Woolrich.
1665. June 26. William Lisle, *vice* Bird.
— Nov. 15. Richard Proctor, *vice* Lisle.
1667. Oct. 3. Thomas Croft, *vice* sir Edmund Pearce.
1669. Nov. 19. John Halsey, *vice* Proctor.
1670. June 29. Robert Steward, *vice* Bennett.
— — Timothy Baldwin, *vice* Halsey.
— Oct. 3. Thomas Croft, *again*.
— Dec. 10. Andrew Hacket, *vice* Littleton.
— Dec. 26. William Beversham, *vice* Croft.
1672. July 5. William Howell, *vice* Lewen.
1673. Jan. 2. Edward Lowe, *vice* Howell.
— Jan. 9. William Pargeter, *vice* Steward.
— Feb. 11. Samuel Clarke, *vice* Pargeter.
1673. June 7. Sir Lacon William Child, *vice* William Child.
— Dec. 24. Miles Cooke, *vice* Hobart.
1675. July 7. John Franklyn, *vice* Glascocke.
1676. Jan. 29. John Hoskins, *vice* Mounteford Brampston.
1680. June 28. Adam Oatley, *vice* Hacket.
1682. Apr. 12. Robert Legard, *vice* Baldwin.
1683. Apr. 27. James Astry, *vice* Estcourt.
1684. May 13. John Edisbury, *vice* Lowe.
1685. June 20. John Methwen, *vice* Coell.
1688. Mar. 26. Roger Meredith, *vice* Clarke.
1689. Mar. 8. Samuel Keck, *vice* Beversham.
1694. Oct. 20. Thomas Pitt, *vice* Oatley.
— June 28. Richard Holford, *vice* Astry.
1699. Feb. 23. Henry Newton, *vice* Cooke.
1700. July 16. Thomas Gery, *vice* Meredith.
1701. Aug. 20. William Rogers, *vice* Newton.
1703. July 20. John Hiccocks, *vice* Hoskins.
1706. Aug. 7. James Medlycott, *vice* Methwen.
1708. Aug. 22. William Fellows, *vice* Franklyn.
1709. Mar. 17. John Meller, *vice* Edisbury.
1710. July 24. John Orlebar, *vice* sir Lacon William Child.
— Dec. 2. Fleetwood Dormer, *vice* Holford.
1711. June 6. Samuel Browning, *vice* Keck.
1712. Oct. 17. Robert Holford, *vice* Legard.
— Nov. 3. Henry Lovibond, *vice* Pitt.
1717. Mar. 10. John Bennett, *vice* Medlycott.
1719. Oct. 14. Richard Godfrey, *vice* Gery.
1720. Jan. 7. James Lightbourn, *vice* Browning.
— July 29. John Borrett, *vice* Meller.
1721. Jan. 10. Edward Conway, *vice* Orlebar.
— May 18. Henry Edwards, *vice* Dormer.
— Aug. 9. William Kynaston, *vice* Rogers.
1723. June 1. Thomas Bennett, *vice* Hiccocks.
1724. Feb. 1. Francis Elde, *vice* Fellows.
1724. Aug. 5. Mark Thurston, *vice* Borrett.
1726. June 29. Henry Edwards; accountant-general.
— Dec. 12. Francis Cudworth Masham, *vice* Edwards; accountant-general.
1727. Feb. 17. Samuel Burroughs, *vice* Godfrey.
— — Robert Yard, *vice* Conway.
1728. May 29. Anthony Allen, *vice* Yard.
— — John Tothill, *vice* Lovibond.
1731. May 19. Mark Thurston now became accountant-general.
— June 2. William Spicer, *vice* Thurston.
1732. Mar. 31. Richard Edwards, *vice* Tothill.
1738. May 12. Edmund Sawyer, *vice* Lightbourn.
1739. Feb. 10. Henry Montague, *vice* John Bennett.
1749. Mar. 2. Thomas Lane, *vice* Kynaston.
— Aug. 9. John Waple, *vice* Thurston; accountant-general.
1750. Aug. 14. Peter Holford, *vice* Robert Holford.
1754. Apr. 24. Thomas Harris, *vice* Allen.
1759. Oct. 27. Peter Davall, *vice* Waple; accountant-general.
— — Peter Bonner, *vice* Sawyer.
1760. Mar. 8. John Browning, *vice* Elde.
1761. Sept. 21. Thomas Anguish, *vice* Spicer.
— Nov. 7. William Graves, *vice* Burroughs.
1763. Jan. 10. Thomas Anguish, now became accountant-general.
— Jan. 15. Samuel Pechell, *vice* Anguish.
1764. June 20. John Eames, *vice* Thomas Bennett.
1765. June 24. Edward Montague, *vice* Bonner.
— Dec. 3. Thomas Cuddon, *vice* Henry Montague.
1767. Aug. 6. Robert Pratt, *vice* Richard Edwards.
1773. Jan. 21. Edward Leeds, *vice* Lane.
1775. July 26. William-Weller Pepys, *vice* Pratt.
— Dec. 19. John Hett, *vice* Cuddon.
1778. Mar. 6. Francis Ord, *vice* Harris.
1780. Apr. 11. Robert Bicknell, *vice* Browning.
1781. Aug. 6. John Wilmot *vice* Bicknell.

1782. May 11. Alexander Thomson, *vice* Pechell.
1786. Jan. 4. Alexander Thomson now became accountant-general.
— Apr. 1. Alexander Popham, *vice* Thomson.
1787. Feb. 13. Thomas Walker, *vice* Thomson, accountant-general.
1790. Nov. 11. John Spranger, *vice* Hett.
1795. May 16. Nicholas Smith, *vice* Eames.
— Nov. 20. John Simeon, *vice* Edward Montague.
1801. June 2. John Campbell, *vice* Graves.
1802. Feb. 1. Nicholas Smith, now accountant-general.
— — Nicholas Ridley, *vice* Smith.
1803. Mar. 28. Francis-Paul Stratford, *vice* Leeds.
1804. Jan. 13. John Springett Harvey, *vice* Wilmot.
— July 18. Samuel Compton Cox, *vice* Peter Holford.
— July 23. James Stanley, *vice* Spranger.
1805. Jan. 16. Robert Steele, *vice* Ridley.
1807. Apr. 1. Edward Morris, *vice* Weller.
1809. Feb. 10. Charles Thomson, *vice* Popham.
— Nov. 9. William Alexander, *vice* Ord.
1811. Feb. 20. James Stephen, *vice* Stanley.
1815. June 22. Joseph Jekyll, *vice* Morris.
1817. July 30. William Courtenay, *vice* Steele.
1819. Nov. 29. John Campbell, now became accountant-general.
1820. Feb. 8. John Dowdeswell, *vice* Campbell.
1821. July 12. Francis Cross, *vice* Charles Thomson.
1823. Mar. 3. James Trower, *vice* Jekyll.
1824. Feb. 16. William Wingfield, *vice* William Alexander.
— Mar. 9. James-William Farrer, *vice* Simeon.
1826. Feb. 2. John Springett Harvey, now became accountant-general.
— Mar. 23. Robert Henley Eden, afterwards lord Henley, *vice* Courtenay.
— — Sir Giffin Wilson, *vice* John Springett Harvey.
1831. Mar. 4. George B. Roupell, *vice* Samuel Compton Cox.
— — Henry Martin, *vice* Francis Paul Stratford.
— Mar. 29. William Brougham, *vice* James Stephen.
— June 9. William-George Adam, *vice* John Springett Harvey; accountant-general.
1836. June 7. Nassau William Senior, *vice* James Trower.
1838. Feb. 17. Andrew-Henry Lynch, *vice* George Roupell.
1839. Mar. 15. Samuel Duckworth, *vice* Francis Cross.
— Apr. 30. William Russell, *vice* William-George Adam; accountant-general.
— July. Sir William Horne, *vice* Martin.
1840. Dec. 7. Sir George Rose, *vice* Robert, lord Henley.
1841. Oct. Richard Richards.[1]
1847. Dec. 20. William-Henry Tinney, *vice* Duckworth.
1848. Mar. 10. Richard T. Kindersley, *vice* sir Giffin Wilson.
1849. Dec. 6. John Elijah Blunt, *vice* Wingfield.
1850. Dec. 7. Joseph Humphry, *vice* Dowdeswell.

THE PRESENT (1850) MASTERS IN CHANCERY.

Appointed.	
1839.	William Russell; Accountant-General.
1824.	James-William Farrer.
1831.	William Brougham.
1836.	Nassau William Senior.
1839.	Sir William Horne, knt.
1840.	Sir George Rose, knt.
1841.	Richard Richards.
1847.	William-Henry Tinney.
1848.	Richard T. Kindersley.
1849.	John Elijah Blunt.
1850.	Joseph Humphry.

The office of Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery was created by statute 12th George I., cap. 32.[2] It has hitherto always been filled by one of the Masters; and although there is nothing in that statute which requires such a qualification, yet no person has been appointed to the office without having first become a Master in Chancery.

[1] By statute 5th Victoria, cap. 5, sec. 32, Mr. Richards, Accountant-General of the Court of Exchequer, and one of the Masters of the same Court, was appointed a Master in Ordinary of the Court of Chancery, in addition to the then Masters of that Court.—*Hardy.*

[2] The practice of selling Masterships in Chancery appears to have been at one time common. Among the articles of impeachment brought against the earl of Macclesfield (of which he was found *guilty* and adjudged to pay a fine of 30,000*l.*) was, "that he had appointed Masters in Chancery, extorting from them large sums of money, varying in amount from 800 to 6000 guineas; that he had connived at the payment of the purchase money out of the suitors' funds in their hands, and that inducements had thus been held out to needy persons to bid high for these places, seeing how easily they might pay the sums charged for them." On his lordship's trial, he was about to call witnesses to prove he had done no more than his predecessors had done, when lord Townshend exclaimed, "My lords, surely you will not suffer witnesses to be produced to show that this sort of corruption is *hereditary*." And a noble peer (lord King states) afterwards proposed a motion forbidding the sale of Masterships in chancery, which, upon a division, was negatived. By the above act, the improper use of the suitors' funds was for ever prohibited.

LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

THE Attorney-General is an office of great rank and dignity, and his office is esteemed the highest below the bench. It has subsisted for six hundred years, though not originally under its present designation. The appointment (which is by letters patent) was formerly held "*quam diu se bene gesserit*," but of later years it is conferred "*durante bene placito*," the holder of it retiring, on every change of administration, with his political friends.

The Attorney-General is the representative of his sovereign in the courts, and the chief legal adviser of the government in its various departments, when the exercise of great legal knowledge and competent counsel are required in the discharge of the functions of the state. He manages all suits for the crown, whether criminal or otherwise, especially treason; and files bills in the exchequer for any claims concerning royal rights, in inheritance or profit; and others may bring bills against the king's (or queen regnant's) attorney, in like manner.

As the public prosecutor in all cases that involve the public peace or that affect the security of the crown and the maintenance of the royal authority, he can move the courts at Westminster upon an *ex officio* information, without preferring an indictment or moving upon an affidavit, previously filed, for a criminal procedure. And in his place in parliament, the Attorney-General assists his ministerial colleagues by his construction of the law, answering all questions upon legal points, and vindicating the policy of the government in such measures as give rise to constitutional discussion.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL OF ENGLAND.

(From the reign of King Edward I.)

KING EDWARD I.

1279. William de Giselham.
1280. Gilbert de Thornton.
1281. Alanus de Walkingham.
1285. William de Seleby.
1286. Gilbert de Thornton, *again.*
1287. William Inge.
1292. Hugo de Louther.
1294. John de Mutford.
1300. Nicholas de Warrewick.
1301. John de Cestria.
1302. John de Mutford, *again.*

KING EDWARD II.

1310. Matthew de Scaccario.
1313. John de Norton.
1316. William de Langeley.
1319. Adam de Fyncham.
1321. Geoffrey le Scrope.
1323. Geoffrey de Fyngale.
1325. Adam de Fyncham, *again.*

KING EDWARD III.

1328. William de Merston, or Mershton.
— Alexander de Hadenham.
— Adam de Fyncham, *again.*
1330. Richard de Aldeburgh.
1335. Simon de Trewythosa.
1339. John de Clone.
1340. John de Lincoln.
1341. John de Clone, *again.*
— William de Merington.
1343. William de Thorpe.
1344. John de Lincoln, *again.*
— John de Clone, *again.*
1350. Simon de Kegworth.
1352. Henry de Greystok.
1357. John Gaunt, or de Gaunt.
1361. Richard de Fryseby.
1363. William de Pleste. *Quære* Robert?
1364. William de Nessefield.
1367. Thomas de Shardelow.
1368. John de Ashwell.
— Michael Skilling.

KING RICHARD II.

1379. Thomas de Shardelow, *again.*
1382. William Ellis.
1385. William de Horneby.
1387. Edmund Brudnell, or Brudenell

KING HENRY IV.

1399. William de Lodington.
1401. Thomas Cowley.
1407. Thomas Dereham. July 13.
— Roger Hunt. August 17.
1411. Thomas Tickhill.

KING HENRY V.

1413. William Babington.
1421. William Babthorpe.

KING HENRY VI.

1429. John Vampage.
1451. William de Nottingham.

KING EDWARD IV.

1461. John Herbert.
1462. Henry Sothill.
1471. William Husee, or Hussee.

KING RICHARD III.

1484. Morganus Kidwelly.

KING HENRY VII.

1485. William Hody.
1486. Jacob Hubbard.

KING HENRY VIII.

1509. John Ernley.
1518. John Fitz-James.
1524. Ralph Swillington.
1530. Christopher Hales.
1537. Sir John Baker, knt.
1540. William Whorwode.
1546. Henry Bradshaw.

KING EDWARD VI.

1552. Edward Griffin.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1558. Sir Gilbert Gerrard, knt. Dec. 9: afterwards master of the rolls.
1581. Sir John Popham, knt. June 1: afterwards chief justice of the king's bench.
1591. Sir Thomas Egerton. June 2: afterwards lord keeper, lord chancellor, and lord Ellesmere.
1593. Sir Edward Coke. April 10: afterwards chief justice of the common pleas and chief justice of the king's bench.

KING JAMES I.

1606. Sir Henry Hobart, bart. July 4: afterwards chief justice of the common pleas.
1613. Sir Francis Bacon. Oct. 27: afterwards lord keeper, and lord chancellor, and created lord Verulam.
1616. Sir Henry Yelverton, bart. March 12: afterwards a judge of the common pleas.
1620. Sir Thomas Coventry. Jan. 11: afterwards lord keeper, and created lord Coventry.

KING CHARLES I.

1625. Sir Robert Heath. Oct. 31: afterwards chief justice of the common pleas, and chief justice of the king's bench.
1631. William Noy. Oct. 28.
1634. Sir John Banks. Sept. 27.
1641. Sir Edward Herbert: afterwards chief justice of the common pleas.
1644. Oliver St. John[1]; appointed by the commons. May.
1649. William Steele; attorney-general to the commonwealth. Jan. 10; afterwards recorder of London and chief baron of the exchequer.
— Edmund Prideaux (afterwards bart.); attorney-general to the commonwealth. April 9.

KING CHARLES II.

1660. Sir Geoffrey Palmer, bart. May 31.
1670. Sir Heneage Finch, knt. and bart., afterwards lord Finch of Daventry, earl of Nottingham, and lord chancellor.
1673. Sir Francis North, knt. Nov. 12: afterwards lord Guilford, and chief justice of the common pleas.
1675. Sir William Jones. Jan. 23.
1679. Sir Creswell Levinz, or Levinge. Oct. 27: went to the common pleas.
1681. Sir Robert Sawyer. Feb. 24.

KING JAMES II.

1687. Sir Thomas Powis. Dec. 13.

KING WILLIAM III.

1689. Sir Henry Pollexfen. March 9: afterwards chief justice of the common pleas.
— Sir George Treby, knt. May 7: afterwards chief justice of the common pleas.
1692. Sir John Somers. May 2: afterwards lord Somers, and lord keeper and lord chancellor.
1693. Sir Edward Ward. April 4: afterwards chief baron.
1695. Sir Thomas Trevor. June 11: afterwards chief justice of the common pleas, and lord Trevor.
1701. Sir Edward Northey. July 7.

QUEEN ANNE.

1707. Sir Simon Harcourt. April 26: resigned in Feb. 1708: afterwards lord keeper, lord chancellor, and created lord Harcourt.
1708. Sir James Montague, knt. Oct. 22: resigned Sept. 1710.
1710. Sir Simon Harcourt, *again*. Sept. 19: afterwards lord keeper, lord Harcourt, and lord chancellor. See *above*.
— Sir Edward Northey, *again*. Oct. 19.

KING GEORGE I.

1718. Sir Nicholas Lechmere. March 18: afterwards lord Lechmere.
1720. Sir Robert Raymond, knt. May 9: afterwards to the king's bench; created lord Raymond in 1731.
1724. Sir Philip Yorke, knt. Jan. 31: afterwards chief justice of the king's bench; created lord Hardwicke; in 1737 made lord chancellor; and in 1754 created viscount Royston and earl Hardwicke.

KING GEORGE II.

1733. Sir John Willes, knt. Nov. 30: afterwards chief justice of the common pleas.
1737. Sir Dudley Ryder, knt. Jan. 28: afterwards chief justice of the king's bench.
1754. Hon. William Murray. April 9: afterwards chief justice of the king's bench; created earl of Mansfield.
1756. Sir Robert Henley, knt. Nov. 3: afterwards lord keeper; created baron and viscount Henley and earl of Northington; lord chancellor in 1761.
1757. Sir Charles Pratt. July 1: afterwards chief justice of the common pleas; made lord chancellor in 1766; created lord Camden.

[1] Mr. St. John was assigned by the commons the office of attorney-general in May, 1644.—*Whitelocke*. He continued as attorney or solicitor to the commonwealth until 1648, when he was made chief justice of the common pleas.—*Woolrych*.

KING GEORGE III.

1762. Hon. Charles Yorke. Jan. 25: resigned.
1763. Sir Fletcher Norton. Dec. 16: resigned; afterwards speaker of the house of commons, and created lord Grantley.
1765. Hon. Charles Yorke, *again*. Sept. 17. See *Lord Chancellors*.
1766. William de Grey. Aug. 6: afterwards chief justice of the common pleas; created lord Walsingham.
1771. Edward Thurlow. Jan. 26: became lord chancellor in June 1778, and created lord Thurlow.
1778. Alexander Wadderburne. June 11: afterwards chief justice of the common pleas; created lord Loughborough in 1780, and lord chancellor in Jan. 1793.
1780. James Wallace. July 21: resigned on the change of ministry in 1782.
1782. Lloyd Kenyon. April 18: resigned. See *below*.
1783. James Wallace, *again*. May 2: died Nov. following.
— John Lee. Nov. 22: resigned in Dec. following.
— Lloyd Kenyon, *again*. Dec. 26: made master of the rolls in March 1784, and created a baronet; chief justice of the king's bench in June 1788.
1784. Richard Pepper Arden. March 31: master of the rolls in June 1788, and chief justice of the common pleas in May, 1801; created lord Alvanley.
1788. Sir Archibald Macdonald. June 28: afterwards chief baron of the exchequer.
1793. Sir John Scott. Feb. 14: afterwards chief justice of the common pleas, and created lord Eldon: lord chancellor in April 1801. See *Lord Chancellors*.
1800. Sir John Milford. June 4: afterwards speaker of the house of commons; lord chancellor of Ireland in Feb. 1802, and created baron Redesdale.
1801. Sir Edward Law. Feb. 14: afterwards chief justice of the king's bench, and created lord Ellenborough.
1802. Hon Spencer Perceval. April 15: resigned in Feb. 1806.
[Assassinated by a man, Bellingham, while prime minister, May 11, 1812.]
1806. Sir Arthur Pigott. Feb. 12: resigned March, 1807.
1807. Sir Vicary Gibbs. April 7: made a justice of the common pleas in May 1812.
1812. Sir Thomas Plumer. June 26: appointed the first vice-chancellor of England, April 1813; afterwards master of the rolls.
1813. Sir William Garrow. May 4: a baron of the exchequer, May 1817.
1817. Sir Samuel Shepherd. May 7: afterwards a judge in Scotland.
1819. Sir Robert Gifford. July 24: chief justice of the common pleas, Jan. 1824, and created lord Gifford; master of the rolls, April, same year.

KING GEORGE IV.

1824. Sir John Singleton Copley. Jan. 9: master of the rolls, Sept. 1826; created lord Lyndhurst, and made lord chancellor in May 1827. See *Lord Chancellor*.
1826. Sir Charles Wetherell, Sept. 20: resigned April 1827.
1827. Sir James Scarlett. April 27: resigned.
1828. Sir Charles Wetherell, *again*. Feb. 19.
1829. Sir James Scarlett, *again*. June 29: afterwards chief baron of the exchequer, and created lord Abinger.

KING WILLIAM IV.

1830. Sir Thomas Denman. Nov. 26: afterwards chief justice of the king's bench; created Lord Denman.
1832. Sir William Horne. Nov. 26: resigned Feb. 1834; master in chancery, 1839.
1834. Sir John Campbell. March 1: afterwards lord Campbell, and lord chancellor of Ireland. See *below*.
— Sir Frederick Pollock. Dec. 17. See *below*.
1835. Sir John Campbell, *again*. April 30: lord chancellor of Ireland, as above, June, 1841, and created lord Campbell. Chief justice in England in 1850.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1841. Sir Thomas Wilde. July 3. See *below*.
— Sir Frederick Pollock. Sept. 6: appointed a *second time*; made chief baron of the exchequer April 15, 1844.
1844. Sir William Webb Follett. April 17: died June 28, 1845.
1845. Sir Frederick Thesiger. July 4: resigned July 1846.
1846. Sir Thomas Wilde, *again*. July 6: chief justice of the common pleas, same month. Lord Chancellor, and created lord Truro, in 1850.
— Sir John Jervis. July 13: chief justice of the common pleas in 1850.
1850. Sir John Romilly. July 11: afterwards master of the rolls.
1851. Sir Alexander-James-Edmund Cockburn (solicitor-general). March 28. The PRESENT Attorney-General.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

THE Solicitor-General is a high officer, next in rank to the Attorney-General, to whom he is second or deputy, performing in his absence or on a vacancy the entire duties of the superior functionary, as well in parliament as in the courts of law, and sharing upon all occasions in his official labours.

This office is also created by letters-patent, and is held on the same tenure as that of the Attorney-General. The honour of knighthood is now always conferred upon both the Attorney and Solicitor-General, and, together, they are usually styled the "Great Law Officers of the Crown."

Whenever the office of Attorney-General becomes vacant, either by death or the promotion to the bench of its previous occupant, the Solicitor-General almost invariably succeeds; and the two officers are, therefore, considered as certain steps to the highest professional honours in the state.

SOLICITORS-GENERAL OF ENGLAND.

(From the reign of Edward IV.)

KING EDWARD IV.

1461. Richard Fowler. March 12.
1469. Richard Page. Jan. 31.

KING RICHARD III.

1483. Thomas Lynou. Aug. 26.

KING HENRY VII.

1485. Andrew Dimmock or Dymock.
1506. *John Ernley. July 12.

KING HENRY VIII.

1515. John Port.
1521. Richard Lyster. July 8.
1525. *Christopher Hales. Aug. 14.
1532. Baldwin Mallet.
1534. Richard Rich. Oct.
1535. *William Whorwode. April 13.
1540. *Henry Bradshaw.
1546. *Edward Griffin. June 8.

KING EDWARD VI.

1552. John Gosnel. May 21.

QUEEN MARY.

1553. William Cordell. Sept. 30.
1557. Richard Weston, sen. Nov. 20.
1558. Richard Boswell. Feb. 1.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1566. Richard Onslow. June 27.
1569. Thomas Bromley, jun. March 14: afterwards sir Thomas, and lord chancellor.
1579. *Sir John Popham. June 26.
1581. *Sir Thomas Egerton (lord Ellesmere). June 28.
1592. *Sir Edward Coke. June 16.
1595. Thomas Fleming, or Flemynge. Nov. 6.

KING JAMES I.

1607. *Sir Francis Bacon (lord Verulam). June 25.
1613. *Henry Yelverton. Oct. 29.
1616. *Sir Thomas Coventry, afterwards lord Coventry. March 14.
1622. *Robert Heath. Jan. 22.

KING CHARLES I.

1625. Sir Richard Sheldon. Nov. 1: resigned.
1634. Sir Edward Littleton. Oct. 17: afterwards lord Littleton and lord keeper.
1640. *Sir Edward Herbert. Jan. 25.
1641. Oliver St. John. Jan. 29.
1643. Sir Thomas Gardiner, knt. and bart. Oct. 30.
1649. John Cooke; solicitor-general to the commonwealth. Jan. 10.

KING CHARLES II.

1660. *Sir Heneage Finch (afterwards lord Finch, of Daventry). June 6.
1670. Sir Edward Turner. May 13: afterwards chief baron of the exchequer.
1671. *Sir Francis North. May 20.
1673. *Sir William Jones. Nov. 13.
1675. Sir Francis Winnington. Jan. 23: removed.
1679. Heneage Finch, esq. Jan. 13: removed, and succeeded by

KING JAMES II.

1686. *Sir Thomas Powys, or Powis. April 26.
1687. Sir William Williams. Dec. 13.

KING WILLIAM III.

1689. *Sir George Treby. March 9.
— *John Somers (lord Somers). May 7. See *Attorneys-General*.
1692. *Sir Thomas Trevor (lord Trevor). May 2.
1695. Sir John Hawles. July 1: removed.

QUEEN ANNE.

1702. *Sir Simon Harcourt (lord Harcourt). June 1.
1707. *Sir James Montagu. April 26.
1708. Robert Eyre. Oct. 22: afterwards a justice of the king's bench.
1710. *Sir Robert Raymond (lord Raymond). May 13.

KING GEORGE I.

1714. *Nicholas Lechmere (lord Lechmere). Oct. 15.
1715. John Fortescue Aland. Dec. 16: afterwards a baron of the exchequer, a justice of the king's bench, a justice of the common pleas; and lord Fortescue, in Ireland.
1717. Sir William Thomson. Feb. 8: afterwards a baron of the exchequer.
1720. *Sir Philip Yorke. March 23.
1724. Sir Clement Wearg. Feb. 3: died the next year.
1726. Charles Talbot. April 23: afterwards lord chancellor; created lord Talbot.

KING GEORGE II.

1733. *Sir Dudley Ryder. Nov. 30.
1737. John Strange. Jan. 28: afterwards master of the rolls.
1742. *Hon. William Murray (lord Mansfield). Nov. 27.
1754. Sir Richard Lloyd. April 16: afterwards a baron of the exchequer.
1756. *Hon. Charles Yorke. Nov. 3. See *Lord Chancellors*.

KING GEORGE III.

1762. *Fletcher Norton (lord Grantley). Jan. 25.
1763. *William de Grey. Dec. 16.
1766. Edward Willes. Aug. 6; afterwards a justice of the king's bench.
1768. John Dunning. Jan. 28: afterwards lord Ashburton.

1770. *Edward Thurlow (lord Thurlow). March 30.
1771. *Alexander Wedderburne. Jan. 23. See *Lord Chancellors.*
1778. *James Wallace. June 11.
1780. James Mansfield. Sept. 1.
1782. *John Lee. April 18.
— *Richard Pepper Arden. Nov. 7.
1783. *John Lee, *again.* April 15.
— James Mansfield, *again.* Nov. 22. afterwards chief justice of the common pleas.
— *Richard Pepper Arden, *again* (lord Alvanley). Dec. 26.
1784. *Archibald Macdonald. April 8.
1788. *Sir John Scott (lord Elden). June 28.
1793. *Sir John Mitford (lord Redesdale). Feb. 14.
1800. Sir William Grant. June 4: afterwards master of the rolls.
1801. *Hon. Spencer Perceval. Feb. 14.
1802. *Thomas Manners Sutton (lord Manners). May 11.
1805. *Sir Vicary Gibbs. Feb. 12.
1806. Sir Samuel Romilly. Feb. 14.
1807. *Sir Thomas Plumer. April 7.
1812. *Sir William Garrow. June 26.
1813. Robert Dallas. May 4: a justice of the common pleas same year, and chief justice of that court. Nov. 1818.
— *Samuel Shepherd. Dec. 22.
1817. *Sir Robert Gifford (lord Gifford). May 9.
1819. *Sir John Singleton Copley (lord Lyndhurst). July 24.

KING GEORGE IV.

1824. *Sir Charles Wetherell. Jan. 12.
1826. Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal. Sept. 20: afterwards chief justice of the common pleas.
1829. Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden. June 29: afterwards lord chancellor of Ireland.

KING WILLIAM IV.

1830. *Willliam Horne. Nov. 26.
1832. *Sir John Campbell (lord Campbell). Nov. 23.
1834. Sir Charles Christopher Pepys. Feb. 25: afterwards master of the rolls. In 1836 created lord Cottenham, and made lord chancellor; earl of Cottenham in 1850.
— Sir Robert Monsey Rolfe. Nov. 6. See *below.*
— *Sir William Webb Follett. Dec. 20.
1835. Sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, *again.* May 4: afterwards a baron of the exchequer; made a vice-chancellor and created lord Cranworth in 1850.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1839. *Sir Thomas Wilde (lord Truro). Dec. 5.
1841. *Sir William Webb Follett, *again.* Sept. 6.
1844. *Sir Frederick Thesiger. April 17.
1845. Sir Fitzroy Kelly. July 17.
1846. *Sir John Jervis. July 4: chief justice of the common pleas in 1850.
— Sir David Dundas. July 18.
1848. *Sir John Romilly. April 4.
1850. *Sir Alexander-James-Edmund Cockburn. July 11.
1851. William Page Wood (afterwards knt.). March 28. The PRESENT Solicitor-General.

*** *Those marked with an asterisk, thus *, afterwards became Attorneys-General. See Attorneys-General.*

SERJEANTS-AT-LAW.

THE Serjeants-at-Law are an ancient and high order of barristers from whom the judges are ordinarily chosen. By way of eminence they are called "Serjeants of the Coif," and the judges, when speaking to or of them, call them "Brothers."

The law judges, upon their appointment as such, and not being previously Serjeants, become Serjeants immediately before they take their seats upon the bench.

Formerly, Serjeants only were allowed to plead in the court of common pleas—an exclusive right enjoyed by them until the passing of the recent act, 9th and 10th Victoria, cap. 54 (August 18, 1846), when the privilege was extended to barristers of any degree practising in the superior courts at Westminster.

The coif[1], or hood, anciently of lawn, worn on the head by Serjeants, has latterly dwindled into a small circlet of black silk upon the top of the wig, of about three inches in diameter.

SERJEANTS-AT-LAW.

FROM THE RESTORATION OF CHARLES II. TO THE PRESENT TIME, 1850.

(Taken as they appear of record at the Rolls' offices.)

1660. June 1. *Sir Orlando Bridgeman, knt.
— — 22. *Sir Thomas Widdrington, knt.
— — Samuel Browne.
1660. June 1. John Glynn: afterwards recorder of London and Westminster.
— — Erasmus Earle.

[1] Few men in those ages were learned in the laws except the clergy, who were bound by their order to shave their heads. The serjeant-countors, being originally part of this body, were of course obliged to follow the rule; but "for decency and comeliness," or rather, perhaps, for warmth, were by degrees allowed to cover their baldness with a coif. This was at first a thin linen cover gathered together in the form of a skull or helmet, the material being afterwards changed into white silk, and the form eventually into the black patch at the top of the forensic wig, which is now the distinguishing mark of the degree.—*Foss.*

1660. June 22. Sir Robert Bernard, knt.
— — *Matthew Hale: afterwards sir Matthew.[1]
— — *John Maynard: afterwards sir John, and a commissioner of the great seal.
— — *Richard Newdegate: afterwards sir Richard.
— — *Thomas Twisden: afterwards sir Thomas.
— — Hugh Windham.
— — John Fountain.
— — Evan Seys.
— — *John Archer: afterwards sir John.
— — Thomas Waller.
— July 6. *Thomas Tyrrell: afterwards sir Thomas.
— — *Christopher Turner: afterwards knt.
— — George Beare.
— — Edmund Hoskins.
— — *Wadham Windham: afterwards knt.
— — *Job Charlton: afterwards knt.
— — *Sir William Morton, knt.
— — *John Parker.
— — John Merefield.
— — *John Kelyng, sen.: afterwards sir John.
— — Thomas Broome.
— Oct. 5. *Sir William Wylde, knt.
— — *Richard Raynsford: afterwards sir Richard.
— — Frederick Hyde.
1668. May 22. *Sir John Vaughan, knt.
1669. Oct. 30. Timothy Tourner.
— — *William Ellys: afterwards sir William.
— — Nicholas Willmot.
— — Thomas Hardy.
— — Guibon Goddard.
— — Sir Richard Hopkins, knt.
— — Thomas Flint.
— — John Turner.
— — John Barton.
— — Sir John Howell, knt.
— — Francis Bramstone: afterwards sir Francis.
— — Sir Henry Peckham, knt.
— — Christopher Goodfellow.
— — Samuel Baldwin.
— — Thomas Powys: afterwards attorney-general.
— — *Thomas Jones: afterwards sir Thomas.
— — *Sir William Scroggs, knt.
1671. May 23. *Sir Edward Turner, knt.
1672. Apr. 24. *Sir Robert Atkyns, her majesty's solicitor-general.
1673. Jan. 23. *Sir Francis North, the king's attorney-general.
— — *Sir Edward Thurland, knt.
1675. Apr. 21. Edward Pecke,
— — Tristram Conyers.
— — Sir Thomas Skipwith, knt.
— — Richard Croke.
— — Sir Richard Stote, knt.
— — Sir Nicholas Pedley, knt.

1675. Apr. 21. L'Estrange Calthorp.
— — Sir Robert Shaftoe, knt.
— — Francis Barrell.
— — Edward Rigby.
— — George Strode.
— — *Sir Francis Pemberton, knt.
— — Robert Stevens.
— June 4. *Vere Bertie: afterwards sir Vere.
1676. Apr. 12. *William Montague.
1677. Oct. 23. Thomas Holt.
— — Thomas Rawlins.
— — *William Gregory: afterwards sir William; elected speaker of the house of commons.
— — *Richard Weston: afterwards sir Richard.
— — Francis Wingfield.
— — *Robert Baldock: afterwards sir Robert.
— — *Richard Holloway: afterwards sir Richard.
— — Thomas Strode.
— — Sir John Shaw, knt.
— — *Thomas Raymond: afterwards sir Thomas.
— — *Sir Thomas Stringer, knt.
— — *Thomas Street: afterwards sir Thomas.
— — John Simpson.
— — *Sir William Dolben, knt.: recorder of London; afterwards a justice of the king's bench.
1679. May 7. *Edward Atkins; afterwards sir Edward.
— — William Leake.
1680. May 12. *Sir George Jeffreys, knt.
— — Sir John Kelyng, jun.
— — Robert Hampson.
— — Edmund West.
— — *Thomas Wallcott: afterwards sir Thomas.
— — Sir John Boynton, knt.
— — Edward Bigland.
— — William Richardson.
— — William Buckby, or Bugby.
— — *Sir Robert Wright, knt.
— — Sir Francis Manley.
1681. Feb. 12. *Sir Creswell Levinz, knt.
1682. Jan. 23. Edmund Saunders, afterwards sir Edmund.
— Apr. 23. *Sir Francis Wythens, knt.
1683. Jan. 23. *Sir Thomas Jenner, knt.
— — John Windham.
— — Edwin Wyatt.
— — Edward Birch.
— — *Henry Bedingfield: afterwards sir Henry.
— — *Sir Edward Nevil, knt.
— — Sir Paul Barret, knt.
— — Anthony Farrington.
— — John Jeffreson.
— — *Edward Lutwyche: afterwards sir Edward.
— — *Richard Heath: afterwards sir Richard.
— — Henry Selby.
— — John Millington.
— — *Thomas Powell: afterwards sir Thomas.

[1] The names distinguished by an asterisk are those of personages who attained the honour of the bench. It was deemed unnecessary to mention the courts here, as these will be found with facility upon referring to the respective rolls of the judges.

1683. Jan. 23. Owen Wynne.
— — Sir George Pudsey, knt.
1685. Oct. 23. *Sir Edward Herbert, knt.
1686. Apr. 21. *John Holt: afterwards sir John.
— — *Christopher Milton: afterwards sir Christopher.
— — *John Powell: afterwards sir John.
— — John Tate: afterwards recorder of London.
— — *William Rawlinson: afterwards sir William.
— — Ambrose Phillips.
— — William Killingworth.
— — Hugh Hodges.
— — Thomas Geeres.
— — George Hutchins: afterwards sir George, and third commissioner of the great seal.
1688. June 18. *Salathiel Lovell: afterwards knt.
— — Henry Chauncey.
— — William Moses.
— — Francis Fuller.
— — Henry Trinder.
— — *William Thomson.
— — William Le Hunt.
— — *John Rotheram: afterwards sir John.
— — Vincent Denn.
1689 May 1. *Henry Pollexfen: afterwards sir Henry.
— — Michael Lechmere.
— — Thomas Rookby.
— — John Thurburne.
— — William Woogen, or Wogham.
— — Thomas Powlett.
— — Nathaniel Bond.
— — *Gyles Eyres: afterwards sir Gyles.
— — *Henry Hatsel: afterwards sir Henry.
— — *John Blencow: afterwards sir John.
— — *Peyton Ventris: afterwards knt.
— — Roger Belwood.
— — John Tremayne.
— — John Trenchard: afterwards sir John, and secretary of state.
— — *John Turton: afterwards sir John.
1692. Apr. 27. *Sir George Treby.
— — *Samuel Eyre: afterwards sir Samuel.
— — Francis Purley.
— — William Coward.
— — William Edwards.
— — George Prickett.
— — Thomas Goodinge.
— — *Henry Gould: afterwards sir Henry.
— — Roger Moore.
— — Reginald Britland.
— — John Darnell.
— — Joseph Girdler.
— — *Littleton Powys: afterwards knt.
— — *Nathan Wright: afterwards knt.
— — Charles Bonython.
1695. June 10. *Sir Edward Ward.
1700. Oct. 30. John Green.
— — Charles Whiteacre.
— — Thomas Gibbon.
— — *Thomas Bury: afterwards sir Thomas.
— — John Keen.

1700. Oct. 30. Philip Neve.
— — Nicholas Hooper.
— — Henry Turner.
— — *John Smith: afterwards sir John.
— — *Robert Tracy: afterwards sir Robert.
— — *Sir Joseph Jekyll, knt.
— — James Mundy.
— — John Hook.
— — Lawrence Agar.
— — *John Pratt: afterwards sir John.
— — William Hall.
— — James Selby.
— — Thomas Carthew.
1701. July 5. *Sir Thomas Trevor, knt.
1702. June 23. *Sir Thomas Powys.
— — *Robert Price.
1705. June 8. *Thomas Parker: afterwards lord Parker, &c.
— — Henry Chetham.
— — James Grove.
— — *William Banister: afterwards sir William.
— — St. John Brodrick.
— — Joseph Weld.
— — John Bennett.
— — Henry Lloyd.
— — Richard Wynne.
— — Richard Richardson.
— — John Hoo.
— — John Birch.
— — John Cheshire.
— — *John Comyns: afterwards sir John.
— — Thomas Webb.
1706. Feb. 11. *Robert Dormer.
1710. May 12. *Robert Eyre: afterwards sir Robert.
— — *Thomas Pengelly: afterwards sir Thomas.
1714. Oct. 26. *Sir Peter King: afterwards lord King.
— — *Sir Samuel Dodd.
— — *Sir James Montague.
1715. Jan. 24. *Francis Page: afterwards sir Francis.
— — William Earle.
— — Henry Stevens.
— — John Cuthbert.
— — William Brydges.
— — Thomas Hanbury.
— — Edward Whiteacre.
— — William Branthwayt.
— — John Belfield.
— — William Salkeld.
— — Edward Miller.
— — Nathaniel Meade.
— — *James Reynolds: afterwards sir James.
— Dec. 3. *John Fortescue Aland: afterwards lord Fortescue, in Ireland.
1722. May 31. Jeffrey Gilbert: afterwards knt.
— — *Alexander Denton.
1723. Jan. 27. *Edmund Probyn: afterwards sir Edmund.
— — *Sir Robert Raymond, knt.: afterwards lord Raymond.
— Feb. 1. *Lawrence Carter: afterwards sir Lawrence.
— — Thomas Morley.
— — Fettiplace Nott.
— — Joseph Girdler, jun.
— — John Baynes.

1723. Feb. 1. John Raby.
— — Richard Comyns.
— — William Hawkins.
— — *William Chapple: afterwards sir William.
— — James Shepherd.
— — Eyles Eyre.
— — Matthew Skinner.
1727. Oct. 24. *Spencer Cowper.
— — Edward Corbet.
1729. Nov. 17. *Sir William Thompson, knt.
1729. Nov. 17. Simon Urlin: afterwards sir Simon, and recorder of London.
1730. June 13. *William Lee: afterwards sir William, knt. and bart.
— — *Thomas Birch: afterwards sir Thomas.
1733. Apr. 14. *Thomas Reeve: afterwards sir Thomas.
— — *Martin Wright: afterwards sir Martin

Union of the Serjeants of the Inn in Fleet Street with the Serjeants in Chancery Lane.

April 23, 1733.

1733. Oct. 31. *Sir Philip Yorke, lord Hardwicke.
1736. June 4. *Thomas Parker: afterwards sir Thomas.
— — Thomas Hussey.
— — Abraham Gapper.
— — Robert Price, jun.
— — *Michael Foster: afterwards sir Michael.
— — *Thomas Burnet: afterwards sir Thomas.
— — William Wynne.
— — John Agar.
— — Richard Draper.
— — Robert Kettlebey.
— — William Hayward.
— — Samuel Prime.
— — Thomas Barnardiston.
— — Edward Bootle.
1737. Jan. 27. *John Willes: afterwards sir John.
1740. June 11. *James Reynolds: afterwards sir James.
— — Edward Willes.
— Nov. 27. *Sir Thomas Abney, knt.
— — William Eyre.
1741. Feb. 11. *Thomas Denison: afterwards sir Thomas.
— — Edward Leeds.
1742. Feb. 11. *Charles Clarke.
1744. May 1. *Edward Clive: afterwards sir Edward.
1747. June 23. Hon. Heneage Legge.
— — David Poole.
1750. June 23. *Nathaniel Gundry: afterwards knt.
— — *Sidney Stafford Smythe: afterwards sir Sidney.
1753. Feb. 3. *Sir Richard Adams, knt.: previously recorder of London.
— — George Wilson.
— May 2. *Sir Dudley Ryder: afterwards sir Dudley.
— — *Hon. Henry Bathurst: afterwards lord Apsley, etc.
1754. Feb. 11. *Sir John Eardley Wilmot.
— — *James Hewitt: afterwards baron and viscount Lifford.
— — Lomax Martin.
— — William Davy.
1756. Nov. 8. *Hon. William Murray, attorney-general, afterwards lord Mansfield.
1757. May 3. *Hon. William Noel.
— — Thomas Stanyford.
— — James Forster.
1759. Feb. 6. William Whitaker.
— — *George Nares: afterwards sir George.
— — Anthony Keck.
— Nov. 14. *Sir Richard Lloyd
1761. Nov. 7. *Henry Gould: afterwards sir Henry.
— — Joseph Sayer.
1762. Jan. 23. *Sir Charles Pratt, attorney-general, afterwards lord Camden and lord chancellor.
— — *John Burland: afterwards sir John.
1763. Jan. 24. *George Perrott.
— — John Glynn: afterwards recorder of London.
— — John Aspinall.
1764. Jan. 23. Joseph Yates.
1765. Apr. 24. *Richard Aston: afterwards sir Richard.
— — William Jephson.
— — Richard Leigh.
1768. Jan. 29. *Edward Willes.
1770. Feb. 12. *William Blackstone: afterwards sir William.
— June 25. *William-Henry Ashhurst: afterwards sir William.
1771. Jan. 24. *William de Grey, attorney-general: afterwards sir William, and lord Walsingham.
1772. May 13. William Kempe.
— — Thomas Walker.
— — Harley Vaughan.
— Nov. 6. *Sir James Eyre: previously recorder of London; afterwards chief baron of the exchequer, and chief justice of the common pleas.
— — George Hill.
1774. Apr. 28. *Nash Grose: afterwards knt.
— — James Adair: afterwards recorder of London.
1775. May 17. *Sir Beaumont Hotham, knt.
— — *John Heath: afterwards sir John.
1776. Apr. 26. *Sir Richard Perryn, knt.
1777. Nov. 27. *Sir John Skynner, knt.
1778. May 6. *Francis Buller: afterwards sir Francis, bart.
1779. Nov. 29. James Clayton Bolton.
1780. June 14. Alexander Wedderburne, lord Loughborough, afterwards lord chancellor.
1781. Feb. 8. Granley Thomas Kirby.
— — *Giles Rooke: afterwards sir Giles.

1783. June 25. Thomas Davenport.
1786. May 27. George Bond.
— Nov. 6. *John Wilson: afterwards sir John.
1787. Feb. 9. *Sir Alexander Thompson, knt.
— — *Simon Le Blanc: afterwards sir Simon.
— — *Soulden Lawrence: afterwards knt.
— May 7. William Cockell.
— Nov. 27. Charles Runnington.
— — Samuel Marshall.
— — James Watson.
1788. June 9. Sir Lloyd Kenyon, bart.: afterwards lord Kenyon.
— — Ralph Clayton.
1789. Nov. 13. Sir John-William Rose, knt., recorder of London.
1793. Feb. 12. *Sir Archibald Macdonald, knt.
1794. June 21. John Williams.
— — Samuel Heywood.
1796. Feb. 9. Arthur Palmer.
— Apr. 18. Samuel Shepherd: afterwards solicitor and attorney-general, and a judge in Scotland.
1798. May 14. Baker John Sellon.
1799. Feb. 12. John Vaughan.
— June 12. John Lens.
— — *John Bayley: afterwards sir John.
— July 2. *Alan Chambre: afterwards sir Alan.
— — 16. Sir John Scott, created lord Eldon; afterwards lord chancellor.
1800. Jan. 24. *William Draper Best: afterwards sir William.
— June 16. *Robert Graham: afterwards sir Robert.
— — Arthur Onslow.
1801. Feb. 9. William Mackworth Praed.
— May 22. *Sir Richard Pepper Arden, knt.; created lord Alvanley.
1802. Apr. 12. *Sir Edward Law, knt., attorney-general; afterwards lord Ellenborough.
1804. Apr. 24. *James Mansfield: afterwards sir James.
1805. Feb. 4. *Sir Thomas Manners Sutton, knt., afterwards lord Manners, and lord chancellor of Ireland.
1807. May 28. *George Wood; afterwards sir George.
1808. May 30. William Manley.
— — Albert Pell.
— — William Rough.
1809. May 15. Robert-Henry Peckwell.
— — William Frere.
1812. May 29. *Sir Vicary Gibbs, knt.
1813. June 23. *Henry Dampier: afterwards sir Henry.
— July 6. *John Singleton Copley: afterwards lord Lyndhurst, and lord chancellor.
— Nov. 18. *Sir Robert Dallas, knt., solicitor-general.
1814. Feb. 26. *Richard Richards: afterwards sir Richard.
— Nov. 22. *John Bernard Bosanquet: afterwards sir John.
1816. Jan. 20. *James Allan Park: afterwards sir James.
— Feb. 12. *Charles Abbot: afterwards lord Tenterden.
— — 20. *George Sowley Holroyd: afterwards knt.
1816. May 4. *James Burrough: afterwards sir James.
— June 18. *John Hullock; afterwards sir John.
1817. Feb. 11. William Firth.
— May 6. *Sir William Garrow, knt., attorney-general.
1818. June 10. William Taddy.
— Nov. 30. *John Richardson: afterwards sir John.
1819. Feb. 9. Vitruvius Lawes.
— — John Cross.
— — Thomas D'Oyley.
1820. Feb. 9. Thomas Peake.
1824. Jan. 6. *Sir Robert Gifford, knt.: afterwards lord Gifford.
— — *William Alexander: afterwards sir William.
— May 4. *Joseph Littledale: afterwards sir Joseph.
— — 13. William St. Julien Arabin: afterwards judge-advocate-general.
— — *Thomas Wilde: afterwards sir Thomas, and lord Truro; lord chancellor.
— July 5. *Stephen Gaselee: afterwards sir Stephen.
— — Robert Spankie.
— — John Adams.
1827. June 25. Thomas Andrews.
— — Henry Storks.
— — Ebenezer Ludlow.
— — Henry Alworth Merewether.
— — William Oldnall Russell.
— — Edward Hobson Vitruvius Lawes.
— — David-Francis Jones: afterwards Atcherley.
— — 27. John Scriven.
— — Henry-John Stephen.
— — Charles Carpenter Bompas.
1828. Nov. 18. *James Parke: afterwards sir James.
1829. Feb. 4. Edward Goulburn.
— June 5. *Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, knt.
— Nov. 16. *William Bolland: afterwards sir William.
1830. Nov. 11. *William-Elias Taunton: afterwards sir William.
— — *John Patteson: afterwards sir John.
— — *Edward Hall Alderson: afterwards sir Edward.
— — 22. George-Thomas Heath.
1832. Feb. 14. *John Gurney: afterwards sir John.
— — *John Taylor Coleridge: afterwards sir John.
— Nov. 7. *Sir Thomas Denman, knt., attorney-general; afterwards lord Denman.
1833. Jan. 29. *Thomas Noon Talfourd: afterwards sir Thomas.
1834. Feb. 28. *John Williams: afterwards sir John.
— Dec. 24. *Sir James Scarlett, knt.: afterwards lord Abinger.
1837. Feb. 24. *Thomas Coltman: afterwards sir Thomas.
1839. Jan. 9. *Rt. hon. Thomas Erskine.
— Feb. 14. *William-Henry Maule: afterwards sir William.
— Nov. 11. *Sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, knt.: afterwards lord Cranworth.

1840. Feb. 19. William Shee.
— — — Digby Cayley Wrangham.
— — — William Fry Channell.
— — — James Manning.
— — — John Halcombe.
— June 19. William Glover.
— — — Stephen Gaselee, jun.
1841. Feb. 17. *William Wightman: afterwards sir William.
— July 6. John Vincent Thompson.
1842. Jan. 27. *Creswell Creswell: afterwards knt.
— Feb. 25. Francis Stack Murphy.
— June 16. Herbert George Jones.
— Nov. 12. Alfred Septimus Dowling.
1843. Feb. 6. Nathaniel-Richard Clarke.
— — 14. John Barnard Byles.
1844. Apr. 15. *Sir Frederick Pollock, knt., attorney-general.
— July 10. Charles Chadwicke Jones.
— July 10. John-Alexander Kinglake.
— — Edward Bellasis.
1844. Nov. 7. *William Er.e: afterwards sir William.
1845. Jan. 28. *Thomas Joshua Platt: afterwards knt.
— July 3. Robert Allen.
— Nov. 12. Edwin Sandys Bain.
— — Charles Wilkins.
1846. Oct. 27. Edward Vaughan Williams.
1848. July 14. Arnold Wallinger.
1850. Mar. 5. *John lord Campbell (previously lord chancellor of Ireland: sworn, immediately afterwards, lord chief justice of the king's bench.
— July 16. *Sir John Jervis (attorney-general): made chief justice of the common pleas.
— Nov. 7. *Samuel Martin, afterwards sir Samuel: made a baron of the exchequer.
— Nov. 19. Robert Miller.

KING'S (NOW QUEEN'S) COUNSEL.

A KING'S (now QUEEN'S) COUNSEL is a barrister usually supposed to be in the service of the Crown. He is appointed by the Crown, and *sits* within the Bar, wearing a robe of silk. He enjoys precedence and pre-audience over members of the Bar who do not hold this office, and his fees are generally of higher amount. The rank is rarely conferred upon Barristers of less than ten or twelve years' standing, though lord Erskine was honoured with the distinction when he had been only five years at the Bar; and many eminent lawyers have been obliged to wait for it as long as eighteen and twenty years. In some few instances, the honour has been withheld upon political grounds; a Barrister, confessedly entitled by his professional eminence to the emolument and distinction which the office confers, has had his claims postponed on the ground of his opposition to the minister of the day. This occurrence is rare, however, and shows that the official character of a Queen's Counsel is almost nominal, and in reality consists in its being a professional advancement. — *Beatson. Dod.*

PATENTS OF PRECEDENCE.

LETTERS-PATENT OF PRECEDENCE are usually granted to such barristers (either King's, now Queen's, Counsel or Serjeants) as the Crown thinks proper to honour with that mark of distinction, whereby they are entitled to such rank and pre-audience as are assigned in their respective patents; sometimes next after the King's Attorney-General, but usually after His Majesty's Counsel then being. They rank and sit with the King's Counsel within the bar of the respective courts, but receive no salaries, and are not sworn; and therefore are at liberty to be retained against the Crown. — *Blackstone.*

Throughout the numerous lists of Judicial personages, but one instance of suicide occurs. It is a very remarkable one, and is mentioned by lord Campbell. "Chief Justice Hankford (*temp.* Henry V.) notwithstanding his high position, became tired of life, and wished to shuffle off this mortal coil, but was afraid to commit suicide at a time when a verdict of *felo de se* always followed such an act, and the body of the delinquent was buried in cross roads with a stake thrust through it. By a novel expedient he hoped the forfeiture of his goods would be saved, and that his family would escape the anguish and shame arising from the belief that he had fallen by his own hand. Several of his deer having been stolen, he gave orders to his keepers to shoot any person they met with in or near the park at night who would not immediately stand when challenged. He then on a dark night threw himself in the keepers' way, and not answering when challenged, was shot dead upon the spot. The stump of an old oak under which he is said to have fallen, is still called 'Hankford's Oak.'" — *Lord Campbell's Chief Justices of England.*

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Ecclesiastical Courts appear to have been instituted under the Anglo-Saxon government; but they became subject to more strict regulations, and their jurisdiction became more distinct and precise after the elevation of the first William to the English throne. Every prelate then had a regular court, in which he or his chancellor took cognizance of acts of impiety and breaches of morality, and decided religious, matrimonal, and testamentary causes. The highest court of this kind was the Court of Arches, so called from Bow church, in which it was holden. The judge was styled Principal Official to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and was not always the same person with the Dean of the Arches, who was, properly, the vicar or deputy of the former. The advocates and procurators belonging to this court were appointed by the primate, and the proceedings were regulated by the civil and canon laws.

For a long course of years the individuals of this profession, not forming a distinct society, were mingled with the mass of the people. But about the beginning of the reign of the eighth Henry, Dr. Richard Bodewell, dean of the arches, and other civilians and canonists who had been admitted to the privilege of pleading in the court, formed a plan of association, and agreed to dwell in contiguous houses and enjoy a community of board. The respectability of this society induced many dignitaries of the church and laymen of distinction to enrol themselves among its members, and on the payment of a small annual sum they had the privilege of college commons. The dean, by virtue of his office, became the president of the society, which was by him denominated the "College of Doctors and Advocates of the Court of Arches."[1]

For more than fifty years after this voluntary incorporation we find no record of the particular spot which the members occupied; but in February, 1568, Dr. Henry Hervie, dean of the arches and master of Trinity Hall (a seminary founded at Cambridge chiefly for the study of the civil and canon laws) procured from the dean and chapter of the diocese of London a lease of Montjoy House and other buildings in the parish of St. Bene't, Paul's Wharf, for the accommodation of the society.[2] The court over which he presided, the prerogative court of Canterbury, that of the bishop of London, and also the court of admiralty (except for criminal cases) were thenceforward holden in the buildings thus assigned, and the whole place, for an obvious reason, received the appellation of "Doctors' Commons."

For upwards of two centuries the united advocates continued to hold their lease from the master and fellows of Trinity Hall. The latter then relinquished the connexion by a surrender of their lease to the dean and canons of St. Paul's, with whom the college of doctors, enriched by a royal grant of 3000*l.* out of the *droits* of admiralty, entered into an agreement to purchase the estate in perpetuity.

When episcopal jurisdiction was suppressed by parliamentarian usurpers, the spiritual courts felt a rude shock, and the loyal advocates were discountenanced and harassed; but the society still existed, though various intruders were commissioned by the ruling powers to act as judges. The return of Charles II., however, re-established the former society in its integrity.

As the great fire in 1666 extended its ravages to the habitations of the civilians, they held their courts at Exeter House, in the Strand, until 1672, when they returned to *Doctors' Commons*, their collegiate mansion being then completely rebuilt. The society was incorporated by charter in June, 1768, and styled "The College of

[1] At this time all the *advocates* were not *doctors*.—*Coote's English Civilians.*

[2] In imitation of collegiate manners, it was provided, that though married doctors might be indulged with the liberty of residing in the chambers or tenements of the college, none of their wives should reside or abide there.—*Idem.*

Doctors of Law, exercent in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts," with a common seal.—*Coote's English Civilians.*

DEANS OF THE ARCHES.

(*From the reign of Henry VIII.*)

1541. Richard Gwent.
1543. John Cockys.
1545. William Cooke.
1549. Griffin, or Griffith Leyson.
[Promoted the Reformation under Edward VI., and was constituted dean by Cranmer; but relapsed into popery.]
1556. David Pole.
[Bishop of Peterborough in 1557; but lost his preferments in 1559, refusing to take the oath of supremacy.]
1557. Henry Cole.
[Appointed dean of St. Paul's by queen Mary, and by cardinal Pole dean of the arches.]
1558. Nicholas Harpisfeld.
[Lost his preferment on account of his zeal for popery.]
1559. William Mowse.
[Dr. Mowse being unwilling to take the oath of supremacy, was superseded by]
— Sir Henry Hervie, founder of the present college of *Doctors' Commons.*
— Robert Weston, dean until 1567, when he was made lord chancellor of Ireland, and also became a lord justice in that kingdom; knighted.
1567. Thomas Yale, one of the high commissioners under queen Elizabeth.
1573. Bartholomew Clerk: employed on several diplomatic missions; sent to Holland in 1587, to promote a peace with Spain.
1590. Richard Cosin, M. P., (chancellor of the diocese of Worcester): died in 1598.[1]
* * Thomas Byng: dean in 1598.
1598. Sir Daniel Dun, knt.[2], M.P.
1618. Sir William Bird, knt.
1624. Sir Henry Marten, knt., M. P.[3]
1634. Sir John Lamb, knt., chancellor to queen Henrietta-Maria: dean until 1647.
1647. * * * * *
1660. Sir Geiles Sweit (principal of Alban Hall).
1672. Sir Robert Wyseman, knt.
1684. Sir Richard Lloyd, knt.
1686. Sir Thomas Exton, knt.
1694. Dr. George Oxenden (master of Trinity Hall), M. P. for Cambridge University.
1703. Sir John Cooke, knt.[4]: one of the commissioners for the treaty of union with Scotland.
1710. Dr. John Bettesworth: dean until 1751.
1751. Sir George Lee, M. P.: afterwards rt. hon. sir George Lee.
1758. Dr. Edward Simpson, M. P. (knighted).
1764. Sir George Hay, M.P., a lord of the admiralty.
1778. Dr. Peter Calvert, Oct. 17: died in 1788.
1788. Sir William Wynne, knt. (rt. hon. sir William, May following). Aug. 22.
1809. Rt. hon. sir John Nicholl, knt., M. P., resigned 1834: died 1838.
1834. Rt. hon. sir Herbert Jenner (Fust), knt. The PRESENT (1851) Dean of the Arches Court.

THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY.

(*From the reign of King Henry VIII.*)

1545. Dr. John Barbar.
1548. Dr. William Cooke.
* * Dr. Henry Cole: died in confinement.
1558. Dr. Walter Haddon: sent as commercial envoy to Bruges.
1559. Dr. William Mowse: removed.
1560. Dr. William Parker, knighted (son to the primate): practised for a short time.
— Dr. William Drurye.
1576. Dr. William Lewen; master in chancery.
1598. Sir John Gibson, knt.
1611. Sir John Benet, or Bennet, knt., M. P., judge in this year; but there is no record of his appointment.
[Deprived of his seat in parliament, on a charge of bribery].
1622. Sir William Byrde, or Bird, knt. June 29.
1624. Dr. Henry Marten. Aug. 28.
1641. Sir William Mericke, knt. Sept. 28. Lost his preferments in the commonwealth; but recovered them at the Restoration.
* * Drs. John Godolphin, William Clarke, and Charles-George Cocke; joint commission from the usurping powers.

[1] "Summoned," as one of his contemporaries wrote, perhaps in allusion to his character, "to decide a great dispute that had arisen in heaven."—*Coote.*

[2] Sir Daniel Dun is mentioned with great severity by archbishop Abbot (of Canterbury) in his account of the proceedings in the celebrated case of the earl and countess of Essex.—*Notes at Doctors' Commons.*

[3] Father of the unprincipled parliamentarian who was imprisoned for his concern in the death of Charles.—*Coote.*

[4] He supported the cause of king William, as a lieutenant of infantry, at the battle of the Boyne. After the reduction of Ireland he resumed his academical pursuits, became a graduated civilian, and obtained the chancellorship of Ely, and afterwards other honours.—*Idem.*

1658. Dr. William Purefoy. June 7.
1659. Dr. Walter Walker: appointed by the parliament. March 12.
* * Dr. William Turner, knighted: appointed a short time before the Restoration.
1668. Sir Leoline Jenkins, knt.[1] Feb. 6. Served on various diplomatic missions; a plenipotentiary to Cologne, to the congress at Nimeguen, &c.; one of the principal secretaries of state, 1680. Died, 1685.
1685. Dr. Richard Raines. Judge this year; but no record of his appointment: knighted in 1686.
1710. Rt. hon. sir Charles Hedges, knt.; late one of the principal secretaries of state Jan. 10.
1714. Dr. John Bettesworth. June 11: died Dec. 1751.
1751. Rt. hon. sir George Lee, M. P. Dec. 20.
1758. Dr. Edward Simpson, knt., M. P. Dec. 2.
1764. Sir George Hay, knt., M. P. June 4.
1778. Dr. Peter Calvert. Oct. 13.
1788. Sir William Wynne, knt. Aug. 25: afterwards Rt. hon. sir William.
1809. Rt. hon. sir John Nicholl, knt. Jan. 20.
1834. Rt. hon. sir Herbert Jenner (Fust), D.C.L Oct. 21. The PRESENT (1851) Judge of the Prerogative Court.

VICARS-GENERAL TO THE LORD PRIMATE.

(*From the reign of King Henry VIII.*)

1543. Dr. John Cockys.
1556. Dr. David Pole.
1557. Dr. Henry Cole.
1559. Dr. William Mowse.
1561. Dr. Thomas Yale: died 1577.

* * * * *

1583. Dr. Richard Cosin, M. P.
* * Dr. William Aubrey, M. P. (fellow of All Souls' College): died 1595.
* * Sir Edward Stanhope, M. P., knt.: died in 1609.
* * Dr. John Cowell[2] (master of Trinity Hall): died in 1611.
* * Sir Thomas Crompton, knt.
* * Sir Thomas Ridley, knt.: died 1629.
1621. Sir Nathaniel Brent, knt.
* * Sir Robert Wyseman, knt.: died in 1684.
1688. Dr. George Oxenden, M. P. (master of Trinity Hall): died 1703.
1703. Dr. John Cooke.
1710. Dr. John Bettesworth.
1714. Dr. George Paul: died March, 1755.
1755. Rt. hon. sir George Hay, knt., M. P.
1764. Dr. Peter Calvert: resigned.
1778. Sir William Wynne, knt.: resigned.
1788. Dr. William Scott (afterwards lord Stowell): resigned.
1821. Dr. James-Henry Arnold, M. P.: resigned.
1832. Dr. Herbert Jenner, now Rt. hon. sir Herbert Jenner Fust: resigned.
1834. Rt. hon. sir John Nicholl, M.P.: died 1838.
1838. Dr. John Nicholl, M. P. (now Rt. hon.): resigned.
1844. Dr. Sherrard Beaumont Burnaby: died 1849.
1849. Sir John Dodson, PRESENT Vicar-General.

THE CONSISTORY COURT.

CHANCELLORS OF THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

(*From the reign of King Henry VIII.*)

1520. Dr. Richard Foxfoord (under bishop Stokesley), chancellor until 1539.

* * * * *

1546. Dr. John Croke.
1561 Dr. Thomas Huick, or Huycke (fellow of Jesus' College, Oxford).
1574. Dr. John Hamond, or Hammonde.
1583. Sir Edward Stanhope, knt.
1607. Sir Thomas Crompton, knt., M. P.
1611. Dr. Thomas Edwards.
1616. Dr. Henry Marten, knighted.
1627. Dr. Arthur Ducke, M. P.
[Assisted in the negotiations at Newport, and suffered greatly in the royal cause: died at Chiswick, in 1649.
1637. Sir Richard Chaworth, knt.
1663. Sir Thomas Exton, knt.
1685. Sir Henry Newton, knt.
1715. Dr. Humphrey Henchman.
1739. Dr. John Andrew, fellow of Trinity Hall.
1747. Sir Edward Simpson, knt., M. P.
1759. Dr. John Bettesworth.
1764. Sir George Hay, knt., M. P.
1779. Sir William Wynne, afterwards Rt. hon. sir William.
1788. Sir William Scott, knt., afterwards Rt. hon., and created lord Stowell
1821. Sir Christopher Robinson, knt.
1828. Dr. Stephen Lushington, afterwards rt. hon. Stephen Lushington. The PRESENT (1851) Judge of the Consistory Court.

[1] Sir Leoline Jenkins was first M. P. for Hythe, in Kent, and afterwards for the university of Oxford. He died in 1685, and was buried in the chapel of Jesus College, to which he had been a great benefactor. All his property he bequeathed to charitable uses. His letters and papers are printed in two volumes, folio.—*Coote.*

[2] This eminent civilian (though he was vulgarly called by the great COKE Dr. *Cow-heel*, in derision) was a man of an enlarged and comprehensive mind, and of vast learning. He considered that the range of a lawyer's study should be co-extensive with Nature herself. "A lawyer," he said, "professeth true philosophy, and should not, therefore, be ignorant (if it were possible) of either beasts, fowls, or creeping things; nor of the trees, from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop that springeth out of the wall."—*Illustrations of Lawyers.*

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

(*From the reign of Henry VIII.*)

1514. Christopher Myddleton or Middylton.
1524. Dr. John Tregonwell, afterwards sir John, knt.
1542. Dr. Anthony Huse.
1549. Dr. Richard Lyell.
— Dr. Griffith Leyson.
1554. Dr. William Cooke.
1558. Dr. David Lewes or Lewis.
1575. Dr. David Lewes and sir John Harbert; joint commissioners.
1584. Dr. Julius Cæsar, M. P., knighted: afterwards master of the rolls and commissioner of the great seal.[1]
* * Dr. Valentine Dale, M. P.: died Nov. 1589.
* * Sir Thomas Crompton, knt., after the death of Dale.
1608. Sir Daniel Dun, knt., M. P., and sir Richard Trevor, joint commission. Feb. 7.
1617. Sir Henry Marten or Martin, knt.
1641. Dr. Richard Zouch, M. P. (principal of St. Alban's Hall): appointed by the earl of Northumberland, lord high admiral.
1643. Dr. William Sams: died Oct. 1646.
1647. Dr. William Clark and Dr. John Exton; joint commission.
1648. Dr. Isaac Dorislaus (a professor of Leyden) added to Drs. Clark and Exton. April. Appointed by the usurping powers.
1649. Drs. William Clark and John Exton, continued by patent from the parliament. Feb. 15.
— Dr. William Stephen and Dr. Nathaniel Bacon, added. Aug. 30.
1653. Dr. John Godolphin and Dr. Charles-George Cocke, added to Dr. William Clark, by Cromwell.
1654. The same, by patent dated Oct. 28.
1658. Drs. Godolphin and Cocke, patent renewed by Richard Cromwell.
1659. Dr. Walter Walker, appointed 1st judge. Dr. William Turner, knt., M. P.: appointed 2d judge.
1660. Dr. Richard Zouch, before mentioned.
— Dr. Thomas Hyde: appointed by the duke of York, lord high admiral. March 12.
1661. Dr. John Exton, before mentioned, appointed also by the duke of York. Oct. 26.
1668. Dr. Leoline Jenkins, knt., originally appointed by the duke. Became secretary of state.
1673. Sir Robert Wyseman, knt. Aug. 12.
1685. Sir Richard Lloyd, knt. Oct. 1.
1686. Sir Thomas Exton, knt. July 6.
— Sir Richard Raines, knt. Dec. 17.
1689. Dr. Charles Hedges, M. P., knighted. June 1.

* * * *

1714. Dr. Humphrey Henchman, M. P. June 22.
[He had been one of the advocates for Sacheverel on his celebrated trial.]
— Dr. Henry Newton, knt., on the death of Henchman. Dec. 1. Envoy to the grand duke of Tuscany.
1715. Dr. Henry Penrice (held the appointment upwards of thirty-five years): patent dated Aug. 23.
1751. Sir Thomas Salusbury, knt., fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge: patent Dec. 19: died Nov. 1773.
1773. Sir George Hay, LL.D., knt., M. P.: patent dated Nov. 4.
1778. Sir James Marriott, knt. M. P.: patent dated Oct. 12.
1798. Sir William Scott, knt., afterwards lord Stowell: patent dated Oct. 26.
1828. Sir Christopher Robinson, knt.: patent dated Feb. 22.
1833. Rt. hon. Sir John Nicholl, knt.: patent dated May 30: died Aug. 1838.
1838. Rt. hon. Stephen Lushington: patent dated Oct. 17. The PRESENT (1851) Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

KING'S (NOW QUEEN'S) ADVOCATES.

(*From the commencement of the Eighteenth Century.*)

1701. Sir John Cooke, knt. D.C.L. July 25.
1715. Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, knt. D.C.L. Jan. 13.
1727. George Paul, D.C.L. Jan. 26.
1755. George Hay, D.C.L., afterwards sir George, knt. April 23.
1764. James Marriott, D.C.L., afterwards sir James, knt. Sept. 11.
1778. William Wynne, D.C.L., afterwards Rt. hon. sir William, knt. Nov. 2.
1798. John Nicholl, D.C.L., afterwards Rt. hon. sir John, knt. Nov. 6.
1809. Sir Christopher Robinson, knt. D.C.L., afterwards Rt. hon. March 1.
1828. Herbert Jenner, D.C.L., afterwards Rt. hon. sir Herbert Jenner Fust, knt. Feb. 28.
1834. John Dodson, D.C.L., afterwards sir John Dodson, knt. The PRESENT (1851) Queen's Advocate.

[1] The name of Cæsar was assumed by the family of Adelmar, or Athelmer, in consequence of the marriage of the grandfather of this civilian with the daughter of the duke de Cesarini.—*Coote's Civilians.*

ADMIRALTY ADVOCATES.

(From the Restoration of King Charles II. to the present time.)

1661. William Turner, D.C.L. Oct. 29.
1674. Richard Lloyd, D.C.L. May 19. In the room of sir Walter Walker, whose appointment does not seem to be recorded.
1685. Thomas Pinfold, D.C.L. Sept. 13.
1686. William Oldyss or Oldiss, D.C.L. July 17.
1693. Fisher Littleton, D.C.L. Sept. 17.
1694. Henry Newton, D.C.L. *pro tem.* Dr. Littleton being absent from indisposition. Jan. 26.
1697. Dr. Newton permanently appointed. March 16.
1704. Nathaniel Lloyd, D.C.L., deputy, during the absence of Dr. Newton. Nov. 15.
1714. Henry Penrice, D.C.L. Oct. 28.
1715. Richard Fuller, D.C.L. Aug. 15.
1727. Exton Sayer, D.C.L. March 30.
1731. Edmund Ishan, D.C.L. Oct. 1.
1741. William Stratton, D.C.L. March 20.
1748. Thomas Salusbury, D.C.L. Aug. 9.
1751. Charles Pinfold, jun., D.C.L. Nov. 14.
1756. John Bettesworth, D.C.L. Feb. 15.
1764. George Harris, D.C.L. June 14.
1782. William Scott, D.C.L. (the late lord Stowel). May 1.
1788. Thomas Bever, D.C.L. Sept. 4.
1791. William Batline, D.C.L. Nov. 12.
1809. Sir Christopher Robinson, knt. D.C.L. March 1.
1811. James-Henry Arnold, D.C.L. Nov. 25.
1829. John Dodson, D.C.L., now sir John Dodson, knt., the PRESENT Queen's advocate. March 11.
1834. Joseph Phillimore, D.C.L. Oct. 25. The PRESENT (1851) Admiralty Advocate.

JUDGES

OF THE COURT OF SESSION OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF CHESTER, &c.

(From the Accession of King James I., to the abolition of that Judicature in 1830. — From the Records at the Rolls' Offices.)

Sir Richard Lowknor or Leuknor, chief justice, 1 Jas. I.
H. Townsend, puisne judge, 1 Jas. I.
Thomas Chamberlayne, chief justice, 14 Jas. I.
James Whitlock, chief justice, 19 Jas. I.
Sir John Bridgman, chief justice, 1 Chas. I.
Marm. Lloyed, puisne judge, 1 Chas. I.
Richard Prytherg, puisne judge, 12 Chas. I.
Sir Thomas Milward, puisne judge, 14 Chas. I.
John Bradshaw (1648), chief justice, 24 Chas. I.
Peter Warburton, puisne judge, * *.
Thomas Fell, puisne judge, 1649.
Timothy Turner, chief justice, 12 Chas. II.
Sir Geoffrey Palmer, chief justice, 12 Chas. II.
Robert Milward, puisne judge, 13 Chas. II.
Sir John Charlton, chief justice, 14 Chas. II.
George Johnson, puisne judge, 26 Chas. II.
Sir George Jeffreys, chief justice, 32 Chas. II.
John Warren, puisne judge, 33 Chas. II.
Sir Edward Herbert, chief justice, 36 Chas. II.
[Edward[1]] Lutwych (from March to October), chief justice, 2 Jas. II.
Sir Job Charlton, chief justice, 2 Jas. II.
John Trenchard, chief justice, 1 Wm. and M.
Lyttleton Powis, puisne judge, 1 Wm. and M.
John Coombe, chief justice, 2 Wm. and M.
Salathiel Lovel, puisne judge, 8 Wm. and M.
Joseph Jekyll, chief justice, 9 Wm. III.
John Pocklington, puisne judge, 6 Anne.
John Ward, puisne judge, 10 Anne.
Edward Jeffreys, puisne judge, 1 Geo. I.
Spencer Cooper, chief justice, 4 Geo. I.
John Willis, puisne judge, 13 Geo. I.
John Willis, *again*, chief justice, 2 Geo. II.
William Jessop, puisne judge, 2 Geo. II.
John Verney, chief justice, 8 Geo. II.
Richard Pottinger, puisne judge, 8 Geo. II.
Matthew Skynner, chief justice, 12 Geo. II.
John Talbot, puisne judge, 14 Geo. II.
William Noel, chief justice, 23 Geo. II.
Taylor White, puisne judge, 30 Geo. II.
John Morton, chief justice, 3 Geo. III.
John Skynner, puisne judge, 12 Geo. III.
Francis Buller (Nov. till May), puisne judge, 18 Geo. III.
Hon. Daines Barrington, puisne judge, 18 Geo. III.
Lloyd Kenyon, chief justice, 20 Geo. III.
Richard Pepper Arden, chief justice, 24 Geo. III.
Edward Bearcroft, chief justice, 28 Geo. III.
Francis Burton, puisne judge, 28 Geo. III.
James Adair, king's serjeant, chief justice, 37 Geo. III.
William Grant, chief justice, 38 Geo. III.
James Mansfield, chief justice, 39 Geo. III.
Vicary Gibbs (summer circuit only), chief justice, 44 Geo. III.
Robert Dallas, chief justice, 45 Geo. III.
Richard Richards (summer circuit only), chief justice, 53 Geo. III.
Sir William Garrow, chief justice, 54 Geo. III.
William Draper Best, king's serjeant, puisne judge, 57 Geo. III.
John Leach (summer circuit only), chief justice, 57 Geo. III.
William Draper Best, king's serjeant, chief justice, 58 Geo. III.
Samuel Marshall, serjeant-at-law, puisne judge, 58 Geo. III.
John Singleton Copley, serjeant-at-law, chief justice, 59 Geo. III.
Charles Warren, chief justice, 59 Geo. III.

[1] The personal name of this judge is supplied from the patent of his successor, sir Job Charlton, knt., which is the first of the series that appears to have been recorded in the Patent Books of the Receipt of the Exchequer. It is dated 29 April, 2 Jac. II.; and grants the office of Our Justice of the Counties of Chester and Flint, "As Geoffry Palmer, knt; George Jefferyes, knt.; Edward Herbert, knt.; or Edward Lutwich, knt., formerly or lately justices, had holden the same."—*Auditor's Patent Book*, No. 10, fol. 142.

CHIEF CORPORATE OFFICERS OF LONDON.

THE RECORDER OF LONDON.

THE Recorder of London is the principal legal officer of the corporation, and is always a barrister of eminence, and is appointed for life by the Court of Aldermen. Both the Recorder and Common Serjeant sit as judges in the trial of criminal offences committed within the city, and such other parts of the surrounding neighbourhood as come within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court. Many of the Recorders of London have subsequently become judges of our superior courts of law, and several of them, chief justices of England, and lord chancellors. Sir Henry Montagu, Recorder in 1603, was created viscount Mandeville, and made lord high treasurer, in 1620.

RECORDERS OF LONDON.

1298. Jeffery de Norton, alderman.
1304. John de Wangrave, alderman.
1320. Geoffrey de Hertpoll, alderman.
1321. Robert de Swalchyne, alderman.
1329. Gregory de Norton, alderman.
1339. Roger de Depham, alderman.
1363. Thomas Lodelow.
1365. William de Halden, alderman.
1377. William Cheyne.

[A personage of this name was a justice of the king's bench in 1416, and, in 1424, was the chief justice of that court.]

1389. John Tremayne, common serjeant.
1392. William Makenade.
1394. John Cokam, or Cokeyn.
1398. Matthew de Suthworth.
1403. Thomas Thornburgh.
1405. John Preston.
1415. John Barton, sen.: serjeant-at-law in 1416.
1422. John Fray; became a baron of the exchequer in 1428, and chief baron in 1436.
1426. John Simonds, or Symond.
1435. Alexander Anne.
1440. Thomas Cockayne.
— William (John?) Bowes.
1442. Robert Danvers, common serjeant.
1451. Thomas Billyng: a justice of the king's bench in 1465; and lord chief justice in 1469.
1455. Thomas Urswyke: chief baron of the exchequer in 1472.
1471. Humphry Starkey: chief baron of the exchequer in 1483.
1483. Thomas Fitzwilliam: speaker of the house of commons in 1489.

*** The records, up to this time, are imperfect. The subsequent records have been better preserved; and the names and dates that follow are, therefore, regular and consecutive.

1508. Sir Robert Sheffield, or Sheffelde.
— John Chalyner, *vice* Sheffelde.
1511. Richard Brooke or Broke: a justice of the common pleas in 1521; and in 1526, chief baron of the exchequer.
1520. William Shelley, one of the judges of the sheriffs' court: made a justice of the common pleas in 1527.
1527. John Baker, one of the judges of the sheriffs' court.
1536. Sir Roger Cholmeley, serjeant-at-law: in 1546, made chief baron of the exchequer; in 1552 made chief justice of the king's bench.
1546. Robert Brooke or Broke: serjeant-at-law in 1552; in 1554 chief justice of the common pleas.
1552. Ranulph Cholmeley, one of the judges of the sheriffs' court.
1563. Richard Onslow: made solicitor-general in 1566.
1566. Thomas Bromley: solicitor-general in 1569.
1569. Thomas Wilbraham: went to the court of wards and liveries, 1571.
1571. William Fleetwood: serjeant-at-law, 1580.
1591. Edward Coke: solicitor-general in 1592; attorney-general, 1594; chief justice of the common pleas, 1606; and chief justice of the king's bench, 1613.
1592. Edward Drew, serjeant-at-law.
1594. Thomas Flemynge: serjeant-at-law same year; solicitor-general, 1595; chief baron of the exchequer, 1604; and chief justice of the king's bench, 1607.
1595. John Croke, of the Inner Temple: speaker of the house of commons, 1601; a justice of the king's bench, 1607.
1603. Henry Montagu: chief justice of the king's bench in 1616; and lord treasurer in 1620.[1]
1615. Thomas Coventry[2], one of the judges of the sheriffs' court: solicitor-general, 1616; attorney-general, 1620; and lord keeper, 1625.

[1] In this year sir Henry Montagu was created lord Kimbolton and viscount Mandeville, and, in 1625, earl of Manchester, and ancestor of the subsequent dukes of Manchester.

[2] Sir Thomas Coventry was created, in 1628, lord Coventry, of Aylesboro', Worcestershire; and was (observes lord Clarendon) well worthy of his great and uninterrupted good fortune.

1616. Anthony Benn, of the Middle Temple: afterwards knt.
1618. Richard Martin, of the same.
— Robert Heath, afterwards sir Robert: solicitor-general, 1620; attorney-general, 1625; chief justice of the common pleas, 1631; discharged, 1634; a justice of the king's bench, 1640; chief justice of that court, 1643.
1620. Robert Shute, of Gray's Inn.
— Heneage Finch; serjeant-at-law, 1623; speaker of the house of commons, 1625.
1631. Edward Lyttelton (afterwards sir Edward, and lord): solicitor-general, 1634; chief justice of the common pleas, 1639; and lord keeper, 1641.
1634. Robert Mason, of Lincoln's Inn, on the king's recommendation.
1635. Henry Calthrop, of the Middle Temple.
1635. Thomas Gardiner, of the Inner Temple: discharged for long absence. — *Noorthouck.*
1643. Peter Pheasant; one of the common pleaders of the city: justice of the common pleas, same year.
1643. John Glynn, recorder of Westminster: serjeant-at-law, 1649; *again* in 1660.
1649. William Steele, of Gray's Inn (attorney-general to the commonwealth), made chief baron of the exchequer, 1656.
1656. Lisleborne Long, of Lincoln's Inn.
1658. John Green, a judge of the sheriffs' court, *vice* Long, deceased.
1659. William Wylde, of the Inner Temple, *vice* Green, deceased: serjeant-at-law, 1660; justice of the common pleas, 1668; afterwards to the king's bench.
1668. John Howell: deputy recorder, in room of Wylde: afterwards sir John.
1676. William Dolben, of the Inner Temple, *vice* Howell, who surrendered: serjeant-at-law, 1677; a justice of the king's bench in 1678.
1678. George Jeffreys (afterwards sir George, and lord Jeffreys): common serjeant: serjeant-at-law same year; made chief justice of the king's bench, 1683: and lord chancellor, 1685.
1680. George Treby, of the Middle Temple, afterwards knt.: deprived in 1685; restored at the revolution; solicitor-general, 1689; attorney-general, same year; chief justice of the common pleas, 1692.
1685. Sir Thomas Jenner: made a baron of the exchequer, 1686; and a justice of the common pleas, 1688.
1686. Sir John Holt: made chief justice of the king's bench, 1689; a commissioner of the great seal, 1700.
1687. John Tate, serjeant-at-law, *vice* Holt.
1688. Sir Bartholomew Shower, *vice* Tate.
— John Somers, of the Middle Temple, elected, but declined. Oct. 28.
[This personage, afterwards sir John and lord Somers, became lord keeper in 1693, and lord chancellor in 1697.]
— James Selby, of the Inner Temple, elected, but also declined the office. Oct. 25.
1692. Sir Salathiel Lovel, serjeant-at-law: made a baron of the exchequer in 1708.
1708. Sir Peter King, of the Inner Temple (afterwards lord King): made chief justice of the common pleas, 1714; and lord chancellor in 1725.
1714. Sir William Thompson, of the Middle Temple: solicitor-general in 1717; a baron of the exchequer, 1729; died in 1739.[1]
1739. Sir John Strange, solicitor-general, *vice* Thompson: afterwards made master of the rolls.
1742. Sir Simon Urlin, serjeant-at-law: died in 1746.
1746. John Stracey, judge of the sheriffs' court, *vice* Urlin: died 1749.
1749. Sir Richard Adams, senior common pleader. Jan. 17: a baron of the exchequer, 1753.
1753. Sir William Moreton, senior judge of the sheriffs' court. Feb. 15.
1763. Sir James Eyre, on the death of Moreton. April 7: successively a baron of the exchequer, chief baron of the exchequer, and chief justice of the common pleas.
1772. John Glynn, serjeant-at-law, in the room of Eyre. Nov. 17.
1779. James Adair, serjeant-at-law, *vice* Glynn, deceased. Oct. 12.
1789. Sir John William Rose, senior common pleader. June 30. Serjeant-at-law, Nov. 13, following.
1803. John Silvester, common serjeant, *vice* Rose, deceased. Oct. 20. Created a baronet, in 1815.
1822. Newman Knowlys, common serjeant on the death of Silvester. April 10.
1833. Hon. Charles Ewan Law, of the Inner Temple, queen's counsel and common serjeant; on the resignation of Knowlys.
1850. Rt. hon. and hon. James Archibald Stuart Wortley. Sept. 25, on the death of Ewan Law. The PRESENT Recorder of London.

The fee of the Recorder of London was, in the reign of Edward I., only "Ten pounds sterling by the year, and 20*d.* for each charter written and each testament enrolled." His annual stipend has gradually increased, and is now 2500*l.* sterling *per annum.* — *Allen.* 1828.

[1] Sir William Thompson retained the office of recorder with that of solicitor-general, and also continued recorder (acting by a deputy) when a baron of the exchequer.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

THIS, the chief magistrate of London, is the Queen's representative in the civil government of the city. At first, the Mayor was chosen for life; and afterwards for periods of irregular duration: now, he is chosen annually, but is capable of re-election. He must be an alderman, and must have previously filled the office of sheriff. Those freemen who have been admitted into the livery of their respective companies are the electors of the Lord Mayor; they choose two persons from amongst the aldermen, and the court of aldermen confer the dignity on whichever of the two they please. The practice, however, is for the livery to return the aldermen in rotation, and of these the court chooses the senior; but instances are not wanting in which this course has been varied, for the purpose of excluding some individual on whom the rotation of seniority would have otherwise conferred the office. The 29th of September is the day of election; and between that period and the 9th of November, when he enters on his duties, he is styled the Lord Mayor Elect.

LORD MAYORS OF LONDON.

PORTREEVES.

Richard de Par.
Leofstanus Goldsmith.
Robert Barquerel.
Andrew Buchevet.[1]

MAYORS.

1189 to 1212. Henry Fitz-Alwyn, mayor of London twenty-four years.
1213. Roger Fitz-Alwyn.
1214. Robert Serle, mercer: *again* in 1217.
1215. Wyllyam Hardell.
1216. Jacob Alderman. Samuel Basing.
1217 to 1222. Robert Serle; six consecutive years.
1223 to 1226. Richard Renger; four consecutive years.
1227 to 1231. Roger le Duc, or Duke; five years consecutively.
1232 to 1237. Andrew Bokerell; six years consecutively.
1238. Richard Renger, *again*.
1239. William Joynour.
1240. Gerard Bat, or Bate.[2]
1241. 1242. Reymond or Reginald Bongay.
1243. Rauf Aswy, or Ashway.
1244. Michael Tony.
1245. 1246. Johan de Gysors.
1247. Pyers Aleyne.
1248. Michael Tony; *second time*.
1249. Roger Fitz-Roger.
1250. John Norman.
1251. Adam Basing.
1252. Johan Tolason, or Tholozane.
1253. Nycholas Batte.
1254 to 1258. Richard Hardell; five consecutive years.
1259. Johan de Gysors; third year.
1260. 1261. William Fitz-Richard.
1262 to 1265. Thomas Fitz-Thomas; four consecutive years.
1266. William Fitz-Richard; third year.
1267. 1268. Alan de la Zouch, one of the justices of the kingdom; slain by the earl Warenne.
1269. William Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Richard.
1270. 1271. Johan Adryan.
1272. 1273. Sir Walter Harvey.
1274. Henry Waleis or Waleys; *again* in 1282.
1275 to 1281. Gregory Rokeslie; seven consecutive years.
1282 to 1284. Henry Waleis; three consecutive years.
1285. Gregory Rokeslie; *again*.
1286. Rauf de Sandwitch; *again* in 1288.
1287. Johan Breton.
1288 to 1293. Rauf de Sandwitch; six years; served previously, in 1286.
1294 to 1297. Sir Johan Breton; four years.
1298. Henry Waleis, *again*.
1299. 1300. Elyas Russell.
1301 to 1307. Johan Blount; seven years.
1308. Nycholas Faryngdone.
1309. Thomas Romayne.
1310. Richard Roffham, or Refham.

[1] This person (though some name Fitz-Alwyn) officiated at the coronation of Richard I., and is said by the old civic annalists to have then acted as chief magistrate under the title of Bailiff. It is not precisely known, at least on certain authority, when the name of bailiff was discontinued.

[2] Where (as in this instance) the elder annalists spell the name variously, we give the orthography of two or more authorities, scarcely any two spelling the name similarly.

1311. Johan Gysours.
1312. Johan Pounteney, or Pultney.
1313. Nycholas Faryngdone, *again.*
1314. Johan Gysours, *again.*
1315. Stephen de Abyngdone.
1316 to 1318. Johan Wentgrave; three years.
1319. Hamond Chyckwell.
1320. Nycholas Faryngdone; third year.
1321. 1322. Hamond Chyckwell; second and third years.
1323. Nycholas Faryngdone; fourth year.
1324. 1325. Hamond Chyckwell; fourth and fifth years.
1326. Richard Bretayne.
1327. Hamond Chyckwell; sixth year.
1328. Johan Graunthan, or Grantham.
1329. Symon Swanland.
1330. 1331. Johan Pounteney, or Pultney.
1332. Johan Preston.
1333. Johan Pounteney, *again.*
1334. 1335. Reynold at Conduyte.
1336. Johan Pounteney, *again.*
1337. 1338. Henry Darcey.
1339. 1340. Andrew Awbrey.
1341. Johan de Oxynforde.
1342. Symond Fraunceess.
1343. 1344. Johan Hamond.
1345. Richard Lacere.
1346. Geoffrey Wychyngham.
1347. Thomas Legge.
1348. Johan Lewkyn, or Loufkin.
1349. William Turke.
1350. Richard Killingbury.
1351. Andrew Awbrey, *again.*
1352. 1353. Adam Fraunceys.

LORD MAYORS.

1354. Thomas Legge; *second time.*
1355. Symond Fraunceess.
1356. Henry Pycard, or Pickard.[1]
1357. Johan Stody.
1358. Johan Lewkyn; *second time.*
1359. Symond Doffelde.
1360. Johan Wroth or Worth.
1361. Johan Peche.
1362. Stephen Caundish.
1363. Johan Notte.
1364. Adam de Bury.
1365. 1366. Johan Lewkyn; third and fourth year.
1367. James Andrew.
1368. Symond Mordon.
1369. Johan Chychester.
1370. 1371. Johan Bernes, or Barnes.
1372. Johan Pyell, or Piel.
1373. Adam of Bury, *again.*
1374. Wyllyam de Walworthe.
1375. Johan Warde.
1376. Adam Staple.
1377. Nicholas Brembyr.
1378. Johan Phylpot.
1379. Johan Hadley.
1380. Wyllyam de Walworthe, afterwards sir Wyllyam, knt., *again.*
1381. 1382. Johan de Northampton.
1383. to 1385. Nicholas Brembyr, *again,* three years.
1386. 1387. Nycholas Exton.
1388. Nicholas Swynford.
1389. Wyllyam Venour.
1390. Adam Bamme.
1391. Johan Heende, or Hyende, or Hind.
1392. Wyllyam Stondon.
1393. Johan Hadley.
1394. Johan Frenche.
1395. Wyllyam More.
1396. Adam Bamme, *again.*
1397. Richard Whittington.
1398. Drew Barentyne.
1399. Thomas Knolles.
1400. Johan Fraunces.
1401. Johan Shadworth.
1402. Johan Walcot.
1403. William Askam.
1404. Johan Hyende, *again.*
1405. Johan Woodcock,
1406. Richard Whittington, *second time.*
1407. Wyllyam Stondon, *again.*
1408. Drew Barentyne, *again.*
1409. Richard Marlowe.
1410. Thomas Knolles, *again.*
1411. Robert Chycheley.
1412. William Waldern, or Waldren.
1413. William Crowmer.
1414. Thomas Fawconer.
1415. Nicholas Wotton.
1416. Henry Barton.
1417. Richard Marlowe, *again.*
1418. William Sevenoak.
1419. Richard Whittington, *third time.*
1420. William Cambrege.
1421. Richard Chichelee.
1422. William Waldern.
1423. William Crowmer, *again.*
1424. Johan Michell.
1425. Johan Coventre.
1426. William Rynwell.
1427. Johan Gedney.
1428. Henry Barton, *again.*
1429. William Estfeld, or Eastfield.
1430. Nicholas Wotton, *again.*
1431. Johan Wellis, or Welles.
1432. Johan Parneys, or Parveis.
1433. Johan Brokley, or Brocle.
1434. Robert Otley, or Roger Otely.
1435. Henry Frowyk, or Frow.
1436. Johan Michell, or Michael.
1437. William Estfeld, *again.*
1438. Stephen Browne.
1439. Robert Large.
1440. Johan Paddesley.
1441. Robert Clopton.
1442. Johan Atherley, or Hatherley.
1443. Thomas Chatworth.
1444. Henry Frowyk, *again.*
1445. Symken or Symon Eyer.
1446. Johan Olney.
1447. Johan Gidney.
1448. Stephen Browne, *again.*
1449. Thomas Chalton.

[1] This magistrate feasted the king so England, of France, Cyprus, and Scots, four monarchs, with many other great estates, all on one day, in the year of his mayoralty. — *Stowe. Seymour.*

1450. Niclas Wyfforde.
1451. William Gregory.
1452. Geffrey Feldyng.
1453. Johan Norman.
1454. Stephen Forster.
1455. William Marowe.
1456. Thomas Caning, or Canings.
1457. Geffrey Boleyn, or Boleine.
1458. Thomas Scot.
1459. William Henlyn.
1460. Richard Lee.
1461. Hugh Wyche.
1462. Thomas Cooke.
1463. Mathew Philip.
1464. Rauf Josselyne.
1465. Rauf Verney.
1466. Johan Yonge.
1467. Thomas Owlgrave.
1468. William Taylour.
1469. Richard Lee.
1470. Johan Stockton.
1471. William Edward.
1472. William Hampton.
1473. Johan Tate.
1474. Robert Drope.
1475. Robert Basset.
1476. Rauf Josselyne, *again*.
1477. Humphry Heyforde.
1478. Richard Gardiner.
1479. Bartilmew James.
1480. Johan Browne.
1481. William Haryot.
1482. Edmond Shaa.
1483. Robert Billesdon.
1484. Thomas Hylle.
1485. Hugh Bryce.
1486. Henry Colet.
1487. William Horne.
1488. Robert Tate.
1489. William White.
1490. Johan Mathew.
1491. Hugh Clopton.
1492. William Martyn.
1493. Rauf Astry, or Ostrich.
1494. Richard Chawry.
1495. Henry Colet, *again*.
1496. Johan Tate, *again*.
1497. William Purchase.
1498. Johan Percival.
1499. Nicholas Alwyn.
1500. Johan Reymington.
1501. Sir Johan Shaa.
1502. Bartholomew Reed.
1503. Sir William Capell.
1504. John Wyngar, or Winger.
1505. Thomas Knesworth.
1506. Sir Richard Haddon.
1507. William Browne; *again* in 1513.
1508. Stephen Jenyns.
1509. Thomas Bradbury.
1510. Henry Keble.
1511. Roger Aichiley.
1512. Sir William Copinger.
1513. * Sir William Browne[1]; John Tate.
1514. George Monoux.
1515. Sir William Butler.
1516. John Rest.
1517. Sir Thomas Exmewe.
1518. Thomas Mirfine.
1519. Sir James Yarford.
1520. Sir John Bruge.
1521. Sir John Milborne.
1522. Sir John Munday.
1523. Sir Thomas Baldry, or Baldrie.
1524. Sir William Bailey.
1525. Sir John Allen.
1526. Sir Thomas Seamer.
1527. Sir James Spencer.
1528. Sir John Rudstone.
1529. Ralph Dodmer.
1530. Sir Thomas Pargitor.
1531. Sir Nicholas Lambard.
1532. Sir Stephen Pecocke.
1533. Sir Christopher Askew.
1534. Sir John Champneis.
1535. Sir John Allen, *again*.
1536. Sir Ralph Waren.
1537. Sir Richard Gresham.
1538. William Forman.
1539. Sir William Holles.
1540. Sir William Roch.
1541. Sir Michael Dormer.
1542. John Cootes, or Cotes.
1543. *Sir William Bowyer.
Sir Ralph Waren, *again*.
1544. Sir William Laxton.
1545. Sir Martin Bowes.
1546. Sir Henry Hubarthorne.
1547. Sir John Gresham.
1548. Sir Henry Amcotes.
1549. Sir Rowland Hill; *first Protestant lord mayor*.
1550. Sir Andrew Jude.
1551. Sir Richard Dobbes.
1552. Sir George Barnes.
1553. Sir Thomas White.
1554. Sir John Lion.
1555. Sir William Gerard.
1556. Sir Thomas Offley.
1557. Sir Thomas Curteis.
1558. Sir Thomas Leigh, or Lee.
1559. Sir William Huet.
1560. Sir William Chester.
1561. Sir William Harper.
1562. Sir Thomas Lodge.
1563. Sir John White.
1564. Sir Richard Malorie.
1565. Sir Richard Champion.
1566. Sir Christopher Draper.
1567. Sir Roger Martin.
1568. Sir Thomas Rowe.
1569. Alexander Avenon.
1570. Sir Rowland Heyward.
1571. Sir William Allen.
1572. Sir Lionel Ducket.
1573. Sir John Rivers.
1574. James Hawes.
1575. Ambrose Nicholas.
1576. Sir John Langley.
1577. Sir Thomas Ramsey.
1578. Richard Pipe.
1579. Sir Nicholas Woodrofe.
1580. Sir John Branche.
1581. Sir James Harvie.
1582. Sir Thomas Blancke.
1583. Edward Osborne.
1584. Sir Edward Pullison.
1585. Sir Wolstan Dixie.
1586. Sir George Barne.
1587. Sir George Bond.
1588. Martin Calthorp, or Colthrop.
1589. Sir John Hart.
1590. John Allot.
1591. Sir William Web.

[1] Thus marked*, died within the year of their mayoralty.

1592. Sir William Rowe.
1593. *Sir Cuthbert Buckle. Sir Richard Martin.
1594. Sir John Spencer.
1595. Sir Stephen Slany.
1596. *Thomas Skinner. Sir Henry Billingsly.
1597. Sir Richard Saltenstall.
1598. Sir Stephen Some, or Soame.
1599. Sir Nicholas Mosley.
1600. Sir William Ryder.
1601. Sir John Gerrard.
1602. Robert Lee.
1603. Sir Thomas Bennet.
1604. Sir Thomas Low.
1605. Sir Henry Hollyday.
1606. Sir John Wats.
1607. Sir Henry Rowe.
1608. Sir Humphrey Weld.
1609. Sir Thomas Cambell.
1610. Sir William Craven.
1611. Sir James Pemberton.
1612. Sir John Swinnerton.
1613. Sir Thomas Middleton.
1614. Sir John Hayes.
1615. Sir John Jolles.
1616. Sir John Leman.
1617. George Bolles.
1618. Sir Sebastian Harvey.
1619. Sir William Cockain.
1620. Sir Francis Jones.
1621. Sir Edward Barkham.
1622. Sir Peter Proby.
1623. Sir Martin Lumley.
1624. Sir John Goare.
1625. Sir Allen Cotton.
1626. Sir Cuthbert Aket.
1627. Sir Hugh Hammersley.
1628. Sir Richard Deane.
1629. Sir James Cambell.
1630. Sir Robert Ducy.
1631. Sir George Whitmore.
1632. Sir Nicholas Raynton
1633. Ralph Freeman.
1634. Sir Thomas Moulson.
1635. Sir Robert Packhurst.
1636. Sir Christopher Cletheroe.
1637. Sir Edward Bromfield.
1638. Sir Richard Fenn.
1639. Sir Maurice Abbott.
1640. Sir Henry Garway.
1641. Sir William Acton.
1642. Sir Richard Gurney.
1643. Sir Isaac Pennington.
1644. Sir John Wollaston.
1645. Sir Thomas Atkins.
1646. Sir Thomas Adams.
1647. Sir John Gayre: committed to the Tower.[1]
1648. Sir John Warner.
1649. Sir Abraham Reynardson: committed to the Tower by the parliament.[2]
1650. Thomas Foote.
1651. Thomas Andrews.
1652. John Kendrek.
1653. John Fowkes.
1654. Thomas Vyner
1655. Christopher Pack.
1656. John Dethick.
1657. Robert Tichborne.
1658. Richard Chiverton.
1659. Sir John Ireton.
1660. Sir Thomas Alleyne.
1661. Sir Richard Browne.
1662. Sir John Frederick.
1663. Sir John Robinson.
1664. Sir Anthony Bateman.
1665. John Lawrence.
1666. Sir Thomas Bludworth.
1667. Sir William Bolton.
1668. Sir William Peake.
1669. Sir William Turner.
1670. Sir Samuel Sterling.
1671. Sir Richard Ford.
1672. Sir George Waterman.
1673. Sir Robert Hanson.
1674. Sir William Hooker.
1675. Sir Robert Vyner.
1676. Sir Joseph Sheldon.
1677. Sir Thomas Davies.
1678. Sir Francis Chaplin.
1679. Sir James Edwards.
1680. Sir Robert Clayton.
1681. Sir Patience Ward.
1682. Sir John Moore.
1683. Sir William Prichard.[3]
1684. Sir Henry Tulse; appointed by the king's commission, during pleasure.
1685. Sir James Smith.
1686. Sir Robert Jeffery.
1687. Sir John Peake.
1688. Sir John Shorter.

[Sir John Shorter died Sept. 4, and sir John Eyles was the next day appointed to succeed him by the king.— *Chron. Brit.*]

1689. Sir John Chapman. Sir Thomas Pilkington.
1690. Sir Thomas Pilkington.
1691.
1692. Sir Thomas Stamp.
1693. Sir John Fleet.
1694. Sir William Ashurst.
1695. Sir Thomas Lane.
1696. Sir John Houblon.
1697. Sir Edward Clarke.
1698. Sir Humphrey Edwin.
1699. Sir Francis Child.
1700. Sir Richard Levett.
1701. Sir Thomas Abney.
1702. Sir William Gore.
1703. Sir William Dashwood.
1704. Sir John Parsons.
1705. Sir Owen Buckingham.
1706. Sir Thomas Rawlinson.
1707. Sir Robert Bedingfield.
1708. Sir William Withers.
1709. Sir Charles Duncombe.
1710. Sir Samuel Garrard, bart.
1711. Sir Gilbert Heathcote.
1712. Sir Robert Beachcroft.
1713. Sir Richard Hoare.
1714. Sir Samuel Stanier, or Stainer.
1715. Sir William Humphreys.

[1] Confined on a charge of treason, in being concerned in a tumult on the 26th of July.
[2] Imprisoned, deprived of his office, and fined 2000*l.*, for refusing to proclaim the act of parliament for abolishing kingly government.
[3] Sir William Prichard, who had been arrested during his year of office, brought his action the year after, against Thomas Papillon, for making his arrest, and detaining him in prison, and the defendant having proved no just or probable cause of action, sir William obtained a verdict, the jury giving him damages to the amount of 10,000*l.* — *Chron. Brit.*

1716. Sir Charles Peers.
1717. Sir James Bateman.
1718. Sir William Lewen.
1719. Sir John Ward.
1720. Sir George Thorold.
1721. Sir John Fryer.
1722. Sir William Stewart.
1723. Sir Gerard Conyers.
1724. Sir Peter Delme.
1725. Sir George Mertins, or Martyns.
1726. Sir Francis Forbes.
1727. Sir John Eyles.
1728. Sir Edward Beecher.
1729. Sir Robert Baylis.
1730. Sir Richard Brocas.
1731. Sir Humphrey Parsons.
1732. Sir Francis Child.
1733. John Barber.
1734. Sir William Billers.
1735. Sir Edward Bellamy.
1736. Sir John Williams.
1737. Sir John Thompson.
1738. Sir John Barnard.
1739. Micajah Perry.
1740. Sir John Salter.
1741. { Sir Humphrey Parsons: died in office. / Daniel Lambert.
1742. { Sir Robert Godschal: died. / George Heathcote.
1743. Robert Willimot, or Willmot.
1744. Sir Robert Westley.
1745. Sir Henry Marshall.
1746. Sir Richard Hoare.
1747. William Benn.
1748. Sir Robert Ladbroke.
1749. Sir William Calvert.
1750. { Sir Samuel Pennant: died in office. / John Blachford.
1751. Francis Cockayne.
1752. { Thomas Winterbottom: died in office. / Robert Alsop.
1753. Sir Crispe Gascoyne.
1754. { Edward Ironside: died in office. / Thomas Rawlinson.
1755. Stephen-Theodore Janssen.
1756. Slingsby Bethell.
1757. Marshe Dickinson.
1758. Sir Charles Asgill.
1759. Sir Richard Glyn, bart.
1760. Sir Thomas Chitty.
1761. Sir Matthew Blakiston.
1762. Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart.
1763. William Beckford.
1764. William Bridgen.
1765. Sir William Stephenson.
1766. George Nelson.
1767. Sir Robert Kite.
1768. Hon. Thomas Harley: son of Edward, third earl of Oxford.
1769. Samuel Turner.
1770. { William Beckford: died in office. / Barlow Trecothick.
1771. Brass Crosby.
[Committed to the Tower, March 27, by the house of commons.]
1772. William Nash.
1773. James Townshend.
1774. Frederick Bull.
1775. John Wilkes.
1776. John Sawbridge.
1777. Sir Thomas Halifax.
1778. Sir James Esdaile.
1779. Samuel Plumbe.
1780. Brackley Kennet.
1781. Sir Watkin Lewes.
1782. Sir William Plomer.
1783. Nathaniel Newnham.
1784. Robert Peckham.
1785. Richard Clark.
1786. Thomas Wright.
1787. Thomas Sainsbury.
1788. John Burnell.
1789. William Gill.
1790. William Pickett.
1791. John Boydell.
1792. John Hopkins.
1793. Sir James Sanderson.
1794. Paul le Mesurier.
1795. Thomas Skinner.
1796. William Curtis, afterwards sir William, bart.
1797. Sir Brook Watson, bart.
1798. Sir John-William Anderson, bart.
1799. Sir Richard Carr Glyn, bart.
1800. Harvey Christopher Coombe.
1801. Sir William Staines.
1802. Sir John Eamer.
1803. Charles Price, afterwards sir Charles, bart.
1804. John Perring.
1805. Peter Perchard.
1806. Sir James Shaw, bart
1807. Sir William Leighton.
1808. John Ainsley.
1809. Charles Flower, afterwards sir Charles, bart.
1810. Thomas Smith.
1811. Joshua-Jonathan Smith.
1812. Claudius Stephen Hunter, afterwards sir Claudius, bart.
1813. George Scholey.
1814. Sir William Domville, bart.[1]
1815. Samuel Birch.
1816. } Matthew Wood; two years.
1817. }
1818. Christopher Smith.
1819. John Atkins.
1820. George Brydges.
1821. John-Thomas Thorpe.
1822. Christopher Magnay.
1823. William Heygate, aft. sir William, bart.
1824. Robert Waithman.
1825. John Garratt.
1826. William Venables.
1827. Anthony Browne.
1828. Matthias Prime Lucas.
1829. William Thompson.
1830. John Crowder.
1831. } Sir John Key, bart.; two years.
1832. }
1833. Sir Peter Laurie, knt.
1834. Charles Farebrother.
1835. Henry Winchester.
1836. William Taylor Copeland.
1837. Thomas Kelly.
1838. Sir John Cowan, bart.
1839. Samuel Wilson.
1840. Sir Chapman Marshall, knt.

[1] Sir William Domville entertained as Lord Mayor, on June, 18, 1814, H. R. H. the prince regent of England, the emperor of Russia, the king of Prussia, and a great concourse of British and foreign princes and nobles, at a sumptuous banquet given in Guildhall.

1841. Thomas Johnson.
1842. John Pirie; created a baronet, in honour of the birth of the prince of Wales.
1843. John Humphrey.
1844. Sir William Magnay, bart.
1845. Michael Gibbs.
1846. John Johnson.
1847. Sir George Carroll, knt.
1848. John Kinnersley Hooper.
1849. Sir James Duke, bart.
1850. Thomas Farncomb.
1851. Rt. hon. John Musgrove. The PRESENT Lord Mayor of London.

*** The years mentioned in the preceding roll are the "*years of office*," those in which the Lord Mayors, respectively, SERVED. In the years preceding these dates, the lord mayors (on November 9) are inaugurated. We follow the historians of London, Stowe, Seymour, Noorthouck, and others, in this arrangement, which has also been adopted by Allen, whose work appeared as recently as 1828.

THE COMMON SERJEANT OF LONDON.

THE Common Serjeant is a legal officer of the corporation, and sits as a judge in the trial of criminal offences. He attends the lord mayor and court of aldermen on court days, and acts in council with them upon all occasions, within and without the precincts of the liberties of the city. It is also a part of his duty to attend the meetings of the liberty at large when assembled in the common hall. He also attends the court of aldermen and common council. Formerly, he had the care of the Orphans' Estates, taking care of them to the best of his judgment and their best advantage; but this portion of his duty is now become obsolete. — *Allen.*

COMMON SERJEANTS.

Common Serjeants, previous to the Revolution, who became Recorders.

1383. John Tremayne.
1422. Robert Danvers.
1453. Thomas Urswyke or Urswick.
1536. Robert Broke.
1675. Sir George Jeffreys; afterwards (1678) the celebrated judge Jeffreys.

Common Serjeants from the reign of CHARLES II.

1678. Henry Crispe.
1700. Duncan Dee.
1720. John Lingard.
1729. Thomas Garrard.
1758. Thomas Nugent.
1790. John Silvester: became recorder in 1803.
1803. Newman Knowlys: became recorder in 1822.
1822. Thomas Denman, afterwards lord chief justice of England, and lord Denman.
1830. Hon. Charles Ewan Law: recorder in 1833.
1833. John Mirehouse.
1850. Edward Bullock. The PRESENT Common Serjeant.

THE CHAMBERLAIN OF LONDON.

THIS is an officer of considerable trust, and although he is annually chosen on Michaelmas-day, yet he continues in office during life. As treasurer of the corporation, he has the receipt of all their rents and other revenues, and the payment of all salaries, charges, and other outgoings; as also the custody of all the accounts of that body, and keeps all the records concerning freemen. He holds the judicial power of admission to the freedom of the city. — *Allen.*

CHAMBERLAINS FROM THE REVOLUTION.

1688. Sir Peter Rich.
1689. Sir Leonard Robinson.
1696 Sir Thomas Cuddon.
1702. Sir William Fazakerley.
1718. Sir George Ludlam.
1727. Samuel Robinson.
1734. Sir William Bosworth.
1751. Sir Thomas Harrison.
1765. Sir Stephen-Theophilus Janssen, bart.
1776. Benjamin Hopkins.
1779. John Wilkes. [For this office Mr. Alderman Wilkes polled 2332 votes, against his competitor, Mr. James, who had only 370.]
1798. Richard Clarke.
1831. Sir James Shaw, bart.
1843. Sir William Heygate, bart.
1844. Anthony Brown. The PRESENT City Chamberlain.

In connexion with the Corporation of London are, besides the above high officers, the TOWN-CLERK (an appointment now (1850) held by Mr. Serjeant Merewether), COMMON PLEADERS, now Messrs. Archer Ryland, Henry Randell, and John Locke; a COMPTROLLER, now Mr. Saunders; and a CITY REMEMBRANCER, now Mr. Tyrrell, with, of course, numerous officers of inferior degree.

INDIA.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

ADMINISTRATORS.

(Appointed prior to the Regulation Act.)

	Appointed by the Court.	Assumption of government.	Time of quitting.
Alexander Dawson	Jan. 27, 1748	July 18, 1749	Jan. 5, 1752: dismissed by the court.
William Fytche	Jan. 8, 1752	July 6, 1752	Died Aug. 8, 1752.
Roger Drake, administrator, chosen on the spot.	Aug. 8, 1752: succeeded on the death of Mr. Fytche.	Aug. 10, 1752	Resigned June 21, 1758.
Messrs. Watts, Manningham, Becker, and Holwell.	Appointed by the court, *vice* Mr. Drake, to govern, each alternately four months. Nov. 11, 1757.	June 21, 1758	Agreed to call colonel Clive to the government.
Colonel Robert Clive, afterwards lord Clive.	Called to the government by Messrs. Watts, &c., and afterwards appointed by the court. March 25, 1758.	June 27, 1758	Resigned Jan. 24, 1760.
John Zephaniah Holwell.[1]	Succeeded on the resignation of colonel Clive. Jan. 24, 1760.	Jan. 28, 1760	Resigned on the arrival of Mr. Vansittart. July 27, 1760.
Henry Vansittart	Nov. 28, 1759	July 27, 1760	Resigned Nov. 26, 1764.
John Spencer	Succeeded on the resignation of Mr. Vansittart. Nov. 26, 1764.	Dec. 3, 1764	May 3, 1765; resigned on the arrival of lord Clive.
Lord Clive, late colonel Clive, *second time.*	June 1, 1764	May 3, 1765	Resigned Jan. 20, 1767.
Harry Verelst	On the resignation of lord Clive. Jan. 20, 1767.	Jan. 29, 1767	Resigned Dec. 16, 1769.
John Cartier	On the resignation of Mr. Verelst. Dec. 16, 1769.	Dec. 20, 1769	Ordered to quit the government in the last ship of the season after Mr. Hastings' arrival.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL.

(Since the Regulation Act passed in 1773.)

Warren Hastings, afterwards named in the act.	April 25, 1771	April 13, 1772. First council held Oct. 20, 1774.	Feb. 1, 1785.
John Macpherson, afterwards sir John.	Succeeded Mr. Hastings	Feb. 1, 1785	Feb. 12, 1786: resigned to lord Cornwallis.
Lord Macartney[2]	Appointed by the court to succeed Mr. Hastings. Feb. 17, 1785.	Declined the office.	

[1] Mr. Holwell was one of the 146 British gentlemen, merchants, and others, in the service of the East India Company, who were seized by order of the nabob, Surajah Dowlah, and thrust into a dungeon called the "Black-hole," in the fort of Calcutta, by his soldiers, on the fatal night of June 20, 1756, and was one of the very few who came forth alive. The soldiers saw that the place was too small for such a number, but were afraid to awaken the nabob, then asleep, for further orders. One hundred and twenty-three of the sufferers died before morning, having been suffocated by the heat, crushing, and stench of a dungeon only eighteen feet square. Calcutta was retaken next year, and the nabob was deposed and put to death by his successor.—*Holwell's India Tracts.*

[2] His lordship was advised of his appointment before he left India, but he declined it, and on his arrival at Deal, he addressed the court under date of Jan. 8, 1786, stating his reasons for not accepting the government, observing, also, that Mr. Macpherson had already succeeded to Mr. Hastings. Lord Macartney had been previously, as will be seen, governor of Madras.—*Official Records.*

	Appointed by the Court.	Assumption of government.	Time of quitting.
Lord Cornwallis; also commander-in-chief.	Feb. 24, 1786	Sept. 12, 1786	Resigned to sir John Shore. Oct. 28, 1793.
Major-general W. Medows.	April 28, 1790	Appointment approved of by Mr. Pitt.	But relinquished by general Medows.
Sir John Shore, afterwards lord Teignmouth.	Appointed April 11, 1786, to succeed to the next vacancy.		
The same	Appointed Sept. 19, 1792, to succeed lord Cornwallis.	Oct. 28, 1793	Resigned to sir Alured Clarke. March 12, 1798.
Lord (now marquess) Cornwallis, also commander-in-chief; *second time.*	Feb. 1, 1797	But did not proceed.	Relinquished the appointment. Aug. 2, 1797.
Sir Alured Clarke	Sept. 20, 1797	April 6, 1798	May 17, 1798: resigned to lord Mornington.
Lord Mornington, afterwards marquess Wellesley.	Oct. 4, 1797	May 17, 1798	July 30, 1805: resigned to marquess Cornwallis.
Marquess Cornwallis; *his third appointment.*	Jan. 9, 1805	July 30, 1805	Oct. 5, 1805: died on his way to the upper provinces.
Sir George Hilaro Barlow, bart.	Oct. 10, 1805: succeeded, provisionally, on lord Cornwallis' death.	Confirmed in the government by the court. Feb. 19, 1806.	Succeeded by lord Minto. July 31, 1807.
Lord Minto	July 9, 1806	July 31, 1807	Oct. 4, 1813: resigned on the arrival of lord Moira.
Earl of Moira, afterwards marquess of Hastings.	Nov. 18, 1812	Oct. 4, 1813	Jan. 9, 1823.
Hon. John Adam, as senior councillor.	Under act, 33 George III. cap. 52. Jan. 13, 1823.	Jan. 13, 1823	Aug. 1, 1823: resigned to lord Amherst.
Rt. hon. George Canning.[1]	March 27, 1822	Did not go out	Relinquished appointment. Sept. 16, 1822.
William, lord (afterwards earl) Amherst.	Oct. 23, 1822	Aug. 1, 1823	March 10, 1828.
Hon. William Butterworth Bayley.	Succeeded, provisionally, as senior councillor.	March 13, 1828	July 4, 1828.
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck.	July 18, 1827	July 4, 1828	*See below.*

*** By an act, passed August 28, 1833 (3rd and 4th William IV., cap. 85.), it was declared that the supreme direction and controul of the whole of the civil and military government of all the territories and revenues in India, should be vested in a governor-general and council, to be styled the governor-general of India in council. And it was further declared, that the personage who should be governor-general of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal[2] on the 22nd day of April 1834, should be the first governor-general of India, under said act.

Lord William Cavendish Bentinck.	Continued in the government. April 22, 1834.	First *Governor-General of India*, under the above act.	March 20, 1835.
Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, bart., afterwards lord Metcalfe.	Succeeded, provisionally	March 20, 1835	March 4, 1836.
William, lord Heytesbury, G. C. B.	Jan. 28, 1835	Did not proceed	Appointment vacated by the crown. May 5, 1835.

[1] Mr. Canning, on being appointed to the office of secretary of state for foreign affairs, Sept. 16, 1822, relinquished the rank of governor-general, by letter of that date; and his resignation was formally accepted by the court on the 18th, two days afterwards.—*Official Records.*

[2] The governor-general of Bengal, as head of the chief presidency, has been usually denominated "Governor-General," Madras, Bombay, &c., being subject to his supreme controul; but it was not until the passing of this comparatively recent act, that the "Governor-General of India," actually so constituted, existed as well in name, as in authority.

	Appointed by the Court.	Assumption of government.	Time of quitting.
George, lord Auckland, afterwards earl of Auckland.	Aug. 12, 1835	March 4, 1836	Feb. 28, 1842.
Edward, lord Ellenborough, now earl of Ellenborough.	Oct. 20, 1841	Feb. 28, 1842	Removed. June 15, 1844.
William Wilberforce Bird, member of the council.	Succeeded, provisionally, as next in rank in the council.	June 15, 1844	Resigned to sir Henry Hardinge. July 23, 1844.
Sir Henry Hardinge, now viscount Hardinge, G. C. B.	May 2, 1844	July 23, 1844	Jan. 12, 1848.
James-Andrew, earl (now marquess) of Dalhousie.	Aug. 4, 1847	Jan. 12, 1848	The PRESENT (1851) Governor-General.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

Commanders-in-chief.	Appointed.	Assumed the command.	Quitted command.
Lieut.-general John Clavering.	Feb. 7, 1774	Oct. 27, 1774	Aug. 30, 1777, when he died.
[On the death of gen. Clavering, the duties were carried on by the military board; but on Oct. 16, following, brigadier-general Giles Stibbert, provincial commander-in-chief, assumed the command of the army, which he held until the arrival of sir Eyre Coote.]			
Lieut.-general sir Eyre Coote.	April 17, 1777	March 25, 1779	April 27, 1783.
[Died April 30, 1783: brigadier-gen. Stibbert again assumed the chief command, and held it until lieut.-gen. Sloper arrived.]			
Lieut.-general Robert Sloper.	Oct. 27, 1784	July 21, 1785	Sept. 12, 1786.
Lord Cornwallis, governor-general.	April 11, 1786	Sept. 12, 1786	Oct. 28, 1793.
[Col. Mackenzie and col. Achmuty were appointed to the command-in-chief in the absence of lord Cornwallis, in the years 1790 and 1793.]			
Major-general sir Robert Abercromby.	Sept. 19, 1792	Oct. 28, 1793	April 30, 1797.
[Major-general Morgan held the chief command in the absence of gen. Abercromby.]			
Lieut.-general sir Alured Clarke.	Oct. 4, 1797	May 17, 1798	July 31, 1801.
[He had held the provincial command from April 30, 1797.]			
Lieut.-general Gerard Lake, afterwards lord Lake.	Aug. 13, 1800	July 31, 1801	July 30, 1805.
Marquess Cornwallis, *again*; governor-general.	March 20, 1805	July 30, 1805	Oct. 5, 1805.
[Died Oct. 5, 1805. Lord Lake held the provincial command in the absence of Lord Cornwallis.]			
Lieut.-general lord Lake	Feb. 19, 1806	Oct. 10, 1805	Oct. 17, 1807.
[Lord Lake held the command from the death of the marquess of Cornwallis, in his capacity of provincial commander-in-chief.]			
Lieut.-general sir George Hewett.	Dec. 23, 1806	Oct. 17, 1807	Dec. 18, 1811.
Lieut.-general sir George Nugent.	March 13, 1811	Jan. 14, 1812	Oct. 4, 1813.
[On the arrival of lord Moira, sir George Nugent assumed the provincial command, agreeably with the court's resolution of the 18th Nov. 1812.]			
General earl of Moira, afterwards marquess of Hastings, governor-general.	Nov. 18, 1812	Oct. 4, 1813	Jan. 13, 1823.
Lieut.-general Hon. sir Edward Paget, G. C. B.	June 2, 1822	Jan. 13, 1823	Oct. 7, 1825.
General lord Combermere, G. C. B., G. C. H.	Feb. 9, 1825	Oct. 7, 1825	Jan. 1, 1830.

Commanders-in-chief.	Appointed.	Assumed the command.	Quitted command.
Lieut.-general George, earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B.	Feb. 17, 1829	Jan. 1, 1830	Jan. 10, 1832.
Lieut.-general sir Edward Barnes, G. C. B.	Oct. 17, 1830	Jan. 10, 1832	Oct. 16, 1833.
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G. C. B., G. C. H., governor-general.	May 18, 1833	Oct. 16, 1833	*See below.*
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, governor-general, and commander-in-chief, G. C. B.	Re-appointed under a new commission, conformably with the act, 3d and 4th William IV. cap. 85.	April 22, 1834	Sept. 5, 1835.
General sir Henry Fane, G. C. B.	Feb. 4, 1835	Sept. 5, 1835	Dec. 7, 1839.
General sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B.	Aug. 14, 1839	Dec. 7, 1839	Aug. 11, 1843.
General sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., now viscount Gough.	- - - - - -	Aug. 11, 1843	Succeeded by sir Charles Napier, May 7, 1849.
General sir Charles Napier, G. C. B.	March 7, 1849	May 7, 1849	Dec. 6, 1850.
General sir William Maynard Gomm, K. C. B.	Sept. 18, 1850	Dec. 6, 1850	The PRESENT (1851) Commander-in-Chief.

PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

Commanders-in-chief.	Appointed.	Assumed command.
Lieut.-general Giles Stibbert	Sept. 26, 1776	Oct. 16, 1777.
[Lieut.-gen. Stibbert held the provincial command during the absence of sir Eyre Coote, at Madras, and continued to hold it after sir Eyre Coote's death, until the arrival of lieut.-gen. Sloper.]		
Colonel Mc.Kenzie	Dec. 6, 1790	Dec. 6, 1790.
[During the absence of lord Cornwallis.]		
Colonel Ahmuty	Aug. 15, 1793	Aug. 15, 1793.
[During the absence of lord Cornwallis.]		
Major-general sir Robert Abercromby	Sept. 19, 1792	Oct. 5, 1793.
[On Oct. 28, 1793, assumed the command of the army in India.]		
Major-general Morgan	Jan. 17, 1797	Jan. 17, 1797.
[During the absence of gen. Abercromby.]		
Lieut.-general sir Alured Clarke, K. B.	April 6, 1796	April 30, 1797.
[On May 17, 1798, sir Alured Clarke assumed the chief command in India.]		
Lieut.-general Gerard, lord Lake	April 11, 1805	July 30, 1805.
[On October 5, 1805, on the death of the marquess Cornwallis, lord Lake assumed the chief command in India.]		
Lieut.-general sir George Nugent	Nov. 18, 1812	Oct. 9, 1813.
[Pursuant to a resolution of the court, of Nov. 18, 1812, sir George Nugent, on the arrival of the earl of Moira, assumed this provincial command, and held it until Dec. 28, 1814; from which time the separate appointment of commander-in-chief of Bengal merged into the general appointment of commander-in-chief in India.]		

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF BENGAL.

(Instituted by act 13th George III., passed June 16, 1773; by which a Supreme Court was appointed to be held at Calcutta, the Judges to be nominated by the Crown.)

Charter of Justice.

1774. Sir Elijah Impey, knt.; first judge; appointed March 26.
1791. Sir Robert Chambers, knt.
1798. Sir John Anstruther, bart.; resigned in 1806.
1807. Sir Henry Russell, knt.; bart. in 1812.
1813. Sir Edward Hyde East, knt.; bart. in 1823.
1821. Sir Robert H. Blossett, knt.; died Feb. 1, 1823.

Charter of Justice.

1823. Sir Christopher Puller, knt.; died May 26, 1824.
1825. Sir Charles Grey, knt., Feb. 2.
1832. Sir William Oldnall Russell, knt.
1838. Sir Edward Ryan, knt.
1842. Sir Lawrence Peel, knt. The PRESENT (1851) Chief Justice.

*** There are two puisne justices.

Bishops of Calcutta.

(Pursuant to the act 53rd George III., cap. 155, passed July 21, 1813. By the act 3rd and 4th William IV., cap. 85, the bishop of Calcutta was declared to be the metropolitan of India.)

1814. Feb. 18. Rt. rev. Thomas Fanshawe Middleton; first bishop; assumed his charge, November following; died July 8, 1822.

1823. May 14. Rt. rev. Reginald Heber[1]; died at Trichinopoly, April 2, 1826.

1827. Apr. 26. Rt. rev. John Thomas James[2]; died 1829.

1829. — Rt. rev. John M. Turner; died in 1832.

1832. — Rt. rev. Daniel Wilson. The PRESENT (1851) Bishop of Calcutta.

PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

Governors.

(Since the passing of the act 24th George III., cap. 25, Aug. 13, 1784, by which was first instituted a Governor and Council at Madras.)

Governors.	Appointed.	Took their seats.
George, lord Macartney	Sept. 2, 1784	Feb. 12, 1785.
Alexander Davidson, councillor	Succeeded, provisionally	June 4, 1785.
Sir A. Campbell	March 9, 1785	April 6, 1786.
John Hollond, councillor	Succeeded, provisionally	Feb. 7, 1789.
E. J. Hollond, councillor	Succeeded, provisionally	Feb. 13, 1790.
Major-general William Medows	July 7, 1789	Feb. 20, 1790.
Sir Charles Oakeley, bart.	April 28, 1790	Aug. 1, 1792.
[He had previously held the office of governor, in the absence of general Medows, from October 15, 1790, to Dec. 21, 1791].		
Lord Hobart	Oct. 23, 1793	Sept. 7, 1794.
Major-general Harris, afterwards general lord Harris	Oct. 4, 1797	Feb. 21, 1798.
Edward, lord Clive, afterwards earl of Powis	Dec. 13, 1797	Sept. 5, 1799.
[His lordship quitted the government, Aug. 30, 1803. The governor-general, lord Mornington, held the office from Jan. 2, preceding.]		
Lord William Bentinck	Nov. 17, 1802	Aug. 30, 1803.
[Recalled by the court, April 7, 1807: quitted Sept. 11, following.]		
William Petrie, councillor	Succeeded, provisionally	Sept. 11, 1807.
Sir George Hilaro Barlow, bart.	May 13, 1807	Dec. 24, 1807.
Lieut.-general hon. John Abercromby	Nov. 20, 1812	May 21, 1813.
Rt. hon. Hugh Elliot	Dec. 3, 1813	Sept. 16, 1814.
Major-general sir Thomas Munro, bart., K.C.B.		June 10, 1820.
Henry Sullivan Græme	Provisionally	July 10, 1827.
[Took charge of the government on the death of sir Thomas Munro, which took place at Ghooty, July 6, preceding.]		
Rt. hon. Stephen Rumbold Lushington	Jan. 17, 1827	Oct. 18, 1827.
Lieut.-general Rt. hon. sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B.		Oct. 25, 1832.
Rt. hon. John, lord Elphinstone		March 4, 1837.
Lieut.-general George, marquess of Tweeddale, K.T.; commander-in-chief.	April 13, 1842	Sept. 24, 1842.
Major-general Rt. hon. sir Henry Pottinger, bart. G.C.B.	Aug. 4, 1847	April 7, 1848.
	The PRESENT (1851) Commander-in-Chief.	

[1] The learned, pious, and gifted prelate, so distinguished in literature, and revered for his goodness and virtues. His collection of ancient and modern history in relation to Scythia; his *Life of Jeremy Taylor*; his beautiful and classic *Poems*; and posthumous work, a *Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India*, evince his profound research, the exquisite refinement of his mind, and his devotion to his ministry. The first bishop of Calcutta, Dr. Middleton, was scarcely less distinguished as a scholar and divine.

[2] England, it has been said, has been supremely happy in the choice of her India bishops. They have all been men of the profoundest learning, the most varied talents, and, as prelates, of most exemplary piety. Dr. James succeeded bishop Heber at Calcutta. He had early been a traveller through the whole north of Europe, and visited various parts of Italy, previous to his taking holy orders, to study the works of art in that country, and to enrich his own by beautiful sketches and illustrations, engraved and coloured by himself. In 1827 he embarked for India, being one of the most gifted persons in every sense that had ever left his country on a sacred ministry. The insalubrity of the climate, however, and the fatigues of his episcopal duties, proved too much for his constitution, and he died in two years afterwards. His successor, the enlightened Dr. Turner, it will be seen, died also very early in his prelacy.

Commanders-in-Chief.

Commanders-in-chief.	Appointed.	Assumed command.
Lieut.-general Robert Sloper	Oct. 7, 1784	June 17, 1785.
[Assumed the chief command in India, July 21, 1785.]		
Lieut.-general sir John Dalling, bart.	Dec. 7, 1784	July 21, 1785.
Lieut.-general sir Archibald Campbell; governor	April 11, 1786	April 6, 1786.
Major-general sir William Medows; governor	July 7, 1789	Feb. 26, 1790.
[The command was held by the senior officer until general Medow's arrival.]		
Major-general sir Alured Clarke	April 28, 1795	Jan. 15, 1796.
[Proceeded to assume the command in Bengal, March 6, 1797; the command being held by the senior officer until his return.]		
Lieut.-general James Stuart	Dec. 10, 1800	Aug. 1, 1801.
Major-general sir John-Francis Cradock[1]	Dec. 21, 1803	Oct. 17, 1804.
Lieut.-general H. McDowall	May 29, 1807	Sept. 17, 1807.
Lieut.-general George Hewett, afterwards bart.	- -	April 10, 1810.
Major-general sir Samuel Auchmuty	Feb. 14, 1810	Sept. 27, 1810.
Lieut.-general Hon. John Abercromby	Feb. 12, 1812	May 21, 1813.
Lieut.-general sir Thomas Hislop	Dec. 3, 1813	May 25, 1814.
Lieut.-general sir Alexander Campbell, bart. K.C.B.	Dec. 6, 1820	June 15, 1821.
[Died Dec. 11, 1824: gen. Bowser, senior officer, then held the command.]		
Lieut.-general sir George Townshend Walker, G.C.B.	May 11, 1825	March 3, 1826.
Lieut.-general Hon. sir Robert-William O'Callaghan, K.C.B.	Oct. 17, 1830	May 11, 1831.
Lieut.-general sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B.	April 17, 1836	Oct. 11, 1836.
Lieut.-general sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B.	- -	Dec. 21, 1838.
[Took the office as commander-in-chief of the forces in India, Dec. 7, 1839.]		
Lieut.-general sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, K.C.B., K.C.H.	Sept. 18, 1839	Aug. 1, 1840.
Lieut.-general sir Hugh Gough, bart., G.C.B., now viscount Gough.	June 16, 1841.	
[Assumed office, commanding the expedition in China. Commander-in-chief of the forces in India, Aug 11, 1843.]		
Lieut.-general George, marquess of Tweeddale, K.T.; governor, and commander-in-chief.	April 20, 1842	Sept. 24, 1842.
Lieut.-general sir George-Henry-Frederick Berkeley, K.C.B.	Sept. 29, 1847. The PRESENT (1851) Commander-in-Chief.	March 13, 1848.

Chief Justices of Madras.

(Appointed under the act of parliament for the Administration of Justice in India.)

Charter of Justice.
1800. Dec. 26. Sir Thomas-A. Strange.
1815. Sept. 6. Sir John-H. Newbolt.
1820. May 17. Sir Edmund Stanley, knt.
1825. Jan. 28. Sir Ralph Palmer, knt.

Charter of Justice.
1835. July 1. Sir Robert Buckley Comyns, knt.
1842. Mar. 11. Sir Edward-J. Gambier, knt. The PRESENT (1851) Chief Justice.

*** There is one puisne justice.

Bishops of Madras.

(Appointed by the Crown, under the act 3rd and 4th William IV., cap. 85; passed Aug. 28, 1833.)

1835. Feb. 14. Right Rev. Daniel Corrie.
1837. — Right Rev. George Trevor Spencer.
1849. — Right Rev. Thomas Dealtry. The PRESENT (1851) Bishop of Madras.

[1] The distinguished general, sir John-Francis Cradock. He changed the name afterwards to Caradoc, his family being of ancient Welch origin, in descent from Caradoc, and the ancient princes of Wales. In September, 1831, general Caradoc was created baron Howden, of the United Kingdom, having previously (in October, 1819) been created a peer of Ireland, under the same title.

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

GOVERNORS.

(Since the act 24th George III., cap. 25; passed Aug. 13, 1784: instituting a Governor and Council for this Presidency.)

Governors.	Appointed.	Took their seats.
Rawson H. Boddam	Sept. 3, 1784	Jan. 6, 1785.
Andrew Ramsay	Sept. 10, 1784	Jan. 9, 1788.
Major-general William Medows	Sept. 5, 1787	Sept. 6, 1788.
Colonel Robert Abercromby	Aug. 5, 1789	Jan. 21, 1790.
[Quitted the presidency, Nov. 26, 1792, having been appointed (being at this time major-general) commander-in-chief in India.]		
George Dick, councillor	Provisionally	Nov. 26, 1792.
John Griffith, councillor	Provisionally	Nov. 9, 1795.
Jonathan Duncan	Nov. 12, 1794	Dec. 27, 1795.
[Died in the government, Aug. 11, 1811.]		
George Browne, councillor	Provisionally	Aug. 11, 1811.
Rt. hon. sir Evan Nepean, bart.	Jan. 7, 1812	Aug. 12, 1812.
Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone	Oct. 7, 1818	Nov. 1, 1819.
Major-general sir John Malcolm, G. C. B.	Jan. 17, 1827	Nov. 1, 1827.
Rt. hon. John, earl of Clare		March 21, 1831.
Rt. hon. sir Robert Grant, G. C. H.		March 17, 1835.
[Died at Dapouree, July 9, 1838.]		
James Farish, councillor	Provisionally	July 11, 1838.
Sir James Rivett Carnac, bart.		May 31, 1839.
[Resigned on account of ill health, April 27, 1841.]		
George-William Anderson, now sir George-William Anderson, K. C. B.		April 27, 1841.
Sir William Hay Macnaghten, bart.	July 28, 1841.	
[At the time of his appointment, sir William Macnaghten was resident at Cabool, where, on December 23, 1841, he was assassinated during a deliberation respecting the evacuation of the place.]		
Colonel sir George Arthur, bart.		June 9, 1842.
[Resigned, owing to ill health, Aug. 6, 1846.]		
Lestock Robert Reid, councillor	Provisionally	Aug. 6, 1846.
George Russell Clerk, now sir George Russell Clerk, K. C. B.	Nov. 11, 1846	Jan. 23, 1847.
Rt. hon. Lucius, viscount Falkland	Feb. 1, 1848	May 1, 1848. The PRESENT (1851) Governor.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

Commanders-in-chief.	Appointed.	Assumed command.
Brigadier-general Lawrence Nilson	March 31, 1784	Jan. 6, 1785.
Major-general William Medows, governor	Sept. 5, 1787	Sept. 6, 1788.
[Previously to the arrival of general Medows, Rawson H. Boddam, the governor, was invested with the command of the army.]		
Colonel Robert Abercromby, governor	Aug. 5, 1789	Jan. 21, 1790.
Major-general James Stuart	April 6, 1796	Jan. 17, 1797.
[On Jan. 22, 1801, he proceeded to take the command at Madras. Previously to the arrival of general Stuart, the command had been held by the senior officer.]		
Major-general Oliver Nicolls		Jan. 22, 1801.
Major-general Hon. John Abercromby	May 2, 1809	Nov. 28, 1809.
[On Oct. 10, 1812, proceeded to take the command of the forces at Madras. Previously to the arrival of gen. Abercromby, the command was held by the senior officer.]		
Major-general sir Thomas Hislop[1], bart.	Feb. 28, 1812.	
[This officer was captured on the voyage outwards; and upon being exchanged, he was appointed to the command at Madras.]		
Lieut.-general sir Miles Nightingall	Jan. 10, 1815	Feb. 24, 1816.

[1] Sir Thomas Hislop had embarked for India on board the *Java* frigate, which was attacked and taken by the United States' ship, *Constitution*, Dec. 29, 1812. He afterwards commanded the army in Madras.

Commanders-in-chief.	Appointed.	Assumed command.
Lieut.-general hon. sir Charles Colville	Nov. 4, 1818	Oct. 9, 1819.
Lieut.-general sir Thomas Bradford, K. C. B.	July 20, 1825	May 3, 1826.
Lieut.-general sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K. C. B.	May 17, 1829	Dec. 8, 1829.
[Gen. sir Thomas Beckwith died Jan. 15, 1831, when the command was assumed by the senior officer.]		
Lieut.-general sir Colin Halkett, K. C. B.	July 17, 1831	Jan. 21, 1832.
Lieut.-general sir John Keane, K. C. B., G. C. H., afterwards lord Keane, G. C. B.	Oct. 18, 1833	July 2, 1834.
Lieut.-general sir Thomas McMahon, bart., K. C. B.	Oct. 16, 1839	Feb 14, 1840.
Lieut.-general sir Willoughby Cotton, G. C. B.	Jan. 13, 1847	April 8, 1847.
Lieut.-general sir John Grey, K. C. B.	The PRESENT (1851) Commander-in-Chief.	Dec. 30, 1850.

RECORDERS OF BOMBAY.

1798. Feb. 20. Sir William Syer; died Oct. 7. 1802.
1803. June 7. Sir James Mackintosh.[1] Sir Alexander Anstruther; died July 16, 1819.
1819. Sir David Evans; died Dec. 5, 1821.
1822. Aug. 28. Sir Edward West; appointed chief justice of the new supreme court, in 1823.

SUPREME COURT OF BOMBAY.

1823. Dec. 8, Sir Edward West; chief justice.
1829. Apr. 4. Sir J. Dewar, knt.
1831. Apr. 11. Sir R. H. A. D. Compton, knt.
1839. Jan. 26. Sir J. W. Awdry, knt.
1840. Dec. 26. Sir Henry Roper, knt.
1846. Sept. 12. Sir David Pollock, knt.
1847. Sept. 18. Sir Thomas E. Perry, knt. The PRESENT Chief Justice.

*** There is one puisne judge.

BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

(*Appointed by the Crown under the act 3rd and 4th William IV., cap.* 85; *passed Aug.* 28, 1833.)

1837. Rt. Rev. Thomas Carr (previously archdeacon). The PRESENT (1851) Bishop of Bombay.

ADMIRALS AND COMMODORES,

Who have served on the EAST INDIA STATION *since the year* 1744.

1744. Commodore Curtis Barnett.
1746. Admiral Thomas Griffin.
1747. Admiral Hon. Edward Boscawen.
1750. Commodore William Lisle.
1754. Admiral Charles Watson.
1755. Admiral sir George Pocock.
1757. Admiral Charles Stevens.
1759. Admiral Samuel Cornish.
1769. Commodore sir John Lindsay.
1771. Admiral sir Robert Harland.
1773. Admiral sir Edward Hughes.
1776. Admiral hon. sir Edward Vernon.
1782. Admiral sir Hyde Parker,

[From the time he left England, in the *Cato*, 50, to assume the command, no account was ever received of him.]

1782. Commodore sir Richard Bickerton.
1784. Commodore Andrew Mitchell.
1785. Commodore Charles Hughes.
1787. Commodore hon. William Cornwallis.
1794. Admiral Peter Rainier.
1795. Admiral sir George Keith Elphinstone.
1796. Admiral Thomas Pringle.
1797. Admiral sir Hugh Cloberry Christian.
1800. Admiral John Blankett.
1804. Admiral sir Edward Pellew.
1805. Admiral sir Thomas Troubridge; lost in the *Blenheim*, 74, returning from this station.
1808. Admiral William O'Bryen Drury; died on the station, March, 1811.
1811. Admiral sir Samuel Hood; died on the station, Dec. 1814.
1812. Commodore William-Robert Broughton.
1814. Admiral sir George Burlton.
1815. Commodore George Sayer.
1816. Admiral sir Richard King, bart.

[1] The eminent British statesman, lawyer, senator, and historian. He rendered himself eminently conspicuous by his impartial and firm administration of justice in this presidency. On his return to England, he co-operated with the popular party; and during the Canning administration acted in concurrence with the premier, holding office for a short time, and retiring on the dissolution of that ministry. In 1830, he took office again under earl Grey, as a commissioner for the affairs of India. Died in 1832.

1819. Admiral hon. sir Henry Blackwood, bart.
1823. Commodore Charles Grant.
1824. The same.
1825. The same.
— Commodore sir James Brisbane.
— Admiral Joseph Bingham.
1826. Admiral William Hall Gage.
1827. The same.
1828. The same.
1829. Admiral sir Edward W. C. Rich Owen.
1830. The same.
1831. The same.
1832. Admiral sir John Gore.
1833. The same.
1834. The same.
— Admiral sir Thomas Bladen Capel.
1835. The same.
1836. The same.
1837. The same.
— Admiral sir Frederick-Lewis Maitland.
1838. The same.
1839. The same.
1840. The same.
— Admiral hon. George Elliot.
1841. The same.
— Admiral sir William Parker.
1842. The same.
— Admiral sir Thomas-John Cochrane.
1843. Admiral sir William Parker.
— Admiral sir Thomas-John Cochrane.
1844. Admiral sir William Parker.
— Admiral sir Thomas-John Cochrane.
— Commodore sir H. M. Blackwood, bart.
1845. Admiral sir Thomas-John Cochrane.
— Commodore sir H. M. Blackwood, bart.
1846. Admiral sir Thomas-John Cochrane.
— Admiral sir Samuel Hood Inglefield.
— Commodore sir H. M. Blackwood, bart.
1847. Admiral sir Thomas-John Cochrane.
— Admiral sir Samuel Hood Inglefield.
— Commodore sir H. M. Blackwood, bart.
— Commodore James Hanway Plumridge.
1848. Admiral sir Samuel Hood Inglefield; died on the station, Feb. 1848.
— Admiral sir Francis-Augustus Collier.
— Commodore James Hanway Plumridge.
1849. Admiral sir Francis-Augustus Collier; died on the station, Oct. 1849.
— Commodore James Hanway Plumridge.
1850. Admiral Charles-John Austen.
— Commodore James Hanway Plumridge.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Chairmen and Deputy-Chairmen.

(*Since the Regulation Act*, 1773.)

1773. *Chairman.* Henry Crabbe Boulton.
— *Deputy.* Edward Wheeler.
[On the death of Mr. Boulton, the court, on Oct. 12, appointed Edward Wheeler, chairman, and John Harrison, deputy.]
1774. *Chairman.* Edward Wheeler.
— *Deputy.* John Harrison.
1775. *Chairman.* John Harrison.
— *Deputy.* John Roberts.
1776. *Chairman.* John Roberts.
— *Deputy.* William James.
1777. *Chairman.* George Wombwell.
— *Deputy.* William Devaynes.
1778. *Chairman.* George Wombwell, afterwards sir George, bart.
— *Deputy.* William James, afterwards sir William, bart.
1779. *Chairman.* Sir William James, bart.
— *Deputy.* William Devaynes.
1780. *Chairman.* William Devaynes.
— *Deputy.* Laurence Sullivan.
1781. *Chairman.* Laurence Sullivan.
— *Deputy.* Sir William James, bart.
1782. *Chairman.* Robert Gregory.
— *Deputy.* Henry Fletcher, afterwards sir Henry, bart.
[Mr. Gregory being disqualified, the court, on July 31, appointed sir Henry Fletcher, chairman; and, the next day, Nathaniel Smith, deputy.]
1783. *Chairman.* Sir Henry Fletcher, bart.
— *Deputy.* Nathaniel Smith.
[Sir Henry Fletcher being disqualified, the court, on Nov. 26, appointed Nathaniel Smith, chairman; and, on the next day, William Devaynes, deputy.]
1784. *Chairman.* Nathaniel Smith.
— *Deputy.* William Devaynes.
1785. *Chairman.* William Devaynes.
— *Deputy.* Nathaniel Smith.
1786. *Chairman.* John Michie.
— *Deputy.* John Motteux.
1787. *Chairman.* John Motteux.
— *Deputy.* Nathaniel Smith.
1788. *Chairman.* Nathaniel Smith.
— *Deputy.* John Michie.
[William Devaynes, appointed Dec. 2, deputy-chairman, in the room of John Michie, deceased.]
1789. *Chairman.* William Devaynes.
— *Deputy.* Stephen Lushington.
1790. *Chairman.* Stephen Lushington, afterwards sir Stephen, bart.
— *Deputy.* William Devaynes.
1791. *Chairman.* John Smith Burges.
— *Deputy.* Francis Baring.
1792. *Chairman.* Francis Baring.
— *Deputy.* John Smith Burges.
1793. *Chairman.* William Devaynes.
— *Deputy.* Thomas Cheap.
1794. *Chairman.* William Devaynes.
— *Deputy.* John Hunter.
1795. *Chairman.* Sir Stephen Lushington, bart.
— *Deputy.* David Scott.
1796. *Chairman.* David Scott.
— *Deputy.* Hugh Inglis.
1797. *Chairman.* Hugh Inglis.
— *Deputy.* Jacob Bosanquet.
1798. *Chairman.* Jacob Bosanquet.
— *Deputy.* Sir Stephen Lushington, bart.
1799. *Chairman.* Sir Stephen Lushington, bart.
— *Deputy.* Hugh Inglis.
1800. *Chairman.* Hugh Inglis.
— *Deputy.* David Scott.
1801. *Chairman.* David Scott.
— *Deputy.* Charles Mills.

[Mr. Scott resigned the chair; and, on Sept. 2, the court appointed Charles Mills, chairman, and John Roberts, deputy.]

1802. *Chairman.* John Roberts.
— *Deputy.* Jacob Bosanquet.
1803. *Chairman.* Jacob Bosanquet.
— *Deputy.* John Roberts.
1804. *Chairman.* Hon. W. F. Elphinstone.
— *Deputy.* Charles Grant.
1805. *Chairman.* Charles Grant.
— *Deputy.* George Smith.
1806. *Chairman.* Hon. W. F. Elphinstone.
— *Deputy.* Edward Parry.
1807. *Chairman.* Edward Parry.
— *Deputy.* Charles Grant.
1808. *Chairman.* Edward Parry.
— *Deputy.* Charles Grant.
1809. *Chairman.* Charles Grant.
— *Deputy.* William Astell.
1810. *Chairman.* William Astell.
— *Deputy.* Jacob Bosanquet.
1811. *Chairman.* Jacob Bosanquet.
— *Deputy.* Sir Hugh Inglis, bart.
1812. *Chairman.* Sir Hugh Inglis, bart.
— *Deputy.* Robert Thornton.
1813. *Chairman.* Robert Thornton.
— *Deputy.* Hon. W. F. Elphinstone.
1814. *Chairman.* Hon. W. F. Elphinstone.
— *Deputy.* John Inglis.
1815. *Chairman.* Charles Grant.
— *Deputy.* Thomas Reid.
1816. *Chairman.* Thomas Reid.
— *Deputy.* John Bebb.
1817. *Chairman.* John Bebb.
— *Deputy.* James Pattison.
1818. *Chairman.* James Pattison.
— *Deputy.* Campbell Marjoribanks.
1819. *Chairman.* Campbell Marjoribanks.
— *Deputy.* G. A. Robinson.
1820. *Chairman.* G. A. Robinson.
— *Deputy.* Thomas Reid.
1821. *Chairman.* Thomas Reid.
— *Deputy.* James Pattison.
1822. *Chairman.* James Pattison.
— *Deputy.* William Wigram.
1823. *Chairman.* William Wigram.
— *Deputy.* William Astell.
1824. *Chairman.* William Astell.
— *Deputy.* Campbell Marjoribanks.
1825. *Chairman.* Campbell Marjoribanks.
— *Deputy.* Sir G. A. Robinson, bart.
1826. *Chairman.* Sir G. A. Robinson, bart.
— *Deputy.* Hon. Hugh Lindsay.
1827. *Chairman.* Hon. Hugh Lindsay.
— *Deputy.* James Pattison.
1828. *Chairman.* William Astell, M. P.
— *Deputy.* John Loch.
1829. *Chairman.* John Loch.
— *Deputy.* William Astell.
1830. *Chairman.* William Astell.
— *Deputy.* Robert Campbell.
1831. *Chairman.* Sir Robert Campbell, bart.
— *Deputy.* J. G. Ravenshaw.
1832. *Chairman.* J. G. Ravenshaw.
— *Deputy.* Campbell Marjoribanks.
1833. *Chairman.* Campbell Marjoribanks.
Deputy. William Wigram.
Chairman. John Loch.
Deputy. Henry St. George Tucker.
1834. *Chairman.* Henry St. George Tucker.
— *Deputy.* W. S. Clarke.
1835. *Chairman.* W. S. Clarke.
— *Deputy.* James R. Carnac.
1836. *Chairman.* Sir James R. Carnac, bart.
— *Deputy.* John Loch.
1837. *Chairman.* Sir James R. Carnac, *again.*
— *Deputy.* Sir James L. Lushington.
1838. *Chairman.* Sir James L. Lushington.
— *Deputy.* Richard Jenkins.
1839. *Chairman.* Sir Richard Jenkins, G. C. B.
— *Deputy.* William B. Bayley.
1840. *Chairman.* William B. Bayley.
— *Deputy.* George Lyall.
1841. *Chairman.* George Lyall.
— *Deputy.* Major-general sir James L. Lushington, G. C. B.
1842. *Chairman.* Major-general sir James L. Lushington, G. C. B. E. I. C.
— *Deputy.* John Cotton.
1843. *Chairman.* John Cotton.
— *Deputy.* John Shepherd.
1844. *Chairman.* John Shepherd.
— *Deputy.* Sir Henry Willock, K. S. S.
1845. *Chairman.* Sir Henry Willock.
— *Deputy.* James Weir Hogg, M. P.
1846. *Chairman.* James Weir Hogg, afterwards sir James, bart.
— *Deputy.* Henry St. George Tucker.
1847. *Chairman.* Henry St. George Tucker.
— *Deputy.* Lieut.-general sir James L. Lushington, G. C. B. E. I. C.
1848. *Chairman.* Lieut.-general sir James L. Lushington.
— *Deputy.* Major-general A. Galloway.
1849. *Chairman.* Major-general sir A. Galloway, K. C. B.
— *Deputy.* John Shepherd.
1850. *Chairman.* John Shepherd.
— *Deputy.* Sir James Weir Hogg, bart., M. P.
1851. *Chairman.* John Shepherd, *again.*
— *Deputy.* Sir James Weir Hogg, bart. M. P., *again.*

Governors of Ceylon.

(*Captured by the British*, 1796. *Ceded to England by the peace of Amiens*, 1801.)

Dates of Patents.
1798. Frederick North. March 26.
1805. Sir Thomas Maitland. Jan. 15.
1811. Lieut.-general sir R. Brownrigg. Oct. 4.
1820. Sir Edward Paget. Nov. 4.
1823. Sir Edward Barnes. April 22.
1831. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton. April 23.
1837. Rt. hon. James-Alexander Stewart Mackenzie. April 1.
1841. Sir Colin Campbell. Jan. 15.
— George, viscount Torrington. March 27.
1850. Sir George-William Anderson, knt., K. C. B. Sept. 24. The PRESENT (1851) Governor of Ceylon.

Governors of the Cape of Good Hope.

(From its first capture by the British in 1795.)

Dates of Patents.

1796. George, earl Macartney. Dec. 30.
1799. Sir George Yonge, bart. March 23.
1806. Dupre, earl of Caledon. July 10.
1811. Sir John-Francis Cradock (afterwards lord Howden). April 9.
1813. Lieut.-general lord Charles Somerset. Nov. 2.
1828. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, G. C. B. Mar. 20.
1833. Sir Benjamin D'Urban. Oct. 23.
1837. Sir George Napier. Nov. 4.
1843. Lieut.-general *sir* Peregrine *Maitland*, K. C. B. Dec. 19.
1846. Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., G. C. B. Oct. 1.
1847. Sir Henry-George Wakelyn Smith, bart., G. C. B., as administrator. Sept. 3.
— The same, as governor. Dec. 15. The PRESENT (1851) Governor at the Cape.

WEST INDIES, &c.

Governors and Governors-General of Jamaica.

1661. Thomas, lord Windsor.
1662. Sir Charles Lyttleton, knt.
1664. Colonel sir Thomas Lynch, knt., president.
— Sir Thomas Modyford, governor: removed.
1671. Sir Thomas Lynch, lieutenant-governor.
1675. Sir Henry Morgan, knt., lieutenant-governor.
— John, lord Vaughan, governor.
1678. Sir Henry Morgan, *again*, lieutenant-governor.
— Charles, earl of Carlisle, governor.
1680. Sir Henry Morgan, *again*, lieutenant-governor.
1682. Sir Thomas Lynch, governor.
1684. Colonel Hender Molesworth, lieutenant-governor.
1687. Christopher, duke of Albemarle, governor: died 1688.
1688. Sir Francis Watson, president.
1690. William, earl of Inchiquin, governor.
1692. John White, president.
— John Bourdon, president.
1693. Sir William Beeston, knt., lieutenant-governor.
1701. Major-general William Selwyn, governor.
— Peter Beckford, lieutenant-governor.
1702. Charles, earl of Peterborough: he did not come over; and in his absence.
— Major-general Thomas Handasyde acted as governor.
1711. Lord Archibald Hamilton, governor: recalled.
1714. Peter Heywood, governor.
1716. Thomas Pitt, governor.
1718. Sir Nicholas Lawes, knt., governor.
1722. Henry, duke of Portland, governor: died in the government, 1726.
1726. John Ayscough, president of the council.
1727. Major-general Robert Hunter, governor.
1734. John Ayscough, *again*, president.
1735. John Gregory, president.
— Henry Cunningham, governor: died; but president Gregory surrendered to
1736. Edward Trelawney, governor.
1752. Vice-admiral Charles Knowles (afterwards sir Charles Knowles, bart.), governor: resigned 1758.
1756. Henry Moore, lieutenant-governor.
1758. Brig.-general George Haldane, governor: died here.
1759. Henry Moore, *again*, lieutenant-governor.
— William-Henry Lyttelton (afterwards lord Westcote), governor.
1766. Roger Hope Elletson, lieutenant-governor.
1767. Sir William Trelawney, bart., captain R. N., governor: died Dec. 1772.
1773. Sir Basil Keith, knt., captain R. N. March 20: died Aug. 1777.
1777. Lieut.-general John Dalling, governor. Sept. 1.
1782. Major-general Archibald Campbell, governor.
1790. Thomas, earl of Effingham.
1794. Alexander, earl of Barcarres. Oct. 20.
1807. William, duke of Manchester. Nov. 18.
1828. Somerset, earl of Belmore. Nov. 19.
1832. Henry, earl of Mulgrave. April 27.
1834. Howe Peter, marquess of Sligo. Jan. 20.
1836. Major-general sir Lionel Smith. Oct. 29.
1839. Sir Charles-Theophilus Metcalfe, bart., afterwards lord Metcalfe. July 20.
1842. James, earl of Elgin and Kincardine. April 4.
1846. Rt. hon. sir Charles-Edward Grey, knt. Sept. 26.
No PRESENT (1851) Governor.

Governors of Barbadoes.

1650. Francis, lord Willoughby, of Parham.
1652. James Searle, } For the usurping
1660. Humphrey Walrond, } powers.
1662. Lord Willoughby, *again*.
1664. William, lord Willoughby, brother of the preceding: drowned.
1667. Sir Jonathan Atkins: recalled.
1680. Richard Dutton; in his absence,
— Edwin Stede, lieutenant-governor.
1689. James Kendal.
1694. Hon. Francis Russell: died in the government.
1696. Francis Bond, senior member of the council, presided.
1698. Hon. Ralph Grey, afterwards lord Grey.
1701. John Turner, senior member of council, presided.
1703. Sir Bevil Grenville, knt.: recalled, and died on his passage home.
1707. Mitford Crowe.

1711. Robert Lowther.
1714. William Sharp, senior member of council, presided.
1715. Robert Lowther, *again*.
1720. John Frere, senior member of council: surrendered to Samuel Cox.
— Richard, viscount Irwin: died before he could embark for his government.
1721. Samuel Cox, member of council.
— John, lord Belhaven: drowned on his passage out, near the Lizard Point.
1722. Henry Worsley.
1728. Edward Ashe.
1731. Samuel Berwick, senior member of council, presided: died 1732.
1732. James Dottin, senior member of council.
1733. Emmanuel, viscount Howe: died in the government.
1735. James Dottin, *again*.
1737. Sir Orlando Bridgeman, bart.
1739. Hon. Robert Byng.
1740. James Dottin, *again*.
1742. Sir Thomas Robinson, bart.
1747. Hon. Henry Grenville.
1753. Ralph Weekes, senior member of council.
1756. Charles Pinfold, LL. D.
1767. Charles Spry: died in the government.
1772. Hon. Edward Hay.
1780. Lieut.-general James Cunningham.
1782. David Parry: died in the government.
1794. George Poyntz Ricketts.
1800. Francis, lord Seaforth. Dec. 13.
1808. Sir George Beckwith. Nov. 24.
1817. Stapleton, lord Combermere. Feb. 14.
1821. Lieut.-general sir Henry Warde. March 2.
1828. Sir James Lyon. June 11.
1833. Sir Lionel Smith. Feb. 21.
1836. Colonel sir Evan John Murray MacGregor, bart. Nov. 7.
1841. Rt. hon. sir Charles-Edward Grey. Aug. 27.
1846. Lieut.-colonel Reid. Oct. 1.
1848. Lieut.-colonel sir William Macbean George Colebrooke. Aug. 12.

Governors of Bermuda.

* * Captain Moore.
1612. Daniel Tucker.
1619. Captain Butler.
* * * *
1698. Samuel Day.
1700. Captain Bennett.
1721. John Bruce Hope, afterwards lieutenant-general sir John Bruce Hope.
1727. Captain John Pitt.
1737. Alured Popple.
1745. William Popple.
1764. George James Bruere.
1781. William Browne, *vice* Bruere, deceased.
1790. Henry Hamilton, *vice* Browne.
1794. James Crawford.
1796. William Campbell. June 1

[The dates that follow are those of the respective patents.]

1797. George Beckwith, afterwards sir George. April 7.
1805. Francis Gore. Jan. 31.
1806. John Hodgson, brigadier-general. March 3.
1811. Sir James Cockburn. April 26.
1819. Lieut.-general sir William Lumley. July 1.
1825. Sir Hilgrove Turner. Sept. 15.
1831. Sir Stephen Remnant Chapman.
1839. Lieut.-colonel Reid. Feb. 8.
1846. Captain Charles Elliot, R. N. Oct. 1. The PRESENT (1851) Governor of Bermuda.

Governors of Newfoundland

(*From the accession of King George III.*)

[This island was ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713.]

1760. Captain James Webb.
1761. Admiral Thomas Graves.
1764. Admiral sir Hugh Palliser, bart. March 31.
1769. Hon. John Byron, governor and commander-in-chief. June 3.
1772. Molyneux, lord Shuldham, governor and commander-in-chief. March 10.
1775. Admiral Robert Duff. April 24.
1776. Admiral John Montagu. March 31.
1779. Admiral Richard Edwards. Feb. 19.
1782. Admiral John Campbell. March 24.
1786. Admiral John Elliot. March 25.
1789. Admiral Mark Milbanke. Sept. 21.
1792. Admiral sir Richard King, bart. July 7.
1794. Admiral sir James Wallace, knt.
1797. Admiral hon. William Waldegrave (afterwards lord Radstock).
1800. Admiral Charles Morice Pole.
1802. Admiral James Gambier, afterwards lord Gambier.

[The dates that follow are those of the patents of appointment.]

1804. Admiral sir Erasmus Gower. May 31.
1807. Admiral John Holloway. May 6.
1810. Admiral sir John-Thomas Duckworth, K. B. June 4.
1813. Admiral sir Richard Godwin Keats, C. B. March 18.
1816. Admiral Francis Pickmore. May 18.
1818. Sir Charles Hamilton, bart. June 1.
1825. Sir Thomas-John Cochrane. Aug. 20.
1834. Captain Prescott, R. N. Sept 29.
1841. Major-general sir John Harvey, K. C. B. July 20.
1847. Sir John Gaspard le Marchant. Feb. 6. The PRESENT (1851) Governor of Newfoundland.

Captains-General, Governors, &c., of Canada.

(From the cession of the colony to England by the French at the peace of 1763. *It had been previously* (1759) *conquered by the British.)*

1765. Lieut.-general hon. James Murray. Nov. 21.
1766. Paulus Æmilius Irving (president). June 30.
— Major-general Guy Carleton, lieutenant-governor. Sept. 24.
1770. Hector C. Cramahé (president). Aug. 9.
1774. Lieut.-general sir Guy Carleton. Oct. 11.
— Major-general James Johnstone, lieutenant-governor. Nov. 26.
1777. Lieut.-general Frederick Haldimand. April 21.
1786. Sir Guy Carleton. April 11. Created lord Dorchester, Aug. 21 following.

[The dates that follow are, in all cases, those of the patents.]

1796. Lieut.-general Prescott. Dec. 15.
1807. General sir James-Henry Craig. Aug. 29.
1811. Lieut.-general sir George Prevost, bart. Oct. 21.
1814. Lieut.-general sir Gordon Drummond. Dec. 28.
1816. Lieut.-general sir John Coape Sherbrook, G. C. B. Dec. 25.
1818. Charles, duke of Richmond, K. G. May 9.
1820. Lieut.-general George, earl of Dalhousie. April 13.
1828. Lieut.-general sir James Kempt, G. C. B. July 10.
1830. Lieut.-general lord Aylmer, K. C. B. Nov. 24.
1835. Archibald, earl of Gosford. July 1.
1838. John-George, earl of Durham. March 30.
— Lieut.-general sir John Colborne, G. C. B. Dec. 13.
1839. Rt. hon. Charles Powlett Thomson (afterwards lord Sydenham). Sept. 6. Died in the government in 1841.
1841. Rt. hon. sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B. Oct. 7.
1843. Rt. hon. sir Charles-Theophilus Metcalfe, bart., G. C. B. (afterwards lord Metcalfe). Feb. 24.
1846. Lieut.-general Charles Murray, earl Cathcart, K. C. B. March 16.
— James Bruce, earl of Elgin and Kincardine. Oct. 1. The PRESENT (1851) Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.

Governors of Gibraltar.

1704. Prince George of Hesse Darmstadt.
— Major-general Shrimpton, lieutenant-governor.
1706. Lieut.-general David, earl of Portmore, governor.
1706. Major-general Ramos,
1710. Colonel Roger Elliot,
1713. Colonel Ralph Congreve,
1716. Colonel Stanhope Cotton,
} Occasional commandants during the absence of the governor.
1720. Brig.-general Richard Kane,
1727. Brig.-general Jasper Clayton,
} Lieutenant-governors.
1730. Lieut.-general Joseph Sabine, governor.
1738. Lieut.-general Francis Columbine, governor.
1739. Lieut.-general William Hargrave, governor.
1749. Lieut.-general Humphrey Bland, governor.
— Colonel Lord George Beauclerk,
— Colonel hon. William Herbert,
} Occasional commandants in absence of the governor.
1752. Lieut.-general Thomas Fowke, governor.
1756. Lieut.-general James, lord Tyrawley, governor.
1756. Major-general William, earl of Panmure. Second in command.
1758. Major-general William, earl of Home, governor: died in 1761.
— Colonel William Tovey, commandant till the arrival of
1761. Major-general Parslow, commandant.
1762. Lieut.-general hon. Edward Cornwallis, governor.
— Major-general John Irwin, commandant in the absence of the governor.
1770. Major-general Robert Boyd, appointed lieutenant-governor. K. B. in 1784.
1776. Rt. hon. lieut.-general George-Augustus Elliot, governor, afterwards lord Heathfield, K. B.[1] Jan. 16.
1787. Major-general Charles O'Hara, lieutenant-governor.
1790. Lieut.-general sir Robert Lloyd, K.B., governor. Oct. 16.
— Major-general sir Henry Calder, bart., lieutenant-governor; same date.
1792. Major-general Charles O'Hara, lieutenant-governor. April 10.

[1] The defence of Gibraltar by general Elliot is one of the most extraordinary and most glorious upon record. This was during the memorable siege of the Spaniards and French, whose prodigious armaments (the greatest ever brought against a fortress) were wholly overthrown. The siege continued from July 1779 until February 1783; but the grand defeat of the united enemy, by a garrison of only 7000 British, occurred September 13, 1782. The French and Spanish armies amounted to 40,000 men, and were commanded in chief by the Duc de Crillon. All the French princes-royal were in the camp. 1000 pieces of artillery were brought to bear against the fortress, besides which, there were 47 sail of the line, all three-deckers; 10 great floating batteries, esteemed invincible, carrying 212 guns; innumerable frigates, xebeques, bomb-ketches, cutters, and gun and mortar boats; while small craft for disembarking the forces covered the bay. For weeks together, 6000 shells were daily thrown into the town; and on a single occasion, 8000 barrels of gunpowder were expended by the enemy. Yet in one night, their floating batteries were destroyed with red-hot balls, and their whole line of works annihilated by a sortie from the garrison, commanded by general Elliot. The enemy's loss in munitions of war, on this night alone, was estimated at upwards of 2,000,000*l.* sterling. The siege was afterwards changed into a close blockade; and the peace of Versailles, Jan. 20, 1783, put a final end to all hostilities.

1794. General sir Henry Clinton, K.B., governor. July 19.
1795. Lieut.-general Charles O'Hara, now made governor.
1796. Major-general sir Thomas Trigge, lieutenant-governor: afterwards governor.
1802. H. R. H. EDWARD, duke of KENT and STRATHERN, governor. March 24.
1804. Lieut.-general hon. Henry-Edward Fox, lieutenant-governor.
1810. Major-general (afterwards lieut.-general) Colin Campbell, lieutenant-governor. Aug. 16.
1814. Lieut.-general George Don[1] (afterwards general sir George Don), G. C. B., lieutenant-governor. Aug. 25.
1820. General John Pitt, earl of Chatham, K. G. March 5.
1825. General sir George Don, G. C. B., *again*, lieutenant-governor. June 8.
1831. Lieut.-general sir William Houston, G. C. B., lieutenant-governor. April 8.
1835. Major-general sir Alexander Woodford, K. C. B., lieutenant-governor. Feb. 28.
1836. Major-general sir Alexander Woodford, K. C. B., now governor-general. Sept. 1.
1843. General sir Robert-Thomas Wilson, knt., governor-general. Oct. 4.
1848. Major-general sir Robert-William Gardiner, K. C. B., governor-general. Nov. 21. The PRESENT (1851) Governor of Gibraltar.

GOVERNORS OF MALTA.

(*The island was guaranteed to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris, in* 1814.)

1813. Lieut.-general Thomas Maitland (*date of Gazette*). July 15.
1824. Francis, marquess of Hastings, K. G. (*date of patent*). May 6.
1826. Major-general Frederick Cavendish Ponsonby, lieutenant-governor (*patent*). Dec. 22.
1836. Major-general sir Henry-Frederick Bouverie, K. C. B. (*patent*). Oct. 1.
1843. Lieut.-general sir Patrick Stuart, K. C. B. (*patent*). June 14.
1847. Rt. hon. Richard More O'Ferrall (*patent*). Oct. 27. The PRESENT (1851) Governor of Malta.

LORDS HIGH COMMISSIONERS OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

(CORFU, CEPHALONIA, ZANTE, ST. MAURA, ITHACA, CERIGO, AND PAXO.)

(*These islands, called the* "REPUBLIC OF THE SEVEN ISLANDS," *were placed under the protection of Great Britain, by the congress of Vienna, in* 1815.)

Dates of Patents.

1816. Lieut.-general sir Thomas Maitland, G.C.B. May 7.
1824. Lieut.-general sir Frederick Adam, K. C. B. April 7.
1832. George, lord Nugent. Sept. 8.
1835. Lieut.-general sir Howard Douglas, bart. March 13.
1840. Rt. hon. James-Alexander Stewart Mackenzie. Dec. 2.
1843. Lieut.-general John Colborne, lord Seaton, G. C. B. Feb. 24.
1849. Henry-George Ward. May 2. The PRESENT (1851) Lord High Commissioner.

WEST INDIES, &c.

ADMIRALS AND COMMODORES ON THE JAMAICA STATION.

(*From the year* 1740.)

1740. Admiral hon. Edward Vernon.
1742. Admiral sir Charles Ogle, knt.
1743. Admiral Thomas Davers.
1746. Admiral Charles Knowles.
1749. Commodore hon. George Townshend.
1752. Admiral Thomas Cotes.
1760. Admiral Charles Holmes.
1762. Admiral sir George Pocock.
— Admiral hon. George-Augustus Keppel.
1763. Admiral sir William Burnaby.
1766. Admiral William Parry.
1769. Commodore Arthur Forrest.
1770. Commodore George Mackenzie.
1771. Admiral sir George Brydges Rodney.
1775. Admiral Clarke Gayton.
1778. Admiral sir Peter Parker.
1781. Admiral Thomas Graves.
— Commodore Walsingham.
1783. Admiral sir Joshua Rowley.
— Admiral James Gambier.
1785. Admiral Alexander Innes.
— Commodore John Pakenham.
1786. Commodore Alan Gardner.
1789. Admiral John Ford.
1795. Sir Hyde Parker, knt.
1797. Admiral Richard Rodney Bligh.
1800. Admiral lord Hugh Seymour.
1801. Admiral Montagu.
— Admiral sir Thomas Duckworth.
1802. Admiral George Campbell.
1804. Admiral James-Richard Dacres.
1808. Admiral Bartholomew-Samuel Rowley.
1811. Admiral Charles Stirling.
1813. Admiral William Brown.
1815. Admiral John Erskine Douglas.
1817. Sir Home Riggs Popham.

[1] On the death of the earl of Mulgrave, at the time governor of Scarborough, sir George Don was appointed to that command, but continued at Gibraltar. Sir George Don died January 1, 1832, having been in actual employment full sixty-two years, a duration of service, it is believed, without parallel in the British army.

1821. Sir Charles Rowley.
1823. Admiral sir Laurence-William Halsted.
1827. Admiral hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleeming.
1830. Admiral sir Edward Griffith Colpoys.
[From this period the Halifax and Newfoundland stations were amalgamated with Jamaica, forming only one station, and having but one commander-in-chief.]
1833. Admiral Rt. hon. sir George Cockburn.
1836. Admiral sir Peter Halkett.
1838. Admiral hon. sir Charles Paget.
1839. Admiral sir Thomas Harvey.
1841. Admiral sir Charles Adam.
1845. Commodore Alexander Renton Sharpe.
— Sir Francis-William Austin.
— Commodore Daniel King.
1847. Commodore George Lambert.
1848. Admiral Thomas, earl of Dundonald, G. C. B.
— Commodore Thomas Bennett.
1851. Admiral sir George Seymour, knt. G. C. B. G. C. H. The PRESENT Admiral.

*** The dates are those of the respective officers entering upon the station, on which they continued, in many cases for years subsequently, notwithstanding the appointment of other officers to the same station.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

1756. Admiral Thomas Frankland.
1758. Commodore John Moore.
1761. Commodore sir James Douglas.
1762. Admiral sir George Brydges Rodney, bart.
1763. Admiral Robert Swanton.
— Admiral Richard Tyrrell.
1766. Admiral Thomas Pye.
1769. Admiral Robert Man.
1772. Admiral William Parry.
1775. Admiral James Young.
1778. Admiral hon. Samuel Barrington.
1779. Admiral Hyde Parker.
— Admiral hon. John Byron.
1780. Admiral sir George Brydges Rodney, bart.
— Admiral sir John Lockhart Ross, bart.
— Admiral hon. Robert Digby.
— Commodore Sir Chaloner Ogle.
— Commodore William Hotham.
1781. Admiral sir Samuel Hood, bart.
— Admiral sir Francis-Samuel Drake, bart.
1782. Admiral Hugh Pigot.
— Commodore sir Edmund Affleck.
1783. Admiral sir Richard Hughes, bart.
1787. Commodore William Parker.
1790. Admiral sir John Laforey, bart.
1793. Admiral sir John Jervis.
1794. Admiral Charles Thompson.
1795. Admiral sir John Laforey, bart., *again.*
1796. Admiral sir Hood Cloberry Christian.
— Admiral Charles Morice Pole.
— Admiral John Harvey.
— Admiral Richard Rodney Bligh.
1799. Admiral lord Hugh Seymour.
1800. Admiral sir John-Thomas Duckworth.
1801. Admiral Thomas Totty.
1802. Commodore sir Samuel Hood.
— Commodore hon. Robert Stopford.
1805. Admiral hon. sir Alexander Forrester Inglis Cochrane.
1810. Admiral sir Francis Laforey, bart.
1814. Admiral sir Philip-Charles Durham.
1815. Admiral John Harvey, *again.*
1818. Admiral Donald Campbell.
1820. Admiral William-Charles Fahie.

*** *This station was abolished in* 1821, *when rear-admiral Fahie was appointed commander-in-chief on the North American station.*

NORTH AMERICA.

ADMIRALS AND COMMODORES ON THIS STATION.

1767. Commodore Samuel Hood.
1770. Commodore James Gambier.
1771. Admiral John Montagu.
1774. Admiral Samuel Graves.
1776. Admiral viscount Howe.
1779. Admiral hon. John Byron.
— Admiral Marriott Arbuthnot.
1780. Admiral Thomas Graves.
— Commodore sir Chaloner Ogle.
1781. Admiral Marriott Arbuthnot.
1782. Admiral hon. Robert Digby.
— Commodore sir Edmund Affleck, bart.
1783. Commodore sir Charles Douglas.
1784. Commodore Herbert Sawyer.
1787. Admiral Herbert Sawyer, *again.*
1789. Admiral sir Richard Hughes, bart.
1794. Admiral George Murray.
1797. Commodore H. Mowatt.
— Admiral George Vandeput.
1800. Admiral sir William Parker, bart.
1802. Admiral sir Andrew Mitchell, knt. K. B.
1806. Admiral hon. George Cranfield Berkeley.
1808. Admiral sir John Borlase Warren, bart.
1810. Admiral Herbert Sawyer, *again.*
1813. Admiral sir John Borlase Warren, bart., *again.*
— Admiral George Cockburn.
— Commodore hon. Henry Hotham.
1814. Admiral hon sir Alexander Forrester Inglis Cochrane.
— Admiral Edward Griffith.
— Admiral sir Edward Codrington.
— Admiral sir Pultenay Malcolm.
1815. Admiral John Erskine Douglas.
1816. Admiral sir David Milne.
1819. Admiral Edward Griffith, *again.*
1821. Admiral William-Charles Fahie.

*** *This station was annexed, in* 1823, *to the West India (Jamaica) station. It is now called the West Indies, Halifax, and North America station.*

NEWFOUNDLAND STATION.

1764. Commodore Hugh Palliser, to 1765.
1767. Commodore Hugh Palliser, *again*.
1772. Commodore Molyneux Shuldham.
1776. Admiral John Montagu.
1779. Admiral Richard Edwards.
1782. Admiral John Campbell.
1784. Commodore John Elliot, afterwards
1787. Admiral John Elliot.
1789. Admiral Mark Milbanke.
1792. Admiral sir Richard King, bart.
1795. Admiral sir James Wallace.
1797. Admiral hon. William Waldegrave.
1800. Admiral Charles Morice Pole.
1802. Admiral James Gambier.
1804. Admiral sir Erasmus Gower.
1807. Admiral John Halkoway.
1810. Admiral sir John-Thomas Duckworth.
1813. Admiral sir Richard Godwin Keats.
1816. Admiral Francis Pickmore.
1818. Admiral sir Charles Hamilton, bart., until 1824. *See next station.*

HALIFAX AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

1824. Admiral Willoughby Thomas Lake.
1827. Admiral sir Charles Ogle, bart., until 1830.

*** *This station was abolished in* 1830.

MEDITERRANEAN.

1767. Commodore Richard Spry.
1769. Admiral hon. Charles Proby.
1771. Admiral Peter Dennis.
1774. Admiral Robert Man.
1778. Admiral Robert Duff.
1779. Commodore George Johnstone.
1780. Commodore John Elliot.
1783. Commodore sir John Lindsay.
1784. Commodore Phillips Cosby.
1789. Admiral Joseph Peyton.
1792. Admiral Samuel Cranston Goodall.
1793. Admiral Samuel, lord Hood. *Toulon.*
— Admiral sir Hyde Parker.
— Admiral William Hotham.
— Admiral Phillips Cosby, *again*.
— Admiral John Gell.
1794. Commodore Robert Linzee.
1795. Admiral sir John Jervis: continued in 1797, as earl St. Vincent. *Cape St. Vincent.*
— Admiral Robert Man.
1796. Admiral hon. William Waldegrave.
— Admiral sir Charles Thompson, bart.
1797. Admiral sir Horatio Nelson. *Nile*, 1798.
— Admiral sir William Parker, bart.
— Admiral sir John Orde, bart.
1798. Admiral Thomas Lenox Frederick.
— Admiral sir Roger Curtis.
1799. Admiral George, lord Keith.
— Commodore John-Thomas Duckworth.
1800. Admiral sir John Borlase Warren, bart.
— Admiral sir Richard Bickerton, bart.
1801. Admiral sir James Saumarez. *Algesiras.*
1803. Admiral sir Horatio, lord Nelson, K. B. until 1805. *Trafalgar.*
1804. Admiral George Campbell.
1805. Admiral George Murray.
— Admiral Cuthbert, lord Collingwood, until 1810.[1]
— Admiral William, earl of Northesk.
— Admiral sir Thomas Louis.
— Admiral sir John-Thomas Duckworth.
1806. Admiral sir William Sidney Smith.
1806. Admiral John Child Purvis.
1807. Admiral Edward Thornbrough.
— Admiral George Martin.
1808. Admiral sir Richard-John Strachan, bart.
— Admiral Philip-Charles Durham.
1809. Admiral sir Samuel Hood, bart.
1810. Admiral sir Charles Cotton, bart.
— Admiral Francis Pickmore.
— Admiral sir Richard Godwin Keats, bart.
— Admiral Thomas-Francis Fremantle.
— Admiral Charles Boyle.
1811. Commodore Charles Vinicombe Penrose.
— Admiral sir Edward Pellew, bart.
1812. Admiral Israel Pellew.
— Admiral Benjamin Hallowell.
1813. Admiral sir William Sidney Smith, *again*.
— Admiral sir Richard King, bart.
— Admiral John Laugharne.
— Admiral Francis Pickmore, *again*.
1814. Admiral sir John Gore.
— Admiral sir Israel Pellew, *again*.
— Admiral Edward, lord Exmouth.
— Admiral sir Charles Vinicombe Penrose, *again*.
1816. Admiral Edward, lord Exmouth. *Algiers.*
1819. Admiral sir Thomas-Francis Fremantle, *again*.
1821. Admiral sir Graham Moore.
1823. Admiral sir Harry Burrard Neale, bart.
1826. Admiral sir Edward Codrington. *Navarino*, 1827.
1828. Admiral sir Pultenay Malcolm.
1831. Admiral hon. sir Henry Hotham.
1833. Admiral sir Pultenay Malcolm, *again*.
1834. Admiral sir Josias Rowley, bart.
1837. Admiral sir Robert Stopford. *Acre and coast of Syria*, 1840.
1841. Admiral sir John Acworth Ommanney.
— Admiral sir Francis Mason.
1842. Admiral sir Edward-William Campbell Rich Owen.
1845. Admiral sir William Parker, bart. The PRESENT (1850) admiral.

[1] This great admiral was second in command at the glorious battle of Trafalgar, and continued the fight after Nelson fell. Lord Collingwood died in this command, while cruizing off Minorca in the *Ville de Paris*, March 7, 1810. His remains were brought to England, and deposited in St. Paul's, near those of his noble friend Nelson.

ADMIRALS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(From the Restoration to the present time.)

*** THE DATES REFER TO THE TIME WHEN THE OFFICERS WERE RESPECTIVELY PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF REAR-ADMIRAL.

GEORGE MONK, afterwards duke of Albemarle: he was the happy means of restoring the king to his dominions; was commander-in-chief of the fleet, and fought many battles with the Dutch.

PRINCE RUPERT, duke of Cumberland, nephew to the king: acted as an admiral against the Dutch, and behaved with great bravery.

Sir JOHN LAWSON, knt.: died of the wounds he received in a sea-fight with the Dutch, off Lowestoff, in 1665.

EDWARD, earl of SANDWICH: fought gallantly against the Dutch; he was killed in the obstinate battle of Southwold Bay, May 28, 1672.

Sir Richard Stayner, knt.

1661.

Sir ROBERT HOLMES: destroyed the Dutch magazines in the island of Vlie, and a large fleet of merchant-ships, and burnt some ships of war.

Sir Thomas Allen, knt.: took part of the Dutch Smyrna fleet, killed Van Brakett, there commodore, and drove the remainder into Cadiz; contributed greatly towards defeating the Dutch off the North Foreland, July 25, 1666.

Sir William Penn: first captain of the fleet under the duke of York.

1665.

ROBERT SAMPSON: killed in the sea-fight with the Dutch off Lowestoff.

Sir Thomas Tyddiman, knt., attacked the Dutch fleet in the port of Bergen, in Norway, and was repulsed.

Sir George Ayscue, knt., admiral of the white: had his flag on board of the *Royal Prince*, then the finest ship in the world; fought with great bravery in the sea-fight off the coast of Sussex, June 1, 1666; his ship being disabled, ran on the Galloper sand-bank, and was burnt, and he and crew were made prisoners.

Sir William Berkeley, knt., vice-admiral of the white: killed in the above sea-fight, June 1, 1666.

Sir Joseph Jordan, knt.: behaved with great bravery in many sea-fights, particularly in the battle of Solebay, May 9, 1672.

Sir Christopher Mimms, knt.: killed in the great sea-fight, June 1, 1666.

Sir John Herman, knt.: commanded in the West Indies; defeated and destroyed a superior fleet of the Dutch and French, and burnt the French admiral's ship, 1667.

Sir Jeremiah Smith, knt.: fought with great bravery in the sea-fights against the Dutch.

1666.

Sir EDWARD SPRAGGS, knt.: chastised the Algerines in 1670; drowned in a sea-fight off the coast of Holland, Aug. 11, 1673.

Sir William Jennings, knt.: second in command to sir Robert Holmes at the attack on the island of Vlie: went with king James to France.

Robert Utber (Uthurt?) died in 1699.

Sir John Kempthorne: knighted for burning an Algerine fleet; behaved with great bravery in several sea-fights in the Dutch wars.

1670.

THOMAS, earl of OSSORY, son to the duke of Ormond: distinguished himself in a sea-fight off the coast of Holland, May 19, 1673, and in another, Aug. 11, same year.

Sir Fretcheville Holles, knt., rear-admiral: killed on board the *Cambridge*, in the battle of Solebay, May 1672.

Sir John Chicheley, knt.: was a commissioner for the office of master of the ordnance. Lord of the admiralty in 1682.

1675.

Sir JOHN NARBOROUGH, knt.: chastised the piratical states of Barbary, and obliged them to sue for peace.

1683.

GEORGE, lord DARTMOUTH: captain of the *Royal Catharine* in 1672, and commanded the king's fleet in 1688; was prevented, by contrary winds, from attacking the prince of Orange's fleet. After the revolution, was committed prisoner to the Tower, where he died.

William Davies.

Sir John Berry: knighted by Charles II. for his bravery on board the *Resolution*, in 1672. Was an admiral at La Hogue, where he behaved with great courage.

Sir Roger Strickland, knt.: in 1688, the sailors refused to serve under his command, he being a papist, and had nearly thrown his priests overboard.

1688.

ARTHUR HERBERT, afterwards earl of Torrington: dismissed the service by king James; commanded the Dutch fleet that conveyed the prince of Orange to England in 1688; lost the king's favour after the battle off Beachy Head.

Sir Richard Haddock, knt.: comptroller of the navy: died in 1714.

John, lord Berkeley of Stratton: died in 1697.

Henry Killigrew: was an admiral at the battle of La Hogue; a lord of the admiralty, 1693.

1690.

EDWARD RUSSELL, afterwards earl of Orford, &c.: defeated the French fleet under M. de Tourville, off Cape La Hogue; was long first lord of the admiralty.

Sir Cloudesley Shovel: knighted by king William for his bravery in the battle of Bantry Bay, when captain of the *Edgar*; was rear-admiral of England, commander in chief of the fleet, and a lord of the admiralty. He commanded at the siege of Toulon, in 1707; and on his return from that expedition in the *Association*, struck on the Bishop-and-Clerks rocks, Scilly, and was lost, October 27, 1707.

Sir Ralph Delaval, knt.: an admiral at the battle off La Hogue; and a lord of the admiralty, 1698.

Sir John Ashby: knighted by king William for his bravery in the *Defiance*, at the battle of Bantry Bay; was an admiral at the battle off La Hogue.

Sir George Rooke: knighted by king William, and by queen Anne was made vice-admiral of England, and admiral of the fleet. He commanded the fleet against Cadiz, took Vigo, and destroyed the galleons, 1702; commanded the fleet at the taking of Gibraltar, 1704; and the beating of the compte de Thoulouse off Malaga, the same year. Was a lord of the admiralty in 1702: died in 1709.

1691.

Richard Carter: killed at the battle off La Hogue, May 19, 1692.

Matthew Aylmer, afterwards lord Aylmer, in Ireland: a lord of the admiralty, and rear-admiral of Great Britain: died in 1720.

Sir David Mitchell, knt.: died in 1710.

1692.

Sir Francis Wheeler, knt.: drowned in 1694, in the *Sussex*, going to the Mediterranean; only two men saved.

Hon. Edward Nevill, brother to lord Abergavenny.

1693.

Sir Thomas Hopson: knighted by queen Anne for his intrepidity at Vigo, 1702: died in 1717.

1694.

John Benbow: died in Oct. 1702, at Jamaica, of the wounds he received in an engagement with M. du Casse, in the West Indies, off the high land of St. Martha[1], Aug. 19, 1702.

Peregrine, marquess of Carmarthen, afterwards duke of Leeds: commanded the fleet, or expedition, against Brest.

George Meeze.

1698.

Sir John Munden: knighted by Charles II. for retaking the island of St. Helena.

1701.

George Churchill: brother to the duke of Marlborough; also a lord of the admiralty.

Sir Stafford Fairborne: knighted for his bravery in the battle off Malaga; was one of the council to prince George of Denmark.

1702.

John Graydon: dismissed the service for misconduct in the West Indies.

Sir William Whestone: knighted by queen Anne: dismissed in 1706.

1703.

Sir John Leake, knt.: was captain of the *Eagle* in the battle off La Hogue. In 1704 he was knighted by the lord high admiral; and same year sent to the Mediterranean, and had his share in the taking of Gibraltar, and the sea-fight off Malaga. He relieved Gibraltar when besieged; destroyed great part of M. Pointis's squadron; and performed other important services in these seas. He was rear-admiral of Great Britain, and made commissioner of the admiralty. From both he was removed, and had a pension of 600*l.* a year: died in 1720.

Sir George Byng, knt., afterwards viscount Torrington: on every service he was employed in he displayed great courage and conduct. He totally defeated the Spanish fleet of 27 sail, off Messina, in Sicily, in 1718; and on his return was raised to the peerage. He was rear-admiral of Great Britain, and first lord of the admiralty.

Sir Thomas Dilkes, knt.: died in 1707.

Basil Beaumont: drowned in the great storm of 1704, on board the *Mary*, in the Downs.

Sir James Wishart: knighted by queen Anne: dismissed in 1715.

1705.

Sir John Jennings: knighted by queen Anne for his bravery in the battle off Malaga, 1704; was entrusted with several important commands, in which he acquitted himself with great honour; was rear-admiral of Great Britain in 1732: died in 1745.

Charles, earl of Peterborough and Monmouth: was likewise captain-general of the land forces in Spain, and general of the marines.

Sir Edward Whitaker: knighted by queen Anne: dismissed in 1715.

1706.

Sir John Norris, knt.: served long, and with great reputation; knighted by queen Anne; commanded the fleet in the Baltic; and was employed in a public character to the Czar: a lord of the admiralty, and admiral of the fleet: died in 1749.

1707.

James, viscount Dursley, afterwards earl of Berkeley: served with great honour to himself, and service to his country, for many years.

[1] In the engagement the other ships of admiral Benbow's squadron, falling astern, left this brave commander alone to maintain the unequal battle. In this situation a chain-shot shattered his leg; yet he would not be removed from the quarter-deck, but continued fighting till the morning, when the French sheered off. He died in October following, of his wounds, at Jamaica, where, soon after his arrival, he received a letter from the French admiral, of which the following is a literal translation:—

"*Carthagena*, August 22, 1702.

"Sir, — I had little hopes on Monday last, but to have supped in your cabin; yet it pleased God to order it otherwise. I am thankful for it. As for those cowardly captains who deserted you, hang them up, for by G—d they deserve it.

Du Casse."

Two of these unworthy cowards, captains Kirby and Wade, were shot on their arrival at Plymouth, having been previously tried by a court-martial.

Was vice-admiral of Great Britain, and first lord of the admiralty: died in 1736.

1708.

JOHN BAKER: died in 1716.

James Littleton: died in 1722.

Sir Charles Wager, knt.: knighted by queen Anne for his gallant behaviour in the West Indies, in attacking, taking one, and destroying some rich galleons; he was treasurer of the navy, and first lord of the admiralty: died in 1743.

1710.

Sir HOVENDEN WALKER: knighted by queen Anne in 1711; commanded the sea-forces in the expedition against Quebec; on his return, his ship, the *Edgar*, of 76 guns, blew up at Spithead, and all on board perished: the officers were mostly on shore. He was dismissed in 1715: died in 1725.

Sir Thomas Hardy: knighted by queen Anne for his bravery at Vigo: died in 1732.

1718.

CHARLES CORNEWALL: died in this year.

George Delaval: killed by a fall from his horse in 1723.

James Mighells: resigned, to be a commissioner of the navy.

1722.

FRANCIS HOSIER: died in 1727, on board the *Breda*, off Vera Cruz, of a broken heart.

1723.

Sir GEORGE WALTON: knighted for his gallant behaviour, while captain of the *Canterbury*, in a battle off Messina.[1] Resigned on a pension of 600*l.* a year.

Charles Strickland: died in 1724.

1727.

SALMON MAURICE: resigned in 1734, on a pension: died in 1741.

Robert Hughes: died in 1728.

Edward Hopson: died in 1728, on board the *Leopard*, under his command, off the Grand Baru, West Indies.

Philip Cavendish: became a lord of the admiralty: died in 1743.

Sir John Balchan, knt.: after a long and meritorious service, he was lost in the *Victory*, in a violent storm, near the race of Alderney, Oct. 8, 1744: the whole crew, consisting of 1000 men, perished.

Edward St. Looe: died at his command in the West Indies in 1729.

Hon. Charles Stewart, son to viscount Mountjoy: lost an arm whilst a captain: died in 1740.

Thomas Matthews: after a long and distinguished service, was dismissed by the sentence of a court-martial, for misconduct (while commander-in-chief of the fleet in the Mediterranean) in an attack on the combined fleets of France and Spain, off Toulon, in Feb. 1744: died in 1748.

Sir George Saunders, knt.: was sir George Byng's captain in the battle off Messina; knighted in 1720; made a commissioner of the navy: died in 1734.

1734.

NICHOLAS HADDOCK: died in 1746.

Sir Tancred Robinson, bart.: resigned in 1741: died in 1754.

George, lord Forbes, afterwards earl of Granard: quitted the service; made governor of the Leeward islands: died in 1765.

John Hagar: resigned in 1748.

1739.

EDWARD VERNON: did great service in the West Indies by taking Porto Bello, Chagre, &c.; but, by his disagreement with the commander of the land forces, the expedition against Carthagena failed. He commanded in the Downs in 1745; and next year was dismissed the service by his majesty's command, for writing two pamphlets, by which the secretary of state's and secretary of the admiralty's letters were made known: died in 1757.

1740.

Sir CHALONER OGLE: knighted for taking Roberts, the pirate, on the coast of Africa, in 1722; made admiral of the fleet; died in 1751.

1743.

JAMES STEWART: appointed admiral of the fleet in 1751; died in 1757.

Richard Lestock: suspended in his command in the Mediterranean by admiral Matthews for misconduct; but was tried and acquitted.

Sir Charles Hardy: knighted in 1742; a lord of the admiralty: died in 1744.

Thomas Davers: died in his command in the West Indies in 1747.

Hon. George Clinton, son to the earl of Lincoln: made governor of New York in 1742: died in 1761.

Sir William Rowley, K.B.: distinguished himself greatly in the sea-fight off Toulon, in Feb. 1744; a lord of the admiralty in 1751; admiral of the fleet 1762: died in 1768.

1744.

WILLIAM MARTIN: died in 1756.

Isaac Townshend: commanded at the Leeward islands, and drove a French fleet ashore on Martinique in 1746; governor of Greenwich hospital: died in 1765.

Henry Medley: died in Vado bay, on board the *Russell*, in 1746, while commanding in the Mediterranean.

Lord Vere Beauclerk, afterwards Lord Vere: a lord of the admiralty; quitted the service: died in 1781.

George Anson, afterwards lord Anson: went to the South seas as commodore, where he performed great services, and captured the celebrated galleon. In May 1747 he took six French ships of war, and was raised to the peerage same year. This illustrious seaman made the well-known voyage round the world.

[1] The letter he sent to sir George Byng, after performing this service, is justly considered as a curiosity.

"*Canterbury, off Syracuse*, August 16, 1718.

"SIR,—We have taken and destroyed all the Spanish ships and vessels which were upon the coast. The number as per margin. And I am, &c.

G. WALTON."

He was first lord of the admiralty in 1751, and admiral of the fleet in 1761: died in 1762.

Perry Mayne: died in 1761.

1745.

Sir PETER WARREN, K. B.: took Louisburg, while commodore, in 1745; distinguished himself greatly in the sea-fight off Cape Finisterre, in May 1747: died in 1752.

Hon. John Byng: shot by the sentence of a court-martial, on board the *Monarch*, at Portsmouth, March 14, 1757, *for an error in judgment* (for they acquitted him of cowardice or disaffection) in an engagement with the enemy off Minorca [1], May 20, 1756.

Henry Osborne: behaved with great bravery in many actions; took commodore M. du Quesne in the *Foudroyant*, in 1758; vice-admiral of Great Britain in 1763: died in 1771.

Hon. Fitzroy Henry Lee, son to the earl of Lichfield: died in 1752.

Thomas Smith: called by the seamen, "*Tom of Ten Thousand;*" when a lieutenant, was broke, on a complaint of the French ambassador, for obliging a French ship of war to lower her topsails to his ship at Spithead; but by the king's order was the next day made a captain: died in 1762.

Thomas Griffin: broke for misconduct, while he commanded in the East Indies; restored again: died in 1771.

1747.

Sir EDWARD HAWKE, K. B., afterwards lord Hawke: greatly distinguished himself in the *Berwick*, in the sea-fight off Toulon, in Feb. 1744, by taking the *Podor* of 60 guns. In Oct. 1747, he captured six large French ships of war; in 1758, drove seven French ships of the line ashore at the mouth of the Charente; and in Nov. 1759, defeated the French fleet under M. Conflans. In 1766 was made first lord of the admiralty; resigned 1771: died in 1781.

William Chambers: died in 1753.

Sir Charles Knowles, bart.: commanded at Jamaica in 1747, and beat the Spanish fleet, under admiral Reggio, near the Havannah, in 1748. Rear-admiral of England in 1765. Went into the Russian service, but returned again: died in 1777.

Hon. John Forbes: displayed great courage on many occasions; was several years a lord of the admiralty; made general of marines in 1762; and admiral of the fleet in 1781.

Hon. Edward Boscawen, son of viscount Falmouth: greatly distinguished himself in the *Namur*, in May 1747, in which action he was wounded; commanded in the North American sea in 1755, and took two French ships of the line; commanded, in 1758, the fleet at the taking of Louisburg, where the French navy sustained a severe blow; and in 1759 defeated the French fleet under Mons. de la Clue, off Cape Lagos, taking three, and destroying two French ships of the line. In 1760 he was made general of marines; and was a lord of the admiralty from 1751 to his death in 1761.

Robert Mitchell: died before 1758.

Charles Watson: having greatly signalised himself as a captain, was, in 1754, sent to the East Indies; he destroyed Angria, the pirate, retook Calcutta, captured Chandernagore, &c.: died in 1757.

1755.

TEMPLE WEST: a lord of the admiralty: died in 1757.

Sir George Pocock, K. B.: commanded the fleet in the East Indies from 1757 to 1760; during which time he vanquished the enemy in three different engagements with an inferior force; commanded the fleet in the West Indies in 1762, and aided in the capture of the Havannah; resigned in 1766: died in 1792.

Hon. George Townshend: commanded at Jamaica in 1755: died in 1769.

Savage Mostyn: a comptroller of the navy in 1749: died in 1757.

Francis Holburne: a lord of the admiralty; governor of Greenwich hospital: died in 1771.

1756.

HENRY HARRISON: behaved with great bravery in the *Monmouth*, in May and Oct. 1747: died in 1759.

Thomas Cotes: behaved most gallantly while captain of the *Edinburgh* in 1747; commanded at Jamaica from 1757 to 1760: died in 1767.

Sir Thomas Frankland, bart.: died Nov. 1784.

Lord Harry Poulett, afterwards duke of Bolton.

Henry Norris.

Thomas Broderick: going to the Mediterranean in the *Prince George* of 90 guns, she took fire and was burnt, and most of the crew were drowned; the admiral was taken up by a merchant-ship's boat. He behaved gallantly under admiral Boscawen off Cape Lagos in July 1759: died of a cancer in his face, Jan. 1769.

Sir Charles Hardy, knt.: governor of New York in 1756; went with lord Loudoun against Louisburg in 1757; against the same place with admiral Boscawen in 1758; and served under admiral Hawke the next year. Commanded the grand fleet in 1779: died in 1780.

George, earl of Northesk: fought bravely in the East Indies while captain of the *Preston* in 1746: died Jan. 1792.

Sir Charles Saunders, K. B.: was one of lord Anson's lieutenants; fought gallantly while in the *Yarmouth* in May and Oct. 1747; and commanded the fleet in the expedition against Quebec in 1759. Made lieutenant-general of marines in 1760; a lord of the admiralty in 1765; and first lord of the admiralty in 1766: died Dec. 1775.

[1] Though Voltaire affects to be witty upon the fate of this unfortunate officer, observing that he was shot "*pour encourager les autres*," the nation has long been satisfied that his life was sacrificed to the political fervour of the times. The following inscription to his memory is in the church of South-Hill, Bedfordshire, the seat of the Torrington family: —

TO THE PERPETUAL DISGRACE OF PUBLIC JUSTICE,
THE HONOURABLE JOHN BYNG FELL A MARTYR TO
POLITICAL PERSECUTION, MARCH 14, 1757;
WHEN BRAVERY AND LOYALTY WERE INSUFFICIENT SECURITIES
FOR THE LIFE AND HONOUR OF
A NAVAL OFFICER.

The ministry of the day took advantage of the admiral's unpopularity, and though the court which condemned him recommended him to mercy, they suffered the sentence to be carried into effect.

1758.

Sir THOMAS PYE: knighted by the king at Portsmouth in 1773; made a lieutenant-general of marines in 1781: died March 1785.

Charles Stevens: went out commodore to the East Indies, where he fought with great bravery under admiral Pocock; commanded the fleet at the taking of Pondicherry in Jan. 1761: died in 1761.

Philip Durell: commodore to Louisburg in 1758, and to Quebec in 1759: died at his command at Halifax, Sept. 1766.

Charles Holmes: fought many gallant battles before he was promoted to a flag. In 1758 he forced the French and Austrian garrison to abandon the city of Embden; was at Quebec in 1759; sent to command at Jamaica in 1760; and died there in 1761.

Sir Samuel Cornish, bart.: commanded the fleet at the reduction of Manilla in 1762: died in 1770.

Sir Francis Geary, bart.: had the command of the grand fleet in 1780: died in 1796.

1759.

SMITH CALLIS: made a post-captain, and had a gold medal given him by George II. for burning five Spanish galleys in the port of Tropez: died in 1761.

Sir George Brydges Rodney: behaved with great bravery in the *Eagle* in Oct. 1747; bombarded Havre de Grace in 1759; commanded the fleet at the capture of Martinico, Grenada, &c., in 1762; sent to command at Jamaica in 1770, and at the Leeward islands in 1780: on his way out he captured the Caracca fleet, not one escaping; a few days afterwards he defeated the Spanish admiral, Langara, made him prisoner, and took, destroyed, and dispersed his fleet. Relieved Gibraltar; and proceeded to the West Indies, where he fought several desperate battles with the French. Captured St. Eustatia, and all the Dutch islands, in 1781. Came home, and was sent out to the West Indies again in 1782; and on the 12th of April in that year he defeated a large fleet of French ships of war, making the compte de Grasse the commander, prisoner. For this he was raised to the peerage, and made vice-admiral of Great Britain; and, in 1783, got a pension of 2000*l.* a-year: died in 1792.

1761.

H. R. H. Prince EDWARD-AUGUSTUS, duke of YORK: was a midshipman at the taking of Cherbourg, and the defeat at St. Cas in 1758. Made captain of the *Phœnix* of 44 guns, June 14, 1759; rear-admiral of the blue, April 8, 1761; vice of the blue in 1762. He died at Monaco, in Italy, Sept. 14, 1767.

1762.

Sir WILLIAM BURNABY, knt. and bart.: commanded at Jamaica in 1771: died in 1776.

James Young: destroyed some French ships at Newfoundland, when he commanded the *Kinsale* of 40 guns, and had a broad pendant in the glorious battle off Belleisle, Nov. 20, 1759: died Jan. 1789.

Sir Piercy Brett, knt.: one of lord Anson's lieutenants; he greatly distinguished himself, when captain of the *Lion*, in 1745: was a lord of the admiralty: died in 1781.

Sir John Moore, K.B. and bart.: commanded the fleet at the taking of Guadaloupe in 1759: died in 1779.

Richard Tyrrell: behaved gallantly, when captain of the *Buckingham* of 70 guns, in an action with a French ship of 74 guns, and two large frigates, in the West Indies, in 1758, in which he was badly wounded in the right hand; he commanded in the West Indies in 1763: died, on his passage home, in 1765.

Alexander Colville, lord Colville: retook Newfoundland in 1762: died in 1779.

Sir James Douglas: knighted for bringing home the news of the surrender of Quebec in 1759; commanded the fleet at the Leeward islands in 1761; had a broad pendant at the siege of Martinico in 1762; and was created a baronet in June 1786: died the next year.

Sir John Bentley: knighted for his bravery in the *Warspite*, off Cape Lagos, in 1759: died in 1770.

William Gordon: died in 1768.

George Edgcumbe, lord Edgcumbe, afterwards viscount Mount Edgcumbe and Valletort: displayed great courage when in command of the *Lancaster*, in May 1756; and was sent home with the news of the surrender of Cape Breton in 1758: died in 1785.

Robert Swanton: commodore at the taking of Martinico, &c., in 1762: died Aug. 1765.

Samuel Graves: commanded the fleet in North America in 1775: died in 1787.

William Parry: commanded at Jamaica in 1767: died April 1779.

Hon. Augustus Keppel, afterwards viscount Keppel: a midshipman at the taking of Paita, where he was slightly wounded; was commodore on the coast of Africa; in January 1759 took Goree; and behaved with great courage in the *Torbay*, in the sea-fight off Belleisle, Nov. 20, 1759. In 1761 he commanded the fleet at the siege of Belleisle; in 1762 went out commodore under sir George Pocock to the Havannah; and commanded the grand fleet in 1778. Was accused by vice-admiral sir Hugh Palliser, of misconduct in a sea-fight off Ushant on the 27th of July 1778, for which he was tried, and honourably acquitted; he even got the thanks of the lords and commons. In 1782 he was made first lord of the admiralty, and soon after raised to the peerage: died Oct. 1786.

1764.

JOHN AMHERST: died Feb. 1778.

H. R. H. Henry, duke of Cumberland and Strathern: died in 1790.

1770.

Sir PETER DENNIS, bart.: one of lord Anson's lieutenants; greatly distinguished himself in May 1747, in the *Centurion*. He took the *Raisonable* of 64 guns, in 1758, in the *Dorsetshire*; and in the same ship began the battle off Belleisle, Nov. 20, 1759: died in 1778.

Robert Hughes: one of lord Anson's lieutenants: died in 1774.

Matthew Buckle: took the *Glorioso* in 1747; was captain of the *Namur* in the battles off Cape Lagos in July, and off Belleisle in Nov. 1759: died July 1784.

Robert Mann: a lord of the admiralty: died in 1783.

Clerk Gayton: behaved with great resolution in

the *St. George* of 90 guns, at the attack of Basse-Terre, Guadaloupe, in Jan. 1759: died in 1785.

John Barker: died in 1777.

Sir Richard Spry, knt.: died Dec. 1775.

Lucius O'Brien: behaved with great gallantry while in command of the *Colchester* in 1756, and of the *Essex*, in the battle off Belleisle, Nov. 20, 1759: died in 1771.

John Montagu: died in Sept. 1795.

Hon. Thomas Craven, brother to lord Craven: died in 1772.

Sir Robert Harland, bart.: commanded the fleet in the East Indies in 1771, &c.; a lord of the admiralty: died in 1784.

James Sayer: behaved with great resolution at the attack on the island of Goree, when he commanded the *Nassau*, in 1759: died in 1777.

Richard Howe, viscount and earl Howe: displayed great courage in the *Dunkirk* at the taking of the *Alcide* in 1755; and captured the island of Chausey in 1756. In 1757, while commanding the *Magnanime*, greatly distinguished himself in attacking the fort on the isle of Aix. In 1758 was commodore on the coast of France; burnt the ships at St. Malo; and took and destroyed Cherbourg. In 1759 he commanded the *Magnanime*, and had a great share of the glory gained on November 20, that year. In 1762 he was the duke of York's captain; and in 1776 had the command of the fleet in North America. In 1782 he relieved Gibraltar in the face of 50 sail of the line; and afterwards repulsed the combined fleets. In December 1783 he was appointed first lord of the admiralty, which office he resigned in 1788, when he was created earl Howe. On the 1st June 1794 he defeated the French fleet under Villaret Joyeuse, sinking one, and taking six ships of the line: for this glorious victory he obtained the garter: died Aug. 5, 1799.

1775.

Washington Shirley, earl Ferrers: died Oct. 1778.

Hugh Pigot: commanded the fleet in the West Indies at the end of 1782; a lord of the admiralty: died in 1793.

Molineux Shuldham, afterwards lord Shuldham: commanded in North America in 1776; the same year made a peer of Ireland: died in 1798.

Sir Joseph Knight: knighted by the king at Portsmouth in 1773: died in 1775.

John Vaughan: died Nov. 1789.

John Lloyd: commanded a small squadron in Quiberon bay in 1759, and was very active in distressing the enemy: died in 1778.

Robert Duff: commanded at Gibraltar in 1779: died June 1787.

John Reynolds: died in 1788.

Sir Hugh Palliser, bart.: was third in command of the grand fleet in 1778; tried for misconduct, and acquitted. Was lieutenant-general of marines, and a lord of the admiralty, which office he resigned in 1779; and in 1780 was appointed a governor of Greenwich hospital: died in 1796.

Hon. John Byron: commanded in North America and the West Indies in 1778 and 1779; and fought a bloody battle with a greatly superior French ship, off the island of Grenada: died in 1786.

Augustus John Hervey, earl of Bristol: distinguished himself greatly when commanding the *Dragon* of 74 guns, at the siege of Belleisle, Martinico, and the Havannah: died in 1779.

1777.

George Mackenzie: in the expedition under sir George Pocock against the Havannah, his ship, the *Defiance*, captured two Spanish frigates: died in 1780.

Matthew Barton: died in 1795.

Sir Peter Parker, knt. and bart.: commodore in America, where he distinguished himself by his attack on Fort Sullivan, and the taking of Rhode Island; sent to command at Jamaica in 1779; was port-admiral at Portsmouth during the mutiny at Spithead in 1797; made admiral of the fleet, Sept. 16, 1799: died Dec. 1811, aged 95 years.

1778.

Hon. Samuel Barrington: sent to command in the West Indies; repulsed the French at St. Lucia in 1779, although their force was more than ten times his own; and in the same year was wounded in a sea-fight off the Grenades; made lieutenant-general of marines in 1786: died in 1800.

Marriot Arbuthnot: commanded in North America in 1780 and 1781: died in 1793.

Robert Rodham: made post for his gallant behaviour while he commanded a sloop of war on the coast of Spain; bravely defended the *Greenwich* of 50 guns for many hours against a French squadron of five ships of the line and three frigates, but was at length obliged to yield to so great a superiority. An admiral of the red: died in 1808.

George Darby, rear-admiral of Great Britain: relieved Gibraltar in 1781; was made a lord of the admiralty same year: died Feb. 1790.

John Campbell: governor of Newfoundland from 1782 to 1784: died in 1791.

Christopher Hill: died in 1778 of a fall from his horse.

James Gambier: commanded in North America in 1778; commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station: died in 1788.

William Lloyd: died July 1796.

Francis-William Drake: died Nov. 1788.

Sir Edward Hughes, K. B.: commanded in the East Indies from 1778 to 1783, and fought with invincible valour five bloody battles with the French in the Indian seas: died in 1795.

Sir Hyde Parker, bart.: commanded, in 1780, the fleet in the West Indies, where he distinguished himself very much. On August 7, 1781, fought a superior Dutch fleet off the Dogger Bank, and forced them to retire into port. In 1782 was appointed to command the fleet in the East Indies, and hoisted his flag on board the *Cato* of 50 guns; but from the time he left England, no account was ever received of him, his crew, or ship.

1779.

John Evans: took St. Pierre and Miguelon in 1778: died in 1796.

Mark Milbanke: served at the relief of Gibraltar, as vice-admiral, in 1782: died in 1804.

Nicholas Vincent: died an admiral of the red, April 1809.

John Storr: took the *Orphee* of 64 guns, and in the action lost the calf of one of his legs: died in 1783.

Sir Edward Vernon, knt.: commanded the fleet at the taking of Pondicherry in 1778: died in 1794.

Sir Joshua Rowley, bart.: showed many proofs of courage and conduct during his long services; was created a baronet in 1786: died in 1790.

Richard Edwards: commanded at Newfoundland in 1779, 1780, and 1781: died in 1794.

Thomas, lord Graves: commanded the fleet in North America in 1780 and 1781, and repulsed a much superior fleet off the Chesapeak; led the van in the *Royal Sovereign* in the memorable battle of the 1st of June 1794, when he was badly wounded. Created lord Graves for his gallant services: died Feb. 1802.

Hon. Robert Digby: commanded the fleet in North America, 1782: died an admiral of the red, Feb. 1814.

Sir John Lockhart Ross, bart.: his services while captain of the *Tartar*, will always make a conspicuous figure in our naval annals. Assisted in relieving Gibraltar in 1780 and 1781: died in 1790.

1780.

CHARLES WEBBER: died in 1783.

William Langdon: behaved with great bravery when captain of the *Edinburgh*, in an action off Cape François, Oct. 1757: died in 1785.

Benjamin Marlow: shared in the encounter between sir Edward Vernon and the French squadron under M. de Tronjolly, in the East Indies, in 1778: died in 1794.

Alexander Hood, afterwards lord and viscount Bridport: served, as rear-admiral, under lord Howe, at the relief of Gibraltar in 1782, and shared, as vice-admiral, in the glorious battle of the 1st of June 1794; gained a signal victory over twelve sail of the line and eleven frigates, French, off Port L'Orient, June 23, 1795; three sail of the line were taken, though protected by the land. Became vice-admiral of Great Britain, and general of marines: died May 1814.

Sir Chaloner Ogle, bart.: created a baronet for his eminent services: died senior admiral of the British navy, Aug. 1816, aged 89.

Sir Samuel Hood, bart., afterwards lord and viscount Hood: had the honour of being introduced by lord Anson to George III. for his bravery when a captain in taking the *Bellona* frigate. Raised to the peerage for his gallant services, as an admiral, in the West Indies, in the engagement with the French fleet under the count de Grasse, who was defeated by lord Rodney, April 1782. Signalised himself by the capture of Toulon in 1793, and, afterwards, of Corsica: died an admiral of the red, Jan. 1816, aged 92.

Matthew Moore: behaved bravely whilst captain of the *Adventure*: died in 1787.

Sir Richard Hughes, bart.: served as a rear-admiral, under lord Howe, at the relief of Gibraltar; whence he was detached to command in the Leeward islands' station, where his services were many and eminent: died an admiral of the red, Jan. 1812.

Richard Kempenfelt: distinguished himself in the East Indies, while captain of admiral Stevens's ship, in the bloody battles fought there in 1758 and 1759; as also at the taking of Manilla. In December 1780 he commanded twelve sail of the line, and, by his superior skill, cut off twelve sail of French ships, escorted by twenty-two sail of the line. Unfortunately lost his life, by his ship the *Royal George* oversetting at Spithead, June 28, 1782.

1784.

Sir EDMUND AFFLECK, bart.: made a baronet for his gallant behaviour in the West Indies, on April 12, 1782: died Nov. 1789.

Sept. **14, 1787.**

JOHN ELLIOT: took a French fleet of frigates, commanded by the famous M. Thurot; and has, on many occasions, greatly distinguished himself in the navy: died an admiral of the red, in 1809.

William Hotham, afterwards lord Hotham: behaved most gallantly as commodore in America and the West Indies; and in 1782 at the relief of Gibraltar. Brilliant engagement with fifteen French sail of the line and three frigates off Genoa, March 14, 1795, when two ships, the *Ca-Ira* of 80 guns, and *Censeur* of 74, were taken. Raised to the peerage in 1797: died an admiral of the red, May 1813.

Sir John Lindsay, K. B.: knighted for his gallant behaviour at the siege of Havannah, and made a K. B. whilst commodore in the East Indies: died in June 1788.

Joseph Peyton: was admiral's first captain, in the fleet under admiral Darby, at the relief of Gibraltar, in 1781: died in 1804.

John Carter Allen: was made post-captain for a very gallant action with a French privateer of superior force to the sloop he commanded: died Oct. 1800.

Sir Charles Middleton, bart., afterwards lord Barham: when in command of a 20-gun ship in the West Indies, took and destroyed so many French privateers, and afforded such protection to the trade, that the Assembly of Barbadoes voted him their thanks, and a gold-hilted sword. A lord of the admiralty in 1794: died an admiral of the red, June 1813.

Sir John Laforey, bart.: greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Louisburg in 1758, by boarding and taking the French ship *Prudent* of 74 guns; took (in conjunction with major-general Cuyler) the island of Tobago, 1793. Resident commissioner at Plymouth in 1784: died June 1796.

John Dalrymple: distinguished himself when captain of the *Solebay*, and when he commanded the *Union* in 1782: died Aug. 1798.

Herbert Sawyer: when captain of the *Active*, took the *Hermione* Spanish register-ship, and distinguished himself when captain of the *Boyne* at St. Lucia in 1779: died June 1798.

Sir Richard King, bart.: distinguished himself while a commodore in the East. Indies, on which station he continued during the whole of the war, and was engaged in all the actions with the French squadron commanded by M. de Suffrein: had the command in the Downs in 1790, and Newfoundland in 1792: died Nov. 1806.

Jonathan Faulknor: son of the gallant captain Faulknor, who lost his life in the *Victory* in 1744: died June 1795.

Philip Affleck: behaved with great courage in many severe engagements, when captain of the *Triumph:* died in Dec. 1799.

Sir Richard Bickerton, bart.: behaved very gallantly when captain of the *Glasgow;* steered his majesty's barge at the grand naval review at Portsmouth in 1773, for which he was knighted; created a baronet in 1778; went commodore of a squadron to the East Indies in 1782, and joined sir Edward Hughes in time to share in the encounter with M. de Suffrein. Commodore on the Leeward islands' station in 1783; and, in 1790, hoisted his flag on board the *Impregnable* in the Channel fleet: died Feb. 1792.

Hon. John Leveson Gower: signalised himself in command of the *Quebec,* and later of the *Valiant;* also as captain of Lord Howe's ship at the relief of Gibraltar in 1782: died Aug. 1792.

Sir John Jervis, afterwards lord and earl St. Vincent, G. C. B.: signalised himself in the well-known action between his ship, the *Foudroyant,* and the French ship *Pegase,* of 74 guns, April 20, 1782. With a fleet of only fifteen sail of the line, totally defeated the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent (Cape Lagos), consisting of twenty-seven sail of the line, seven of which carried from 112 to 130 guns each, taking four large ships, Feb. 14, 1797. First lord of the admiralty in 1801; admiral of the fleet, July 19, 1821: died March 13, 1823, aged 89.

Adam, viscount Duncan: raised to the peerage for the memorable victory he obtained over the Dutch fleet commanded by admiral De Winter, off Camperdown, Oct. 11, 1797, taking eight sail of the line and several frigates, and making the Dutch admiral a prisoner. Admiral Duncan had previously distinguished himself under lord Keppel, and while in command of the North Sea fleet: died Aug. 1804.

Sir Charles Douglas, bart.: recovered Newfoundland from the French in 1762, and relieved Quebec in 1776. Captain of the fleet in the action with the count de Grasse, 1782, and afterwards commander of a squadron on the coast of America: died March 1789.

Sir George Bowyer, bart.: had his flag in the *Barfleur,* 90 guns, in earl Howe's great victory in 1794; in this battle he lost a leg: died Dec. 1800.

Sept. 21, 1790.

Richard Braithwaite: commanded the *Centurion* in the repulse of the count d'Estaign in the West Indies, when four British ships of the line, and three of 50 guns, were arrayed against twelve sail of the line and ten frigates, 1779: died in 1805.

Phillips Cosby: died an admiral of the red, in 1808.

Samuel Pitchford Cornish: eminent for his services on the West India station: died an admiral of the red, April 1816.

Thomas Fitzherbert: served on the North American station, where he commanded the *Raisonable;* afterwards had his flag on board the *Powerful* at Plymouth: died in 1794.

John Brisbane: commanded the *Flora* frigate, with a small squadron of five frigates and two sloops, at Rhode Island, which were set on fire, or sunk, to prevent their falling into the hands of the French under the count d'Estaign, who entered the harbour with twelve sail of the line, Aug. 8, 1778: died Dec. 1807.

John Houlton: proceeded with sir George Brydges Rodney to the West Indies, and among other actions shared in the action with the count de Guichen off Martinique, 1780: died in 1791.

Charles Wolseley: served in the North Sea; and commanded the *Magnanime* in the East Indies, where he was most usefully engaged: died (an admiral of the red) of a mortification in his foot, April 1808.

Charles Inglis: captured a Spanish ship of 50 guns, Sept. 1778; served in the Channel fleet in 1781, and accompanied admiral Darby for the relief of Gibraltar. At the close of that year, sailed to the West Indies, and joined sir Samuel Hood on that station: died Oct. 1791.

Samuel Cranston Goodall: shared, in the *Valiant,* 74 guns, in the encounter with the count de Grasse, in April 1782. Had his flag on board the *Princess Royal* in the engagement with the French fleet off Genoa, March 1795: died in 1801.

Hon. Keith Stewart: commanded a squadron off the coast of Scotland in 1781: died in 1794.

Dec. 3, 1790.

H. R. H. William-Henry, Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.): made admiral of the fleet, Dec. 24, 1811; and lord high admiral, May 2, 1827. His royal highness resigned the latter rank, Aug. 12, 1828; died June 20, 1837.

Feb. 1, 1793.

Sir Richard Onslow, bart., G. C. B.: second in command, as vice-admiral, in the memorable battle off Camperdown, Oct. 11, 1797; created a baronet for his bravery on that occasion: died an admiral of the red, Dec. 1817.

Sir Robert Kingsmill, bart.: signalised himself in the engagement off Ushant, July 1778, when commanding the *Vigilant,* 64; afterwards in the *Elizabeth,* 74, rendered much important service: died Nov. 1805.

Sir George Collier, knt.: served on the North American station in the first war, in which, and on various other occasions, he behaved most gallantly: died April 1795.

Sir Hyde Parker, knt. (son of vice-admiral sir Hyde Parker, lost in the *Cato*): knighted for his gallantry in the American war. Had his flag on board the *St. George,* 90, in vice-admiral Hotham's action with the French fleet off Genoa, March 23, 1795; commanded (with lord Nelson) the expedition against Copenhagen, by which the whole Danish navy was captured, and the "Armed Neutrality" virtually dissolved, April 1801: died March 1807.

Rowland Cotton: died Nov. 1794.

Benjamin Caldwell: commanded the *Agamemnon,* 74, in the action with the count de Grasse; and the *Impregnable* in lord Howe's memorable battle, June 1, 1794: died an admiral of the red, Nov. 1820.

Hon. sir William Cornwallis, G. C. B: a most distinguished officer. Fought in several battles in the West Indies and in Europe; among others, commanded the *Lion* in the battle off Grenada, July 6, 1779; brilliantly repulsed a

French fleet of four times superior force, June 17, 1795. His squadron consisted of five sail of the line and one frigate, the enemy's of 13 sail and 14 frigates, his masterly retreat from which sheds lustre on our naval annals: died rear-admiral of the United Kingdom, July 1819.

William Allen: led the van division of the fleet off Cuddalore, June 1783, afterwards served actively in Europe: died June 1805.

John M'Bride: signalised by his gallantry in many actions, especially in the engagement off the Dogger Bank in 1781. Had the command of a flying squadron, 1794. Performed brilliant services on various occasions: died March 1800.

George Vandeput: commanded the *Atlas*, 98, at the relief of Gibraltar, and distinguished himself in the exploits on that service: died at Halifax, April 1800.

Charles Bucknor: served under sir George Brydges Rodney in his encounters in the West Indies with the count de Grasse. Commanded the *Royal Oak* on the American station. Engaged on many important occasions: died an admiral of the red, Feb. 1811.

William Dickson: died in 1803.

John Gell: died in 1806.

Sir Alan Gardner, afterwards lord Gardner: distinguished for his bravery in earl Howe's great battle, June 1, 1794, having his flag on board the *Queen*; this ship also bore his flag in lord Bridport's action, June 1795. Raised to the peerage for his brilliant services, in 1800. A lord of the admiralty, 1790, *et seq.*: died Dec. 1808.

April 11, 1794.

John-Lewis Gidoin: died Dec. 1796.

George Gayton: died in 1797.

George Murray, sen.: died in 1797.

Robert Linzee: had his flag on board the *Windsor Castle*, 90, in vice-admiral sir William Hotham's engagement with the French fleet off Genoa, March 1795; died Sept. 1804.

Sir James Wallace: knighted for his gallantry when commanding a frigate on the American station in the rebellion: died March 1803.

William Peere Williams Freeman: in the *Prince George*, 98, shared in admiral Rodney's encounters with the count de Grasse, April 9 and 12, 1782. Captured in the *Flora*, 32, after a sanguinary battle, *La Nymphe*, French frigate, 36 guns. Behaved with great gallantry in an action with two Dutch ships in the Mediterranean. Attained to the rank of admiral of the fleet, June 28, 1830: died Feb. 1832.

Sir Thomas Pasley, bart.: had his flag in the *Bellerophon*, 74, in earl Howe's great battle, June 1, 1794; in this engagement he lost a leg. Created a baronet soon afterwards: died Nov. 1808.

John Symons: commanded the *Formidable* in the action April 12, 1782; in which, and in other actions, behaved with great bravery: died Dec. 1799.

Sir Thomas Rich, bart.: died April 1803.

Sir Charles Thompson, bart.: had his flag on board the *Britannia*, 100, in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, 1797. Created a baronet for his gallantry: died March 1803.

James Cumming: died Aug. 1808.

John Ford: died in 1796.

Sir John Colpoys, G. C. B.: had his flag in the *London*, 98, in lord Bridport's action off Port L'Orient, 1795. A lord of the admiralty, 1804: died an admiral of the red, April 1821.

Skeffington Lutwidge: died an admiral of the red, Aug. 1814.

Sir Archibald Dickson, bart.: so created for his gallant services, 1802: died in 1803.

Sir George Montagu, G. C. B.: when captain of the *Pearl*, took, after a severe action, the *Santa Monica* Spanish frigate, 32 guns, Sept 1799; afterwards *L'Esperance* French frigate same force, both larger than his own ship; behaved most gallantly on various occasions: died an admiral of the red, Aug. 1829.

Thomas Dumaresque: among his many services, commanded the *Repulse* in the engagement on April 12, 1782: died in 1801.

Hon. sir George Keith Elphinstone, afterwards viscount Keith, G. C. B. Commanded in chief the fleet at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 1795. Compelled the Dutch squadron in Saldanha bay, five sail of the line and ten frigates, to surrender, 1796. Second in command in the Mediterranean in 1798, under earl St. Vincent, whom he succeeded in the chief command: died an admiral of the red, March 1823.

July 4, 1794.

James Pigot: commanded the *Tremendous* in earl Howe's memorable victory, June 1, 1794: died an admiral of the red, Sept. 1822.

William Waldegrave, afterwards lord Radstock: had his flag in the *Barfleur*, 98, in the great battle off Cape Lagos (Cape St. Vincent) Feb. 14, 1797. Raised to the peerage for his great services, 1800: died an admiral of the red, Aug. 1825.

Thomas Pringle: one of the heroes in earl Howe's great battle, 1794, in which he commanded the *Valiant*, 74: died Dec. 1803.

Thomas Mackenzie: also a hero of the same battle, commanding the *Gibraltar*: died Sept. 1813.

Hon. William Clement Finch: died in 1794.

Sir Roger Curtis, bart.: signalised by his bravery, commanding the *Brilliant* frigate, at the siege of Gibraltar. Earl Howe's captain of the *Queen Charlotte* in the battle of June 1, 1794. Commander-in-chief of the Channel fleet, 1799, *et seq.*; and afterwards at the Cape: died an admiral of the red, Nov. 1816.

Sir Henry Harvey, K. B.: captain of the *Ramillies* in earl Howe's great battle, June 1794; and rear-admiral in lord Bridport's action, June 1795: died in 1811.

Robert Mann, jun.: died an admiral of the red, Sept. 1813.

Sir William Parker, bart.: commanded the *Audacious* on the glorious 1st of June 1794. Created a baronet for his many gallant services: died in 1804

Charles Holmes Everett Calmady: distinguished by his gallantry off Camperdown, and by his subsequent services: died March 1807.

John Bourmaster: died Dec. 1807.

Sir George Young: knighted for his many services, 1781: died Aug. 1810. His son was created a baronet in 1813.

John Henry: died an admiral of the red, Aug. 1829.

Sir Richard Rodney Bligh, G. C. B.: in command

of the *Alexander*, 74, behaved most gallantly in defence of his ship against five French sail of the line, to which he was at length forced to surrender, Nov. 7, 1794: died an admiral of the red, April 1821.

June 1, 1795.

ALEXANDER GRÆME: captain of the *Preston*, 50, in the battle off the Dogger Bank, Aug. 1781; in this action he lost an arm: died an admiral of the red, Aug. 1818.

George Keppel: died in 1805.

Samuel Reeve: distinguished himself on many occasions as an active and brave officer: died in 1803.

Robert Biggs: died July 1803.

Francis Parry: died Dec. 1803.

Isaac Prescott: commanded the *Queen*, 98, bearing the flag of vice-admiral Harland in Keppel's action with D'Orvilliers: died an admiral of the red, after much service, May 1830.

John Bazeley: commanded the *Alfred* in lord Howe's great battle, June 1794; and the *Prince of Wales* (admiral Harvey's ship) in lord Bridport's battle, June 1795: died April 1809.

Christopher Mason: performed much early service: died in May 1802.

Thomas-David Spry: in the *Europe*, 64, served in the expedition against St. Pierre and Miquelon. In the *Pallas*, 36 (one of a squadron of frigates under sir James Wallace), captured the *Danäe* French frigate, 34: died an admiral of the red, Nov. 1828.

Sir John Orde, bart.: commanded the squadron blockading Cadiz, 1797; had his flag in the *Glory*, 98, off the same station. After much service, died an admiral of the red, Feb. 1824.

[This officer sent a challenge to earl St. Vincent for preferring Nelson in the command of the squadron detached for Egypt.]

Sir William Young, G. C. B.: distinguished for his services. A lord of the admiralty, 1795, *et seq.*: died an admiral of the red, Oct. 1821.

James Gambier, afterwards lord Gambier, G. C. B.: repelled the French in their attempt upon Jersey, 1781. Served in the American war, and was present at the reduction of Charlestown. Signalised himself, in command of the *Defence*, 74, in earl Howe's great victory. In 1807 commanded the fleet sent against Copenhagen, when 19 sail of the line and 23 frigates and sloops were taken. Commanded in chief the expedition against the French naval force in Basque Roads, 1809. Three times a lord of the admiralty; admiral of the fleet July 22, 1830: died April 1833.

Sir Andrew Mitchell, K. B.: among various noble services, commanded the *Impregnable*, 90, under lord Duncan, off the coast of Holland, and, entering the Texel, compelled a squadron of 12 Dutch line of battle ships and 13 Indiamen to surrender, Aug. 28, 1799: died at Bermuda in 1806.

Charles Chamberlaine: died in 1810.

Peter Rainier: commanded the squadron in the East Indies from 1794 until 1804: died April 1808.

Sir Hugh Cloberry Christian, K. B.: distinguished by much important service; commanded, with sir Ralph Abercromby, at the reduction of St. Lucia, &c.: died commanding in chief at the Cape, Jan. 1799.

William Truscott: died Jan. 1798.

Lord Hugh Seymour: commanded the *Leviathan*, 74, in earl Howe's great battle, June 1794. Had his flag in the *Sans Pareil* in lord Bridport's action off Port L'Orient, 1795. Commanded on the Jamaica station, where he died Sept. 1801.

John Stanhope: died Dec. 1800.

Christopher Parker: died May 1804.

Philip Patton: died an admiral of the red, Dec. 1815.

Sir Charles Morice Pole, G. C. B.: in the *Success* frigate, 32, captured the *Santa Catalina*, 34, which, from her shattered state, he afterwards set on fire; distinguished by much subsequent service. First captain of the grand fleet under lord Bridport. Commanded in the Baltic, 1801. A lord of the admiralty, 1806: died an admiral of the red, Sept. 1830.

John Browne: died May 1808.

John Leigh Douglas: died in 1810.

Feb. 20, 1797.

WILLIAM SWINEY: died an admiral of the red, Jan. 1829.

Sir Charles-Edmund Nugent, G. C. H.: admiral of the fleet, April 24, 1833: died Jan. 1844.

William Fooks: died in 1798.

Charles Powell Hamilton: commanded the *Prince*, 98, in lord Bridport's action off Port L'Orient, June 1795: died an admiral of the red, March 1825.

Edmund Dod: died Dec. 1815, aged 81.

Sir HORATIO NELSON, afterwards lord and viscount Nelson, and duke of Bronte.[1] His brilliant achievements are too many for record here. Severely wounded and lost the sight of his right eye, at Calvi, 1794. Lost his right arm at Teneriffe, 1797. Signally defeated the French fleet in Aboukir Bay (battle of the Nile) Aug. 1, 1798, when, of the enemies' 13 ships, nine were taken, two were burnt, and two escaped: this victory raised him to the peerage. Second in command at Copenhagen, where, after a great battle, of 23 ships composing the enemy's force, 18 were taken or destroyed, April 2, 1801: for this victory he obtained the rank of viscount. Totally defeated the combined fleets of France and Spain off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 21. 1805.[2] Of 33 sail of the enemy's ships, 20 were taken, sunk, or destroyed, and the French commander-in-chief (admiral Villeneuve) and two Spanish admirals were made prisoners; but the illustrious hero himself fell in the battle: and vice-admiral Collingwood succeeded to the command.

[1] This rank was conferred upon him (with a fief of the duchy annexed thereto) by the king of the Two Sicilies, in reward for the protection his fleet afforded to his dominions. The meaning of the title rendered it peculiarly appropriate. Bronte is the Greek word for thunder. The name of Cyclops, who is represented in poetic fable as forging the thunder of Jupiter, was *Brontes;* his residence was, of course, at Ætna, in the island of Sicily.

[2] Just before entering into the battle, the signal "*England expects every man to do his duty*," floated at the mast-head of the *Victory*, his flag-ship in the battle. The *Victory* afterwards brought home his remains, and it is still kept in fine preservation at Portsmouth, where it is the flag-ship in ordinary.

Thomas Lenox Frederick: commanded the *Illustrious* in the action off Genoa, 1795, and the *Blenheim* in the great battle off Cape St. Vincent, 1797: died Nov. 1799.
Sir George Home, bart.: died May 1803.
Sir Charles Cotton, bart.: commanded the *Majestic* in earl Howe's victory, June 1794, and the *Mars* in admiral Cornwallis' engagement, 1795. Commanded in chief the Channel fleet: died Feb. 1812.
Matthew Squire: died in 1800.
Roddam Home: died also in 1800.

Feb. **14, 1799.**

JOHN THOMAS: died in 1810.
James Brine: died in 1814.
Sir Erasmus Gower, knt.: distinguished as captain of the *Medea* frigate in the French war. Sent out with Lord Macartney, in the *Lion*, 64, on his embassy to China. Commanded the *Triumph*, 74, in the brilliant repulse of the French fleet by admiral Cornwallis, June 1795: died, after a service of nearly sixty years, May 1814.
John Holloway: vice-admiral Hotham's captain (in the *Britannia*, 100,) in the action with the French fleet off Genoa, March 1795: died, after much service, an admiral of the red, June 1826.
John Blankett: served actively in the East Indies, in command of the *America*, 64, and shared in the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, 1795; also in the capture of the Dutch squadron in Saldanha bay, 1796: died in 1801.
George Wilson: died an admiral of the red, March 1826.
Sir Charles-Henry Knowles, bart. G. C. B. (son of admiral sir Charles Knowles): commanded the *Goliah*, 74, in the battle off St. Vincent's, 1797: died, after long service, an admiral of the red, Nov. 1831.
Hon. sir Thomas Pakenham, G. C. B.: had the command of the *Invincible*, 74, in earl Howe's great battle, June 1, 1794; and being offered his choice of the captured ships, he preferred the *Juste*, the one he had himself taken: died an admiral of the red, Feb. 1836.
Robert Deans: died Jan. 1815.
Cuthbert Collingwood, afterwards lord Collingwood: commanded the *Elephant*, in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, 1797. Second in command in the glorious battle of Trafalgar, 1805. Continued the fight, as chief, after lord Nelson received his mortal wound. The preservation of the captured ships, after the engagement, was attributable to his great energy and judgment. Raised to the peerage on this occasion: died on board his ship, the *Ville de Paris*, while cruising off Minorca, May 1810.
Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, bart., G. C. B.: served in the American war, and at the relief of Gibraltar. Commanded the *Namur*, 98, in the memorable battle off Cape St. Vincent, 1797. Commanded in chief on the Halifax station until the peace of Amiens. After long service, commanded in chief at Portsmouth from 1821 till 1824. Admiral of the fleet, to which rank he rose Jan. 1844: died Oct. 1849, aged 91 years.
Arthur Kempe: died an admiral of the red, Jan. 1823.
Smith Child: served at the two sieges of Louisburg and Pondicherry; and commanded the *Europe*, 64, in the two actions off the Chesapeake, 1781: died, closing an active life, Jan. 1813.
Charles, lord Lecale, second son of James, duke of Leinster: captain of the *Brunswick*, one of the five ships that engaged the French fleet, June 1795: died in 1810.
Thomas Taylor: died in 1812.
Sir John-Thomas Duckworth: captain of the *Orion*, 74, in earl Howe's great battle, June 1, 1794. Joint commander-in-chief, with sir Charles Stewart, at the taking of Minorca, Nov. 1798. Defeated the French fleet in the West Indies, capturing three sail of the line, and driving two on shore, off St. Domingo, Feb. 6, 1806. Commanded the memorable expedition against Constantinople[1], Feb. 1807: died, distinguished by his great and many services, Sept. 1817.
John Knowles: died in 1800.
John Willett Payne: captain of the *Russell*, 74, in earl Howe's great victory, June 1, 1794: died Nov. 1803.
Sir Robert Calder, bart., K. C. B.: captain of the *Victory*, 100, (sir John Jervis' ship,) at the battle off Cape St. Vincent, 1797. Having 15 sail of the line, engaged the combined fleets of France and Spain, consisting of 20 sail, off Ferrol, July 22, 1805, when two ships, the *San Rafael* and the *Firma*, were taken. Tried by a court-martial for "not having done his utmost to take, sink, burn, and destroy the other ships in the action;" acquitted of cowardice, but reprimanded for want of judgment: died in 1818.
James-Richard Dacres, sen.: commanded the *Barfleur*, 98, in lord Bridport's action, June 1795; and the same ship in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 1797. After much valuable service, died Jan. 1810.
Hon. sir George Cranfield Berkeley, G. C. B.: in the battle of June 1, 1794, commanded the *Marlborough*, 74, which was opposed to the *Impetueux*, and, ultimately, to another ship of the line, together; both struck to the Marlborough; but a French ship of 120 guns came under her stern, and raked her with a broadside, which did great mischief, and wounded, among the rest, her gallant captain in the head and leg: died Feb. 1818.
Thomas West: died Feb. 1821.
James Douglas: died an admiral of the red, June 1839.
Peter Aplin: died in 1817.
Henry Savage: died an admiral of the red, in 1823.
Bartholomew-Samuel Rowley: had the chief command of the squadron in the Downs, 1807; commanded on the Jamaica station, where he died Oct. 1811.
Sir Richard Hussey Bickerton, bart., K. C. B., son of admiral sir Richard Bickerton: bore a conspicuous part in the Egyptian campaign: died an admiral of the red, Feb. 1832.
George Bowen: commanded the *Montague*, 74,

[1] The gallant exploit of forcing the passage of the Dardanelles was undertaken by admiral Duckworth with the squadron under his command, Feb. 19, 1807. He was obliged, however, to repass them with great loss, and immense damage to the fleet, March 2 following; the castles of Sestos and Abydos hurling huge rocks, each many tons in weight, upon the decks of the British ships.

in the action between admiral Graves and the count de Grasse, off the Chesapeake, 1781. Shared in other achievements in the West Indies, the battle of April 12, 1782, &c. Commanded the *Canada*, 74, at the reduction of St. Lucia: died an admiral of the red, July 1823.

Robert Montagu: commanded the *Exeter*, 64, in the action between sir Edward Hughes and M. de Suffrein. After much active service, died an admiral of the red, Nov. 1830.

John Fergusson: died in 1818.

John Howorth: died in 1799.

Edward Edwards: died in 1815.

Sir John Borlase Warren, G. C. B.: a most distinguished officer. Among many other services, commanded the squadron in the expedition to Quiberon bay, 1795. Engaged a French fleet of nine sail, full of troops as succours to the Irish, and captured *La Hoche*, 80 guns, and two frigates, Oct. 12, 1798. His squadron captured the French line of battle ship, the *Marengo*, 80, and the *Belle Poule*, 40 guns, off Madeira, March 13, 1806: died Feb. 1822.

Jan. 1, 1801.

Edward Tyrrell Smith: died Oct. 1824.

Sir Thomas Graves, K. B.: third in command (having his flag in the *Defiance*, 74,) at the battle of Copenhagen, April 2, 1801: died, after much service, March 1814.

Thomas Macnamara Russell: in the *Hussar*, 20, captured the French frigate *La Sybille*, after a severe action, Jan. 1783. In the *Vengeance*, 74, served at the reduction of St. Lucia, Trinidad, &c.: died, after much active service, July 1834.

Sylverius Moriarty: died in 1809.

Sir Henry Trollope, G. C. B.: captain of the *Glatton*, 54, in an attack on a squadron of French frigates off Ostend, 1796. Commanded the *Russell*, 74, in the great battle with the Dutch fleet off Camperdown, 1797. Behaved most gallantly on various other occasions: an admiral of the red: destroyed himself Nov. 2, 1839.

Sir Henry Edwyn Stanhope, bart., so created Nov. 1807: died Dec. 1814.

Robert M'Dowell: died Feb. 1816, aged 87.

Billy Douglas: died in 1817.

John Wickey: died an admiral of the red, June 1833.

John Inglis: commanded the *Belliqueux*, 74, in the battle off Camperdown, 1797: died March 1807.

John Fish: died an admiral of the red, Sept. 1834.

Jahleel Brenton, sen.: an active and zealous officer. Commanded the *Cæsar*, 80, (sir James Saumarez' ship,) in the battle off Algesiras, July 1801: died in 1802.

Sir John Knight, K. C. B.: shared, in the *Montagu*, 74, in the battle with the Dutch fleet off Camperdown, 1797. After much service, died an admiral of the red, June 1831.

Sir Edward Thornbrough, G. C. B.: distinguished by much service. Commanded the *Latona* frigate in earl Howe's battle, June 1794; the *Robuste*, 74, in lord Bridport's action, June 1795; and the same ship in sir John Borlase Warren's engagement, Oct. 1798: died an admiral of the red, April 1834.

James Kempthorne: died in 1808.

Sampson Edwards: among his other services, assisted at the reduction of the West India islands: died an admiral of the red, Sept. 1840.

Sir George Campbell, G. C. B.: commanded the *Terrible*, 74, in vice-admiral Hotham's engagement with the French fleet off Genoa, March 1795. An active officer: died an admiral of the red, Jan. 1821.

Thomas Hicks: died in 1801.

Henry Cromwell: died in 1814.

Arthur Philip: died Aug. 1814.

Sir William-George Fairfax, knt.: captain of the *Venerable* (admiral Duncan's flag-ship) in the glorious fight off Camperdown, Oct. 1797; knighted for his gallantry in that action: died Nov. 1813.

Thomas Totty: had his flag on board the *Invincible*, 74, when she was lost off Yarmouth (near Winterton) with 400 of her crew, on her passage to join the Baltic fleet, March 20, 1801. Afterwards hoisted it on board the *Zealous*: died on his return home from the Leeward islands, June 1802.

Sir James Saumarez, bart., afterwards lord de Saumarez, G. C. B.: captured, Oct. 1793, in the *Crescent* frigate, the French frigate *Reunion*, without losing a man, while 120 of the enemy were killed or wounded. Commanded the *Orion*, 74, in lord Bridport's action, June 1795, and the same ship at the battle off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 1797. Second in command at the glorious battle of the Nile, Aug. 1798. Fought, in the bay of Algesiras, the French and Spanish fleets, consisting of ten sail of the line, his own ships being only half the number, when two three-deckers, each 112 guns, were blown up; the *San Antonio*, 74, was taken, and the rest were disabled, July 12, 1801. Rendered a series of signal services commanding in the Baltic. Vice-admiral of England, 1831: died Oct. 1836.

April 23, 1804.

Thomas Drury: in the *Alfred*, 74, served at the reduction of St. Lucia, &c. by sir Hugh Cloberry Christian and sir Ralph Abercromby. In same ship captured *Le Renommée*, 44, and *La Favorite*, 22. After much gallant service, died an admiral of the red, Sept. 1832.

Sir Albemarle Bertie, bart., G. C. B.: commanded the *Thunderer*, 74, in earl Howe's glorious battle, June 1, 1794, and in lord Bridport's action, June 23, 1795. Commanded at the Cape of Good Hope; served in the Indian Sea, &c.: died Feb. 1824.

William, earl of Northesk, G. C. B.: had his flag, as third in command, on board the *Britannia*, 100, at the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar: died rear-admiral of Great Britain, May 1831.

James Vashon: died Oct. 1827.

Sir William-Henry Douglas, bart.: died May 1809, aged 81.

Thomas Wells: died in 1812.

Sir Edward Pellew, bart., afterwards viscount Exmouth, G. C. B.: a most brave and illustrious seaman, distinguished by a life of services, commenced in the American war. Captured in the *Nymphe* frigate, 36, the *Cleopatre*, 40, a "crack ship of France," after a sanguinary fight, June 18, 1793. In the *Indefatigable*, after a gallant action, took the *Virginie*, French frigate, April 20, 1796; and was signally successful on various other occasions. Commanded in chief in the East Indies until 1809,

and subsequently in the North Sea, and in the Mediterranean. Crowned his victories by the battle of Algiers, and the destruction of the fleet and arsenal there, Aug. 27, 1816. Vice-admiral of England, 1832: died Jan. 1833.

Sir Isaac Coffin, bart., G. C. H.: shared in many of the splendid achievements in the West Indies, including St. Christopher's, &c.: died an admiral of the red, July 1839, aged 80 years.

John Aylmer: commanded the *Glory*, 74, in the Spanish armament, 1790; aided in the capture of the Dutch fleet in Saldanha bay, 1796. Rendered much subsequent service: died an admiral of the red, April 1841.

Samuel Osborne. died Sept. 1816.

Richard Boger: died Oct. 1822.

Jonathan Faulknor, jun.: died in 1809.

John Child Purvis: captain of the *Princess Royal*, 98, (vice-admiral Goodall,) in vice-admiral Hotham's action, March 1795: died Feb. 1825.

Theophilus Jones: died Nov. 1835.

Sir William Domett, G.C.B.: captain of the *Royal George* in earl Howe's great battle, 1794; and in the same ship (then bearing lord Bridport's flag) in the action, June 1795, off Port L'Orient, signalising himself in both; a most gallant officer: died May 1828.

William Wolseley: distinguished at the capture of St. Fiorenzo, and various other achievements; shared in much gallant service: died an admiral of the red, June 1842.

John Manley: died Sept. 1816.

Sir George Murray, K. C. B.: captain of the *Nymphe* frigate in the battle off Port L'Orient, and of the *Colossus*, 74, in the battle off Cape St. Vincent. Commanded the *Edgar*, 74, in the battle of Copenhagen, 1801: died Feb. 1819.

Sir John Sutton, K. C. B.: commanded the *Egmont*, 74, in vice-admiral Hotham's action off Genoa, 1795; and the same ship in sir John Jervis' great battle, 1797: on many subsequent occasions conspicuous for his gallantry: died August 1825.

Robert Murray: died May 1834.

Hon. sir Alexander Inglis Forrester Cochrane, G. C. B.: a most active and brave officer. In the *Ajax*, 80, accompanied lord Keith and sir Ralph Abercromby to Egypt, 1801. Commanded the *Northumberland*, 74, in sir J. T. Duckworth's great battle off St. Domingo, Feb. 1806; he sustained the brunt of this action, getting up first, and having 100 men killed and wounded on board his ship. In 1807 took the islands of St. Thomas' and Santa Cruz, and subsequently effected the conquest of Martinique. Distinguished by almost countless services.

Sir Thomas Troubridge, bart.: commanded the *Culloden*, 74, in the battle of L'Orient, and battle of the Nile. Lord St. Vincent's captain of the Channel fleet. A lord of the admiralty, 1801. Sent in 1805 to the East Indies, and, returning from that station, was lost in the *Blenheim*, 74, supposed in Feb. 1810.

John Markham: captured *La Gentille*, French frigate, 44; made prizes of a number of vessels of war. His squadron captured *La Junon*, 40, *L'Alceste*, 36, *Le Courageux*, 22, and other ships. A lord of the admiralty, 1801, *et seq.*: died Feb. 1827.

Charles Stirling: commanded the *Jason*, 44, in the expedition to Quiberon bay, under sir John Borlase Warren. Captured, after a hard fight, *La Seine* French frigate, 42 guns and 610 men (including soldiers), of whom 170 were killed and 100 wounded in the action. Commanded the *Pompee*, 80, at Algesiras, July 1801. Shared in sir Robert Calder's action, July 1805. Subsequently served at Monte Video. Sentenced by a court-martial to remain on the half-pay list, and not to be included in any future promotion, May 9, 1814: died Nov. 1833.

Sir Henry D'Esterre Darby, K. C. B.: commanded the *Bellerophon*, 74, at the battle of the Nile: she was opposed in that battle to *L'Orient*, 120 guns, and had 196 men killed and wounded. Commanded the *Spencer*, 74, in the battle of Algesiras, July 12, 1801: died April 1823.

Edward Bowater: died March 1829.

George Palmer: died Aug. 1834.

William O'Bryen Drury: a very distinguished officer. Commanded the *Powerful*, 74, in the battle off Camperdown, 1797. Commanded in chief in the East Indies: died March 1811.

Sir William Essington, K. B.: commanded the *Triumph*, 74, in admiral Duncan's great battle off Camperdown: died July 1816.

Sir Thomas Louis, knt.: commanded the *Minotaur*, 74, at the battle of the Nile; and the *Canopus*, 80, at the battle of St. Domingo: died May 1807.

Nov. 9, 1805.

John M'Dougal: died an admiral of the red, Nov. 1814.

James Alms: died June 1816.

Sir Eliab Harvey, G. C. B.: a brave and esteemed officer, distinguished by much activity. Served in the Spanish armament, 1790. Commanded the *Temeraire*, 98, at the glorious battle of Trafalgar. Dismissed the service May 1809; but restored by an order in council March the next year: died Feb. 1830.

John Peyton: shared (commanding the *Defence*, 74), in the glory of the Nile: died July 1809.

Sir Edmund Nagle, G. C. B.: displayed much gallantry on various occasions. Assisted at the destruction of *La Felicité* French frigate and two corvettes off the Penmarks, 1790. A favourite courtier of George IV.'s reign: died March 1830.

Sir John Wells, G. C. B.: materially contributed to the defeat of the Dutch fleet under admiral de Winter, off Camperdown, in which battle he commanded the *Lancaster*, 64, Oct. 1797: died an admiral of the red, Nov. 1841.

Sir Richard Grindall, K.C.B.: in the *Irresistible*, 74, fought in lord Bridport's engagement off Port L'Orient, in which he was severely wounded. Commanded the *Prince*, 98, at the battle of Trafalgar: died May 1820.

Sir George Martin, G. C. B.: had many encounters with the enemy. Served at Malta; in the memorable expedition to Egypt, &c. Commanded the *Irresistible*, 74, at the battle off Cape St. Vincent; and the *Barfleur*, 98, in sir Robert Calder's action with Villeneuve, July 1805. Caused the *Robuste*, 80, and the *Lion*, 74, French ships, to run themselves on shore, near Cette, where they were burnt by their own crews, Oct. 23, 1809. Admiral of the fleet, Nov. 9, 1846: died July 1847, aged 83.

Sir Alexander-John Ball, bart.: commanded the *Alexander*, 74, at the battle of the Nile. Served at the blockade of Malta. After its capture became governor of the island: died Oct. 1809.

Sir Richard-John Strachan, bart., G. C. B.: rep-

dered many and great services to his country; among them was the engagement with, and capture of, four French sail of the line, with the same number of British ships, off Cape Ortegal (Nov. 4, 1805), a part of the combined fleets of France and Spain that had escaped unhurt from the glorious battle of Trafalgar. Commanded the memorable expedition to Walcheren in 1809: died Feb. 1828.

Sir William Sidney Smith, G. C. B.: renowned for his many gallant exploits.[1] The destruction of the French ships of war at Toulon (entrusted to him by lord Hood) was executed with singular ability, 1793. In 1798, in the *Tigre*, 80, was commodore on the coast of Egypt. In March 1799 defended St. Jean d'Acre against Buonaparte, frustrating many fierce assaults of the French to take it. Appointed 1803 to the *Antelope*, 50, with a flying squadron. In 1805 hoisted his flag in the *Pompey*, 80, and harassed the French at Naples, compelling the garrison of Capri to surrender. Distinguished under sir J. T. Duckworth at the Dardanelles, 1807. In 1809 commanded a squadron in South America: died at Paris, May 1840.

Thomas Sotheby: died July 1831.

Edward O'Brien: in the *Monarch*, 84, (vice-admiral Onslow's flag-ship,) broke the enemy's line at the battle off Camperdown, 1797: died Feb. 1809.

Nathan Brunton: died in 1814.

William Hancock Kelly: died in 1811.

John Schanck; a meritorious officer: he built at Quebec, and commanded, the *Inflexible*, 18 guns, and fought her against the revolted colonies, on Lake Champlain, Oct. 1776, many of her upper timbers having been growing in the forests only ten days before: died Feb. 1823.

Hon. Michael de Courcey: commanded the *Magnanimé* in sir John Borlase Warren's engagement with the French fleet, and capture of the *Hoche*, 74 guns, and two frigates, Oct. 1798: died Feb. 1824.

William Bentinck: commanded the *Phæton* frigate on the glorious 1st of June 1794: died Feb. 1813.

Paul Minchin: died in 1810.

Philip D'Auvergne, prince of Bouillon: died Sept. 1816, aged 81.

Oct. 2, 1807.

John Hunter: died March 1821, aged 83.

Francis Pender: died Aug. 1820.

William Albany Otway: died May 1814.

George Lumsdaine: died Feb. 1812.

Sir Samuel Hood, bart., K. B.: shared in the glory of the Nile, 1798. Next year employed in the recovery of Sicily and Naples from the French armies. In 1801 commanded the *Venerable*, 74, at the battle of Algesiras. Captured successively the enemy's settlements of Tobago, St. Lucia, Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice, and Surinam. Having the *Centaur* and *Monarch* under his orders, fought a squadron of five French frigates (taking four) and two brigs, laden with troops, from Rochefort, but lost his right arm in the action, Oct. 1806. Served at Copenhagen, 1807. Took Madeira, Nov. same year: died at Madras, Dec. 1814.

Sir Henry Nicolls, K. C. B.: shared, in the *Royal Sovereign*, 100, (admiral Graves' ship,) in earl Howe's great battle, 1794: died after much service, Aug. 1830.

Sir Herbert Sawyer, K. C. B.: captured in the *Artois*, 44, Oct. 1794, *La Revolutionaire* French frigate, same force, for which he was knighted. A friend and companion of George IV. when prince regent: died Nov. 1838.

Sir Davidge Gould, G. C. B.: commanded the *Cyclops* at the reduction of *Corsica*, 1794; the *Bedford*, 74, in vice-admiral Hotham's engagement, March 1795; and the *Audacious*, 74, at the battle of the Nile. A distinguished and gallant officer in various subsequent services. Vice-admiral of Great Britain: died April 1847.

Sir Richard Godwin Keats, G. C. B.: in the *Superb*, 74, led the attack at the battle of Algesiras, July 12, 1801. Fought in the same ship (bearing the flag of Sir J. T. Duckworth) at the battle off St. Domingo, Feb. 6, 1806. Served in the expedition against Copenhagen, 1807; and in the expedition to the Scheldt, 1809. Commanded in chief at Newfoundland, and became governor of that island, 1813: died April 1834.

April 28, 1808.

Robert Devereux Fancourt: commanded the *Agamemnon*, 64, in the battle of Copenhagen, 1801: died July 1826.

Sir Edward Buller, bart.: commanded the *Malta*, 74, in sir Robert Calder's action with Villeneuve, and compelled the *San Rafael*, 80, (one of the two ships taken) to surrender, July 22, 1805: died April 1824.

Hon. sir Robert Stopford, G. C. B.: distinguished himself, in the *Aquilon* frigate, in earl Howe's great victory, 1794. Commanded the *Spencer*, 74, in sir J. T. Duckworth's defeat of the French fleet off St. Domingo, 1806; and the *Cæsar*, 80, in lord Gambier's destruction of the French ships in Basque Roads, 1809. Shared, with sir Samuel Auchmuty, in capturing the Dutch settlement of Java, Aug. 1811. In 1840 commanded in chief at the storming of Acre: died rear-admiral of Great Britain, June 1847.

Mark Robinson: present at the reduction of Calvi, in the war of the Revolution. Commanded the *Arethusa* frigate in sir John Borlase Warren's expedition to Quiberon, 1795. Accompanied Nelson (in the *Swiftsure*, 74,) to the West Indies, in quest of the combined fleets of France and Spain: died Feb. 1834.

Thomas Revell Shivers: died June 1827.

Charles Cobbe: died in 1809.

Francis Pickmore: died commanding in chief at Newfoundland, Feb. 1818.

[1] These exploits would fill several pages of this volume. The name of sir Sidney Smith was long a terror to the French. In April 1796 he was taken prisoner in an attempt to cut out a ship at Havre de Grace, and was confined two years in the Temple, whence he mysteriously escaped. An order of the minister of the day was forged, directing the gaoler of the Temple to deliver to the bearers *le chevalier Sidney Smith*, for the purpose of transferring him to another prison; and having thus far succeeded, he and his friend in the secret passed by means of false passports to Rouen, and thence in an open boat to the channel, where they were taken up by the *Argo* frigate, which soon landed them at Portsmouth. It is asserted, however, by captain Brenton, in his *Naval History*, that this escape had been connived at by the French authorities, and that perhaps even sir Sidney Smith himself was ignorant of the fact at the time. At the close of the war he was rewarded with a pension of 1000*l. per annum*.

John Stevens Hall: died Feb. 1814.

John Dilkes: shared in the reduction of St. Lucia. Involved in the memorable affair with the Chinese government, 1800. Commanded the *Raisonable*, 64, in the battle of Copenhagen, 1801. Sir Alexander Cochrane's captain in the *Pompee*, 80, at the taking of Guadaloupe, &c. 1810: died Feb. 1827.

William Lechmere: died in 1816.

Sir Thomas Foley, G. C. B.: vice-admiral Hyde Parker's captain in the *St. George*, 98, at the battle off Genoa, March 1795. Sir Charles Thompson's captain, in the *Britannia*, 100, at the battle off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 1797. Led the British fleet into action, in the *Goliah*, 74, at the battle of the Nile. Lord Nelson's captain, in the *Elephant*, 80, at the battle of Copenhagen, 1801: died Jan. 1833.

Sir Charles Tyler, G. C. B: commanded the *Diadem*, 64, in the engagement off Genoa, 1795; the *Warrior*, in the battle of Copenhagen, 1801; and the *Tonant*, 80, in the glorious victory of Trafalgar: died Sept. 1835.

Robert Carthew Reynolds: a zealous and gallant officer. Lost, with his ship, the *St. George*, 98, (together with the *Hero* and *Defence*, also ships of the line,) off the coast of Jutland in a dreadful tempest, Dec. 24, 1811: of the three crews, consisting of nearly 2000 men, sixteen seamen only were saved.

Robert Watson: died in 1819.

Alan Hyde Gardner, viscount Gardner: commanded the *Hero*, 74, at the battle of Trafalgar: died (while his patent for the dignity of viscount was being prepared) Dec. 1815.

Sir Manley Dixon, bart., K.-C. B.: in the *Lion*, 64, fought four Spanish frigates, of which he captured one, the *Santa Dorotea*, July 15, 1798. Captured the *Guillaume Tell*, French ship, 84 guns (which the *Penelope* frigate, hon. H. Blackwood, had previously fought,) March 1800: this ship was afterwards called the *Malta*: died Feb. 1837.

George Losack: among other services, shared in the capture of the Dutch fleet in Saldanha bay, Aug. 1796: died Aug. 1829.

Sir William Mitchell, K. C. B.: died March 1816.

George Hart: died in 1812.

Sir Thomas Bertie, knt.: in the *Ardent*, 64, served at the blockade of the Texel, until the expedition of Aug. 1799. Commanded that ship at the battle of Copenhagen, 1801. Knighted for his many services, June 1813: died June 1825.

Oct. 25, 1809.

Rowley Bulteel: died Aug. 1820.

William Luke: died in 1819.

Isaac-George Manley: died an admiral of the red, Oct. 1837.

John Osborne: died Jan. 1820.

Edmund Crawley: died Nov. 1834.

Charles Boyles: died Nov. 1816.

Sir Thomas Williams, knt., G. C. B.: commanded the *Unicorn*, 38, and (in company with the *Santa Margaritta*, 36,) took, after a desperate running fight, two of three French frigates (*La Tribune* and *La Tamise*) each of 44 guns, June 8, 1796. Honoured with knighthood for this gallant action. Distinguished by his many services: died Oct. 1841.

Thomas Hamilton: died in 1815.

Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, bart., G. C. B.: engaged with Nelson in the attack on Teneriffe. At the Nile, commanded the *Leander*, 50, which, from its being crippled in the battle, he was obliged to surrender to the French *Le Genereux*, 74 guns. On being exchanged, he was knighted. Subsequently created a baronet for his gallantry, in the *Bellona*, 74, at Copenhagen, where he lost a leg, 1801: died March 1828.

George Countess: commanded the *Charon* frigate in earl Howe's battle, June 1794; and the *Ethalion*, 64, in the action with the French squadron, October 12, 1798: died after much gallant service, in 1811.

July 31, 1810.

John Laugharne: died in 1819.

Sir William Hargood, G. C. B., G. C. H.: one of the victors of Trafalgar. Commanded the *Belleisle*, 80, in that battle: this ship was opposed to two of the enemy's line, lost all its masts, and had 126 men killed and wounded. Shared in the capture of *L'Impetueux*, 74 guns and 670 men, off Cape Henry, Sept. 14, 1806. Distinguished by much subsequent service: died Dec. 1839.

George Gregory: commanded the *Veteran*, 74, in the battle off Camperdown: died Jan. 1814.

John Ferrier: this gallant officer was called by the immortal Nelson "as steady as old Time": died Feb. 1836.

Richard Incledon Bury: a lieutenant of the *Agamemnon* in sir George Brydges Rodney's action with the count de Grasse, April 12, 1782. Shared, in the *Ceres* frigate, in the reduction of the West India islands, 1794. Commanded the *Texel*, 64, blockading the Dutch fleet in Helvoetsluy's: displayed much gallantry on various occasions: died April 1825.

Sir Robert Moorsom, K. C. B.: commanded the *Revenge*, 74, in the glorious battle of Trafalgar. This ship fought the *Prince of Asturias*, 112 guns, on one side, and a French 74 on the other, while three more of the enemy's line partly supported them: wounded in the battle. In 1806 became private secretary to lord Mulgrave, then at the head of the admiralty: died April 1835.

Sir Charles Hamilton, bart.: served at the reduction of Corsica. Accompanied admiral Mitchell to the Helder as second in command, 1799. Commanded on the coast of Africa, and on the home, West India, and North American stations. Commander-in-chief and governor of Newfoundland. In his long career of service captured numerous armed vessels: died senior admiral of the red, Sept. 1849.

Hon. Henry Curzon: commanded the *Pallas* frigate in the repulse of the French fleet by admiral Cornwallis, 1795. In the *Indefatigable* frigate, accompanied the expedition to Ferrol, 1800. Captured the *Venus* French frigate, Oct. same year. Assisted at the embarkation of sir John Moore's army at Corunna, 1809. Commanded the squadron blockading Cherbourg, 1810: died an admiral of the red, May 1846.

William Bligh: when lieutenant, commanded the armed ship *Bounty*, so well remembered for the mutiny of its crew in 1789. Commanded the *Director*, 64, at the battle off Camperdown; and the *Glatton*, 64, at Copenhagen: died Dec. 1817.

Sir Lawrence-William Halsted, G. C. B.: in the *Phœnix*, 36, took the Dutch frigate *Argo*, same force, 1796. Commanded the *Namur*, 98, in sir Richard Strachan's action with, and capture of, the four ships of the line that had escaped from the memorable battle of Trafalgar. Served on various stations, and in several brilliant affairs: died April 1841.

Sir Edward-Oliver Osborne: died (the last of three gallant and distinguished brothers, all flag officers) June 1820.

Sir Harry Burrard Neale, bart., G. C. B.: assisted in *L'Aimable* frigate, in the reduction of Bastia, &c. 1793. In the *St. Fiorenzo*, 42, (in company with *La Nymphe* frigate,) fought and captured the *Resistance*, 48, and *Constance*, 24 guns, off Brest, March 8, 1797. In the *London*, 98, (attached to sir John Borlase Warren's squadron,) fought, in company with the *Amazon* frigate, the *Marengo*, 80, and *Belle Poule*, 40, both of which were taken, March 13, 1806. In the *Caledonia*, 120, (lord Gambier's flag-ship,) aided in destroying the French fleet in Basque Roads, 1809. A lord of the admiralty, 1804, *et seq.*: died Feb. 1840.

Sir Joseph Sidney Yorke, bart., K. C. B.: a lord of the admiralty, 1810, *et seq.*: drowned (with captains Bradley and Young) by the upsetting of a boat, May 1831.

Hon. sir Arthur Kaye Legge, K. C. B.: commanded the *Niger* frigate in earl Howe's great battle, 1794. Commanded the *Repulse*, 74, at the Dardanelles, 1807. Subsequently had the command at Cadiz in the *Revenge*, 74: died in 1835.

Francis Fayerman: in command of the *Beaulieu* frigate, shared in the victory off Camperdown, 1797. On various occasions behaved with great gallantry: died 1820.

George, earl of Galloway, K. T.: died March 1834.

Sir Thomas-Francis Fremantle, G. C. B.: a friend and companion of Nelson's in most of his brilliant achievements. In the *Inconstant* frigate, fought the French ship *Ca Ira*, 80 guns, in vice-admiral Hotham's action, March 1795. Distinguished at Piombino, Elba, and at Teneriffe, where he was wounded in the arm.[1] Captured the *Unité* French frigate, 36 guns. Commanded the *Ganges*, 74, and the *Neptune*, 98, at Copenhagen and Trafalgar. Commanded in the Adriatic, the Mediterranean, &c. A lord of the admiralty, 1806: died Dec. 1819.

Sir Francis Laforey, bart., K. C. B.: distinguished by the capture, in the *Carysfort*, of the *Castor* frigate, May 29, 1794. Gallantly gave chase, in the *Hydra* frigate, to three French ships, when one of them, the *Confiante*, 36, ran ashore near Havre, and was destroyed by the boats of the *Hydra* the following morning, May 1, 1798. Commanded the *Spartiate*, 74, at the glorious victory of Trafalgar. Served in guarding the coast of Sicily, &c.: died June 1835.

Sir Robert Barlow, G. C. B.: commanded the *Pegasus* frigate in earl Howe's great battle, 1794; and the *Aquilon* in lord Bridport's engagement, 1795. In the *Phœbe* gallantly captured the French frigate *Nereide*, Dec. 21, 1797. Distinguished by much valuable service: died an admiral of the red, May 1843, aged 86 years.

Sir Philip-Charles Calderwood Henderson Durham, G. C. B.: commanded the *Anson*, 46, at Quiberon, 1795; and in that ship fought in sir John Borlase Warren's engagement, Oct. 12, 1798. In the *Defiance*, 74, shared in the action with the combined fleets, July 22, 1805. Commanded this ship also at the great battle of Trafalgar. In the *Venerable*, 74, took the *Alcmene* and *Iphigenia* French frigates, each of 40 guns, Jan. 16, 1814: died an admiral of the red, April 1845, aged 83.

[This brave and veteran seaman was one of the few persons saved from the *Royal George*, 100 guns, admiral Kempenfelt's ship, which upset at Spithead in 1782.]

Sir Israel Pellew, K. C. B.: brother of viscount Pellew. Commanded the far-famed *Cleopatra* frigate in the West Indies. In the *Conqueror*, 74, shared in the glorious victory of Trafalgar, died July 1832.

Aug. 1, 1811.

Alexander Frazer: commanded the *Vanguard*, 74, in the expedition to Copenhagen, under lord Gambier. Rendered much gallant service: died June 1829.

Sir Benjamin Hallowell Carew, G. C. B.: shared in many early actions. Commanded the *Swiftsure*, 74, at the battle of the Nile. In that glorious victory engaged *L'Orient*, 120 guns and 1010 men (bearing the French admiral's flag), which took fire and blew up.[2] Commanded the *Tigre*, 74, in the gallant attack on the ships of war in the bay of Rosas, all which were burnt or brought off, Nov. 1, 1809. Distinguished by a long career of eminent services: died Sept. 1834.

[1] It was at Teneriffe, and immediately after captain Fremantle had received his wound, that the heroic Nelson also was shot in the arm, which he ultimately lost. The following, addressed to the lady of his friend (who was on board with her husband at the time he wrote), has been preserved, as being

The first letter written by NELSON with his left hand.

"My dear Mrs. Fremantle,—Tell me how Tom is? I hope he has saved his arm. *Mine is off*; but, thank God! I am as well as I hope he is. Ever yours, HORATIO NELSON."

[2] The French admiral (Brueys) fought his ship, refusing to surrender, until he was cut in two by a cannon ball. The officers and crew, when the fire burst forth, jumped overboard to avoid the explosion expected every moment. Some supported themselves on pieces of wreck; others swam to their British enemies, and were saved; but nearly one thousand perished. On the explosion taking place, a terrific sound prevailed over the roar of the guns in action, and an earthquake-like motion was felt to the bottom of every ship, while men and burning matter descended in a shower on the decks and rigging of the fleets engaged in the deadly battle. Captain Hallowell afterwards presented lord Nelson with a coffin made from the wreck, accompanied by the following letter:—

"My Lord,—I present to you a coffin, made from the mainmast of *L'Orient*, that when you have finished your glorious career in this world, you may be buried in one of your own trophies. But that *that* period may be far distant, is the earnest wish of your sincere friend, BENJAMIN HALLOWELL."

The glorious hero accepted this strange present, and had it placed upright, with the lid on, against the bulkhead of his cabin in the *Vanguard*, immediately behind the chair on which he sat at dinner. At length he was prevailed upon, by the importunities of an old and faithful servant, to allow it to be carried below.

Sir George Johnstone Hope, K. C. B.: commanded the *Romulus* frigate in vice-admiral Hotham's action off Genoa, March 1795. Fought the *Defence*, 74, at Trafalgar. A lord of the admiralty, 1812, *et seq.*: died May 1817.

Lord Amelius Beauclerk, G. C. B., G. C. H.: in the *Juno*, 32, encountered and beat off three French vessels of war (one a frigate), 1794. In the *Dryad* frigate, captured, after a spirited action, the French frigate *Proserpine*, 42 guns, June 13, 1796. Commanded the *Royal Oak*, 74, in the expedition to Walcheren, 1809: died an admiral of the red, Dec. 1846.

William Taylor: died an admiral of the red, July 1842.

Sir James Nicol Morris, K. C. B.: commanded the *Colossus*, 74, at the battle of Trafalgar; had 160 killed and wounded on board his ship, which he placed in the thickest of the fight; among the latter was the gallant captain himself: died Feb. 1830.

George Burdon: died in 1815.

William Browne: died commanding in chief at Jamaica, in 1814.

Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G. C. B.: early distinguished for his gallantry. In the *Santa Margaritta* frigate, captured *La Pomone*, 40, June 8, 1796. In the *Fisguard* frigate, captured *L'Immortalité*, 42 guns and near 600 men, Oct. 20, 1798. In the *Implacable*, 74, shared in the action with the Russian fleet, and capture of the *Sewolod*, 74 guns, Aug. 1808. Displayed great bravery on many other occasions. Vice-admiral of the United Kingdom, 1847. Admiral of the fleet, Nov. 1849. At present holds this rank.

Sir John Lawford, K. C. B.: in the *Romney*, 50, accompanied the expedition to the Helder in the autumn of 1799. Commanded the *Polyphemus*, 64, at Copenhagen, 1801. Distinguished on several occasions: died an admiral of the red, Dec. 1842.

Frank Sotheron: accompanied the expedition to the Helder, in the *Latona* frigate, 1799. In the *Excellent*, 74, (attached to the Mediterranean fleet under lord Nelson,) entrusted with the defence of the bay of Naples. Behaved gallantly on various services: died Feb. 1839.

Thomas Wolley: shared in the reduction of Trinidad and the destruction of the Spanish squadron by the forces under rear-admiral H. Harvey and sir Ralph Abercromby, Feb. 1797. Served on many occasions with great gallantry: died Aug. 1826.

Aug. 12, 1812.

Sir William Johnstone Hope, G.C.B.: captain of the *Bellerophon*, 74, (flag-ship of sir Thomas Pasley,) in earl Howe's memorable battle, 1794. In the *Kent*, 74, accompanied the expedition to Holland, 1799. Served at the blockade of Alexandria until Cairo surrendered to the British arms. A lord of the admiralty, 1807, *et seq.*: died May 1831.

Lord Henry Paulet, K. C. B.: in the *Vengeance*, 74, bore the broad pendant of commodore C. Thompson at the reduction of Martinique, 1809. In the *Astræa* frigate, 32, captured, after a close action, the French ship *La Gloire*, 42 guns, April 10, 1795. In the *Thalia*, 36, shared in the victory off Port L'Orient, 1795. Commanded the *Defence*, 74, at the battle of Copenhagen. A lord of the admiralty, 1813, *et seq.*: died Jan. 1832.

Charles-William Paterson: died an admiral of the red, March 1841.

Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B.: commanded the *Meleager* frigate in the action of March 13, 1795. Commodore in the *Pompée*, 80, at the reduction of Martinique, 1809. Went in the expedition to Walcheren same year. Served on the American station and shared in the important operations of the late war; major-general Ross fell by his side at Baltimore, 1814. Commanded in chief at the Cape, St. Helena, &c. A lord of the admiralty, 1818, *et seq.* One of the council of H. R. H. the duke of Clarence, high admiral in 1827. The present rear-admiral of the United Kingdom.

[On Aug. 8, 1815, sir George sailed with Napoleon from Plymouth, in the *Northumberland*, 74, and landed him at St. Helena, Oct. 16 following; and continued at that station until the arrival of sir Hudson Lowe.]

Thomas Surridge: died in 1820.

Samuel Hood Linzee: this gallant officer fell from his horse in a fit of apoplexy, and never spoke afterwards, Sept. 1820.

James Carpenter: died March 1845, aged 86.

Robert Barton: in the *Lapwing* frigate captured the French ship *Decieux*, one of two which he fought Dec. 3, 1796. In the *York*, 74, accompanied the expedition to Madeira, 1807; and assisted in the conquest of Martinique, 1809: died signalised by his services, Dec. 1831.

Sir Graham Moore, G. C. B., brother of the lamented sir John Moore: commanded the *Melampus* frigate in the action Oct. 12, 1798. When in command of a squadron of four frigates, fell in with four Spanish frigates, near Cadiz, Oct. 5, 1804, and, after a sharp action, captured three; the fourth blew up, and all on board perished. The enemy's ships were immensely rich, being freighted with dollars. Conveyed the royal family of Portugal from Lisbon to the Brazils, 1807. Commanded in the Baltic, Mediterranean, &c. A lord of the admiralty, 1816, *et seq.*: died Nov. 1843.

Matthew-Henry Scott: served at the reduction of Martinique, St. Lucia, &c. Had his flag in the *Chatham*, 74, in the North Sea. In 1814 commanded the British and Russian seamen and marines on the island of South Beveland: died Oct. 1836.

Joseph Hanwell: died Nov. 1839, aged 80.

Sir Henry-William Bayntun, G. C. B.: distinguished by many early services. Commanded the *Leviathan*, 74, at the glorious battle of Trafalgar: his ship passed through the enemy's line, assisted in disabling the huge *Santissima Trinidada*, and compelled the *San Augustino*, 74, to surrender: died Dec. 1840.

Hon. Francis Farrington Gardner: died July 1821.

Sir Richard King, bart., K. C. B.: in the *Sirius* frigate, captured two Dutch frigates, 36 and 26 guns, Oct. 24, 1798; and (in company with *L'Oiseau*, captain Linzee) the French ship *Dedaigneuse*. In the *Achille*, 74, shared in the glory of Trafalgar. Blockaded Ferrol, 1808; commanded off Cherbourg, 1809; and afterwards served at the defence of Cadiz. Captain of the Mediterranean fleet, the Channel fleet, &c.: died in command at Sheerness, Aug. 1834.

Sir Edward Griffith Colpoys, K. C. B.: in the *London*, 98, (vice-admiral Colpoys' ship,) fought

off Port L'Orient, 1795. Distinguished by his discretion and zeal in quelling the mutiny at Spithead, 1797. Served on the North American station in the late war: died Nov. 1832.

Sir Edward-James Foote, K. C. B.: fought, in the *Niger* frigate, in the battle off St. Vincent, 1797. In the *Seahorse*, 46, captured, after a close action, *La Sensible* French frigate, 36. Rendered eminent services to his Sicilian majesty at Naples: died May 1833.

Sir Richard Lee, K. C. B.: in the *Courageux*, 74, shared in the fight with, and capture of, the four French ships of the line by the squadron under sir Richard Strachan, Nov. 4, 1805. In the *Monarch*, 84, brought to close action three of five French frigates, two of which (*L'Armide* and *La Minerve*) were captured, each of 44 guns, Sept. 25, 1806.[1] Served at Walcheren; and in the North Sea until 1812: died Aug. 1837.

William Pierrepont: died Aug. 1813.

Sir Peter Halkett, bart., G. C. H.: commanded the *Circe* frigate in the battle off Camperdown. Took several vessels of war, in the *Apollo*, 36. Signalised by his gallantry on numerous occasions: died Oct. 1839

William Bedford: commanded the *Queen*, 98, (sir Alan Gardner's flag-ship,) at the great battle off L'Orient, June 1795. Distinguished himself in command of various ships; among them, the *Thunderer*, 74, *Hibernia*, 104, and *Caledonia*, 110 guns: died Oct. 1827.

Dec. 4, 1813.

Philip Wilkinson Stephens: signalised himself as lieutenant of the *Europa*, 50, in the attack on St. Domingo, &c. Wrecked in the *Hussar* frigate, off Ferrol, Feb. 1804, but saved. Behaved gallantly on several subsequent occasions: died Nov. 1846.

William Shield: commanded the *Audacious*, 74, in the action with the *Frejus*, July 13, 1795. Served in harassing the enemy on the shores of the gulf of Genoa, &c. Actively engaged in various other quarters: died June 1842.

Hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleeming: in the *Egyptienne* frigate, captured several ships of war, on the renewal of hostilities in 1803. This frigate was one of the fleet engaged in sir Robert Calder's action with the combined French and Spanish squadrons, July 1805: died Oct. 1840.

Sir Charles Vinicombe Penrose, K. C. B.: commodore, commanding in chief the flotilla for the defence of Cadiz, 1810. Commanded the naval force in co-operation with the British army in Spain under lord Wellington, until the close of the war. Commanded the Sicilian navy in the war with Murat: died Jan. 1, 1880.

Sir William Hotham, G. C. B.: in the *Adamant*, 50, fought off Camperdown. In the same ship aided in destroying the French ship *La Preneuse*. Commanded the *Raisonable*, 64, in the North Sea; afterwards retired: died an admiral of the red, May 1848.

George Hopewell Stephens: died in 1820.

Sir Pulteney Malcolm, G. C. B.: in the *Fox* frigate, captured the French frigate *La Modeste*. Rendered brilliant service at Manilla, in the Indian Sea, &c. Commanded the *Donegal*, 74, in the battle off St. Domingo, 1806; and at the destruction of the French fleet in Basque Roads, 1809. Shared, with distinguished gallantry, in the *Royal Oak*, 74, in many of the operations of the late war with the United States: died July 1838, aged 80.

William Nowell: died April 1828.

John Bazeley: this esteemed and gallant officer died (committed suicide) March 1828.

James Bissett: died Jan. 1824.

John Clements: died July 1825.

Sir John Gore, K.C. B., G. C. H.: signalised himself in numerous battles and encounters with the enemy; among them, his gallant defence of *Le Censeur*, 74, Oct. 1795.[2] Commanded the *Windsor Castle*, 98, (rear-admiral Linzee's flag-ship,) in the battle off Genoa. In the *Medusa* frigate bore lord Nelson's flag at Boulogne. Shared in commodore Graham Moore's fight with, and capture of, the squadron of Spanish frigates, Oct. 1804. Served in the *East Indies*, off Cadiz, &c.: died Aug. 1836.

Sir John Harvey, K. C. B.: commanded the *Southampton* frigate at the reduction of the Virgin islands, &c. 1801. In the *Agamemnon*, 64, fought in sir Robert Calder's engagement with the combined French and Spanish fleets, 1805. Behaved gallantly on various occasions. Commanded in chief at the Leeward islands: died Feb. 1837.

June 4, 1814.

Hon. sir Henry Hotham, K. C. B.: commanded the *Revolutionnaire* frigate in sir Richard Strachan's capture of four French sail of the line, Nov. 4, 1805. Served on the coast of Spain in 1810, and during the struggle of the Patriots. In the *Northumberland*, 74, had a brilliant affair off L'Orient, which ended in the destruction of *L'Arianne* and *Andromache*, each of 44 guns, and the *Mameluke*, 18 guns, laden with the spoils of 36 vessels they had captured, May 22, 1812. Afterwards captain of the fleet under sir A. Cochrane, on the American station; and commander of a division of the Channel fleet in 1815: died in 1833.

Sir George Burlton, K. C. B.: commanded the *Lively* frigate at the capture of Tourterelle, March 1795; and the *Resolution* ship of the line at the destruction of the French fleet in Basque Roads, April 1809: died soon after his obtaining rear-admiral's rank in the East Indies.

Charles Dudley Pater: died Feb. 1818.

Sir Home Riggs Popham, K. C. B. At the commencement of the war with France, rendered great services to the duke of York in Holland: in 1800 had a command in the East Indies;

[1] The third frigate, *La Gloire*, 46, hauled off on the approach of sir Samuel Hood, who lost his right arm immediately after getting into action; but she afterwards surrendered to the *Centaur* and *Mars*, which latter ship had already pursued and captured *L'Indefatigable*, also of 46. The *Courageux*, it should be mentioned, was on the look out, off Rochefort, in advance of a squadron under sir Samuel Hood, when the ships of the enemy appeared, and she bore, in consequence, the brunt of the action.

[2] In the *Medusa* frigate he captured the *Santa Brigida*, and her consort, treasure ships, Oct. 1799; his share of the prize-money, as captain, amounted to 40,731*l*. He also took, successively, twelve ships of war, mounting together 160 guns.

and in 1803 served in the Red Sea. Commanded the expedition to the Cape of Good Hope, which was again taken; and against Buenos Ayres, 1806. Finally commanded on the Jamaica station: died Sept. 1820.

Sir Josias Rowley, bart., G. C. B.: commanded the *Raisonable*, 64, in sir Robert Calder's action with the French and Spanish fleets, July 22, 1805. Accompanied the second expedition against the Cape under sirs Home Popham and David Baird in 1806. Distinguished himself in South America, the Isles of France and Bourbon, in actions with the enemy's squadrons at those places, and the recapture of the *Ceylon* frigate, 1810; and also on the coasts of Sicily and Naples, and elsewhere; created a baronet for his many eminent services, Nov. 1813: died Jan. 1842.

Sir Edward Codrington, G. C. B.: shared in lord Bridport's victory off L'Orient, June 1795; and the glorious victory of Trafalgar, Oct. 1805, in which he commanded the *Orion*, 74. Accompanied, in the *Blake*, 74, the expedition to the Scheldt under sir Richard Strachan, 1809. Served in the defence of Cadiz, 1810; and commanded on the coast of Spain, 1811. Afterwards rendered great services on the American station, and acted under sir A. Cochrane in the Chesapeake and at New Orleans. Commanded in chief the British, French, and Russian squadrons at Navarino, where, in a tremendous conflict, the Turkish navy was almost annihilated, Oct. 20, 1827 [1]: died an admiral of the red, May 1851.

Sir George Parker, K. C. B.: in the *Argo*, 44, and afterwards in the *Stately*, 64, employed in blockading the enemy off the Texel. In the latter ship, in company with the *Nassau*, same force, fought, March 22, 1808, the Dutch *Prince Christian Frederick*, 74, which ultimately grounded near the island of Zealand, and was set on fire. Commanded the *Aboukir*, 74, one of the Walcheren expedition; and the *Bombay*, 80, in the Mediterranean, until nearly the close of the war: died an admiral of the red, Dec. 1847, aged 81.

Frederick Watkins: commanded the *Nereide*, 36, at the capture of the island of Curaçoa, Sept. 1800: retired.

Robert Pamplin: in the *Courageux*, 74, commanded a division of the fleet, under sir Richard Strachan, in the Scheldt, 1809; commanded the *Ocean*, 80, on the Mediterranean station; and afterwards the *Conqueror*, 74, as commander-in-chief off St. Helena: died Feb. 1834.

Edward Leveson Gower: resigned July 13, 1821.

Hon. sir Henry Blackwood, bart., K. C. B., "the Friend of Nelson:" commanded the *Megæra* sloop in lord Bridport's battle, June 1795. In the *Brilliant* frigate (small size) sustained an action with two French ships, each of 44 guns, and by a series of masterly movements effected his escape. In the *Penelope*, 36, engaged in a night action the *Guillaume Tell*, 86 guns, and so raked her, within pistol-shot, that on the coming up of the *Foudroyant* and *Lion* to his assistance, she struck, and was taken by captain Blackwood, March 30, 1800. Commanded the *Euryalus* frigate at the battle of Trafalgar. Accompanied sir J. T. Duckworth, in the *Ajax*, 74, in the expedition against Constantinople, 1807.[2] Encountered, in command of a squadron not half the force, six French sail of the line and four frigates, which he gallantly fought. Commanded in chief in the East Indies, 1820: died Dec. 1832.

John Erskine Douglas: rendered great services on the North American station, where he assisted, in the *Bellona*, 74, in the capture of the French ship *L'Impetueux*, of 80 guns, 1806; commanded a squadron in the Chesapeake, 1807. Served, under lord Gambier, at the destruction of the French ships in Aix Roads, April 1809. Commanded in chief at Jamaica from 1815 to 1818; died an admiral of the red, July 1847, aged 89.

George, viscount Torrington: performed, as the hon. George Byng, much early service, distinguishing himself on many important occasions; in the *Belliqueux*, 64, served in sir Home Popham's expedition to the Cape, 1806: died June 1831.

Sir Ross Donnelly, K. C. B.: distinguished by his services in various quarters, particularly at Alexandria, Sardinia, and Barbary. In the *Narcissus*, 32, commanded a squadron of frigates off Toulon, 1803; and accompanied sir Home Popham's expedition to the Cape, 1806. In the *Ardent*, 74, served in South America, and afterwards in the *Invincible*, 74, on the coast of Spain: died Sept. 1840.

Sir John Poo Beresford, bart., K. C. B., G. C. H.: early made several captures of ships of war. Commanded the *Illustrious*, 74, off Cadiz, 1807; and in the *Theseus*, same force, aided in destroying the French ships in Basque Roads, April 1809. Captured the American ship *Wasp*, 20 guns, retaking the *Frolic*, her prize, Oct. 1812. Commanded in chief at Leith, 1820: died Oct. 1844.

Henry Lidgbird Ball: a gallant and active officer, shared in many encounters with the enemy. Commanded the *Gibraltar*, 74, at the destruction of the French fleet in Basque Roads, 1809: died Oct. 1818.

Thomas Eyles: commanded the *Canada*, 74, bearing the broad pendant of sir John Borlase Warren, in the action off the coast of Ireland, Oct. 12, 1798; commanded the *Plantagenet*, 74, in 1809; and the *Royal Charlotte* yacht, 1813: died Sept. 1835.

Thomas Le Marchant Gosselin: shared, in the *Kingfisher* sloop, in lord Howe's victory, June 1, 1794; contributed to the reduction of the Dutch colony of Surinam, 1799. Commanded

[1] It was to this battle that the duke of Wellington applied, in the British senate, the memorable designation of "an untoward event." The illustrious and far-seeing politician judged of its after-consequences rightly.

[2] The squadron was waiting for a fair wind to run up the Dardanelles, when the *Ajax* caught fire (Feb. 14), and in a few minutes she was so enveloped in smoke, that the crew were nearly suffocated, and could only distinguish each other by feeling or speaking, though the moon shone brightly. Captain Blackwood was heard exhorting the men to be calm and collected, while they endeavoured to save themselves as best they could. Immediately the fire burst forth in a raging and overwhelming flame, and the captain, officers, and men threw themselves overboard, swimming, in an exhausted state, to the boats of the squadron, which approached the burning pile as near as possible: those of the *Canopus* rescued captain Blackwood. Many were burnt to death or drowned; 384 persons altogether were saved from the fire; but of these several afterwards died. The ship turned all night, and blew up at five o'clock next morning, with a terrific explosion.

the *Latona* frigate off Brest, 1804. In the *Audacious*, 74, took sir John Moore to the shores of Portugal; had charge of the transports, and superintended the embarkation of the British army after the battle of Corunna, 1809. Now an admiral of the red.

Sir Charles Rowley, bart., G. C. B., G. C. H., son of vice-admiral sir Joshua Rowley: early made many captures of ships of war; commanded the *Ruby*, 64, off the Texel, under orders of rear-admiral Thornbrough; and, in 1806, the *Eagle*, off the coasts of Naples and Sicily, under sir William Sidney Smith. Captured the French frigate *La Corseyre*, 40 guns, Nov. 1811; and signalised himself (as he had previously done in the expedition to Walcheren) in the gulf of Venice, capture of Trieste, &c. In the *Sybille*, 44, commanded in chief at Jamaica: died Oct. 1845.

Thomas Rogers: died soon after his attaining the rank of rear-admiral.

Samuel-James Ballard: commanded the *Sceptre*, 74, at the storming of the batteries at Anse-le-Barque, and the capture of the *Loire* and *Seine* frigates, Dec. 18, 1809; and the capture of Guadaloupe, Feb. 1810. In the *Pearl* frigate he had previously taken several ships of war, among them *L'Incroyable*, 24 guns; and had assisted in the capture of *La Carriere*, French ship, 42: died Oct. 1829.

Robert Rolles: commanded the *Laurel*, 28, at the reduction of St. Lucia by the forces under sir Hugh C. Christian and sir Ralph Abercromby, 1796; afterwards made many captures of vessels of war, and assisted in others: died Dec. 1839.

Walter Locke: a lieutenant in the *Queen Charlotte*, earl Howe's flag-ship, in the glorious battle of June 1, 1794; and present, as commander, in the *Charon* sloop, at the battle off L'Orient, June 23, 1795. Afterwards distinguished himself by much gallant service: died May 1835.

Sir David Milne, G. C. B.: assisted at the reduction of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, 1796, in *La Pique* frigate, which he had contributed to capture; aided in the capture of *La Seine*, 42 guns, which he also afterwards commanded; and, after a brilliant action, captured the French ship *Vengeance*, 52 guns, Aug. 26. 1800. Second in command in the *Impregnable*, 104 guns, at the bombardment of Algiers, Aug. 27, 1816. In this last affair he had 210 men killed or wounded on board his ship: died May 1845.

George Dundas: died shortly after his attaining rear-admiral's rank, commanding at the Cape.

James Young; in 1799 commanded the *Ethalion*, 46, in which ship he captured, after a running fight, the Spanish frigate *Thetis*, 36 guns, laden with specie (1,411,256 dollars), his share of which was 40,730*l.* 18*s.*; each of the crew had 182*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*: died March 1833.

James Macnamara: served in the *Southampton* frigate (in which he captured the French frigate *Utile*) under commodore Horatio Nelson, on the coasts of Genoa. Shared in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 1797. Commanded the *Director*, 64, in the North Sea and Baltic, and afterwards the *Berwick*, 74; and had the command of a squadron blockading Cherbourg: died Jan. 1826.

[Captain Macnamara fought a duel, April 6, 1803, with colonel Montgomery, an esteemed man of fashion: both were wounded, the latter mortally.]

Donald Campbell: died commanding in chief on the Leeward islands' station, Nov. 1819.

Sir Robert Waller Otway, bart., G. C. B.: served as a lieutenant in earl Howe's battle, June 1, 1794. Commanded the *Mermaid* frigate, and performed, and aided in, many gallant enterprises. Commanded the *Trent* on the Jamaica station until 1800, rendering brilliant services in the West Indies, and elsewhere. Present at the battle of Copenhagen, April 1801. In the *Ajax* (new 74), and previously in other ships, had many actions with the enemy. In this last ship, after long service, he joined the Channel fleet in 1813: died May 1846.

Richard Dacres, G. C. H.: shared, in the *Barfleur*, 98, in lord Bridport's and sir John Jervis' battles, June 1795, and Feb. 1797; served on the Jamaica station from 1804 to 1808: died Jan. 1837.

Thomas Western: died shortly after his attaining the rank of rear-admiral.

John-William Spranger: died Jan. 1822.

William Lukin Windham: commanded the *Thames* at the battle of Algesiras, July 12, 1801; in the *Mars*, 74, bore a conspicuous part at the capture of four heavy French frigates full of troops, Sept. 25, 1806. Accompanied the expedition against Copenhagen, 1807: died in 1833.

Shuldham Peard: commanded the *Audacious*, 74, in the battle off Algesiras, July 1801: died in 1832.

Edward Fellowes: early, in the *Acasta* frigate, made many captures of vessels of war. In command of the *Apollo* frigate, served under sir Sidney Smith on the shores of Calabria, 1806; afterwards commanded the *Conqueror*, 74, in the Mediterranean: died Aug. 1841.

Aug. 12, 1819.

Sir Willoughby Thomas Lake, K.C.B.: in the *Gibraltar*, 80, commanded off Orient, and subsequently served with the Channel fleet under earl St. Vincent. Commanded the *Magnificent*, 74, on the coast of Spain, aiding the Patriots; and commanded in chief on the Halifax station in the *Superb*, 74, from 1824 until 1827: died Feb. 1847.

Sir Charles Ogle, bart.: served, when lieutenant, at the earlier reduction of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe. As post, commanded the *Meleager* frigate on the Leeward islands' and Jamaica stations. In the *Egyptienne* frigate served on the coast of Egypt, and, in 1805, in the *Unité*, in the Mediterranean. Commanded successively several ships of the line. Commanded in chief on the North American station from April 1827 to July 1830; and afterwards had the chief command at Portsmouth. Now an admiral of the red.

Henry Raper: a lieutenant of the *Queen Charlotte*, lord Howe's flag-ship, on the memorable 1st June, 1794. Had a gallant action, in *L'Amiable* frigate, with *La Syrene*, a heavy French frigate (having the celebrated Victor Hugues on board) and the corvette *Bergere*; but both eluded capture, Jan. 1799. Served on the West India station, and, in 1810, on the Lisbon, and subsequently on the Baltic stations: died April 1845.

Sir William-Charles Fahie, K. C. B.: commanded the *Belleisle*, 74, at the reduction of Martinique, Feb. 1809. In the *Pompée*, after a long and close action with the French ship *Hautpoult*, 74, captured her, aided by the *Castor* frigate and *Recruit* brig, April 17, same year. Served in the armament under sir Alexander Cochrane and lieutenant-general Beckwith against Guadaloupe, Feb. 1810. Afterwards commanded the *Abercromby* (late the *Hautpoult*) on the Lisbon station, and in the channel, until the close of the war. Commanded the *Malta*, 84, at the siege of Gaëta, 1815, and obtained the insignia of K. F. M. from the king of the Two Sicilies for his services on that occasion: died Jan. 1833.

Sir George Eyre, K. C. B.: assisted at the capture of Zante, Cephalonia, &c., 1809, and St. Maura, 1810. In 1811 commanded a squadron in the Ionian Sea, and afterwards a squadron on the coast of Spain: died Feb. 1839.

Robert Lambert: in the *Suffolk*, 74, as flag-captain to admiral Rainier, served at the reduction of Ceylon, Amboyna, Banda, &c., 1795-6. Commanded the *Saturn*, 74, in the expedition to the Baltic under sir Hyde Parker, 1801. Afterwards served at Halifax, Newfoundland, and Lisbon; and in the *Duncan*, 74, the remainder of the war. In the *Vigo*, 74, hoisted his flag as commander-in-chief of the squadron employed at St. Helena, for the secure detention of Buonaparte: died Sept. 1836.

Joseph Bingham: in 1798 commanded the *Prince George*, bearing sir William Parker's flag, on the coast of Spain. Afterwards served in the East Indies. Commanded the *Sceptre*, 74, in the Scheldt expedition, 1809; and the *Egmont* successively in America, the North Sea, and Baltic: died Dec. 1825.

Robert Dudley Oliver: in the *Melpomene* frigate twice bombarded Havre, 1804. In the Mars, 74, captured *Le Rhyn* French frigate, 44 guns and 318 men. Commanded the *Valiant* on the American station during the late contest with the United States, occasionally having a detached squadron under his orders: died an admiral of the red, Sept. 1850, aged 83.

D'Arcy Preston: served at the storming of Fort Royal, Martinique, and the early reduction of St. Lucia. In the *Blanche*, 38, shared, with *La Minerve*, in the capture of the *Sabina* and *Ceres*, Spanish frigates, each of 40 guns (afterwards retaken), Dec. 1796. Commanded the *Dido* frigate at the battle off St. Vincent's, Feb. 1797. Afterwards distinguished on various occasions: died Jan. 1847, aged 82.

Man Dobson: died April 1847.

Thomas Boys: died Nov. 1832.

John Clarke Searle: served, in the *Pelican* sloop, at the reduction of St. Lucia, St. Vincent's, and Grenada, 1796. In this small ship fought the *Medee*, French frigate, of 40 guns. Commanded the *Tremendous*, bearing the flag of sir Hugh C. Christian, at the Cape of Good Hope. Lord Keith's flag-captain in the *Foudroyant* in the Egyptian campaign; and, in the *Monarch*, again bore his lordship's flag as commander-in-chief in the North Sea from 1803 to 1806: died Dec. 1824.

Sir Charles Brisbane, K. C. B.: assisted in the capture of the Dutch fleet in Saldanha bay, Aug. 1796. Among his numerous gallant exploits, he fought in the famed *Arethusa* frigate near Vera Cruz, Aug. 23, 1806, the Spanish frigate *Pomona*, 38 guns, and 347 men, supported by 12 gun-boats, each carrying a 24-pounder and 100 men. The *Pomona* struck, three of the gun-boats blew up, six were sunk, and three were driven among the breakers. During the fight, a castle on the coast fired red-hot shot, but a melancholy and dreadful explosion took place within its walls. Shared in the capture of Curaçao, Jan. 1807: died governor of St. Vincent's, in 1829.

Hon. sir John Talbot, G. C. B.: passed the Dardanelles with sir J. T. Duckworth, Feb. 1807. Stationed under lord Collingwood off Toulon, and aided subsequently in protecting Sicily. Served on the North American coast in the war. Now an admiral of the red.

John Richard Delap Tollemache: performed much early service. In the *Repulse*, 74, commanded the in-shore squadron off Toulon, 1810. In the *Tigre*, 80, served successively in the channel, in the North Sea, at St. Helena, and in the West Indies, until 1815: died July 1837.

John Giffard: commanded *L'Athenienne*, 64, at the defence of Gaëta, 1805; afterwards, in the *Zealous*, 74, served in the Mediterranean. Now an admiral of the red.

Sir John West, K. C. B.: commanded the *Excellent*, 74, on the coast of Spain; and in the *Sultan*, same force, had a command on the Mediterranean, home, and West India stations. Now an admiral of the red.

Joseph Bullen: this gallant officer has had more than sixty encounters with the enemy. Now an admiral of the red.

Stephen Poyntz: died May 1847.

John, lord Colville: assisted, as first lieutenant of the *Santa Margaretta*, under sir Eliab Harvey, in the capture of the French West India islands, 1794. Served at the blockade of Havre. Served, in the *Hercules*, in the expedition against Copenhagen, 1807. Commanded in chief, as admiral, at Cork, from Nov. 1821 until April 1825: died senior admiral of the white, Dec. 1849.

John Cochet: present, in the *Queen Charlotte*, earl Howe's flag-ship, at the battle of 1st June, 1794. Commanded successively the *Abergavenny*, 50, *Thunderer*, 74, and *Valiant*, same force. Among his captures were *Le General Dumourier*, 22 guns, and her prize, a Spanish galleon, having on board 680 cases, each containing 3000 dollars, and other packages valued at 300,000*l*. Now an admiral of the red.

Sir Archibald Collingwood Dickson, bart.: present at the capture of the Dutch admiral Story and his squadron in the Texel. Subsequently accompanied the armament to Elsineur; and in the *Veteran*, 64, shared in the battle of Copenhagen, April 1801: died June 1827.

Robert Winthrop: served, in the *Circe*, 28, in the expedition sent against Ostend, May 1798. In 1799 commanded a small squadron on the coast of Holland, and assisted in the operations at the Helder. Commanded the *Stag* frigate in the expedition against Ferrol the next year. Among other services, when commanding the *Ardent*, 64, drove on shore, on the coast of Spain, *La Bayonnaise* French frigate, which her crew set on fire: died May 1832.

Sir Henry Digby, G.C.B.: served at the reduction of Minorca, Nov. 1798. In command of the *Alcmene* frigate in 1799, captured the *Courageux*, French ship, 32 guns, and other vessels of war; and shared in the capture of the *Santa Brigida*, Spanish frigate, 36 guns, laden with 1,400,000 dollars and an immensely valuable cargo. Commanded the *Africa*, 64, at the battle of Trafalgar: died Aug. 1842.

Sir Charles Ekins, K.C.B.: served actively in India, the West Indies, off Lisbon, &c. In the *Superb*, 74, bore a conspicuous part at the bombardment of Algiers, where he was wounded, Aug. 1816. Now an admiral of the red.

John Sprat Rainier: died Nov. 1822.

Benjamin-William Page: died Oct. 1845, aged 80.

Hon. Philip Wodehouse: died Jan. 1838.

Thomas Alexander: commanded the *Hope*, at the capture of the Dutch fleet in Saldanha bay, Aug. 1796. Subsequently served in the East Indies: died Jan. 1843.

July 19, 1821.

Andrew Smith: died Sept. 1831.

Sir Edward Berry, bart., K.C.B.: fought at the battles of the Nile, Trafalgar, and St. Domingo; sir Horatio Nelson's captain (of the *Vanguard*) in the first, and captain of the *Agamemnon* in the second and third. It was this gallant officer who boarded the *San Nicolas*, of 80, and *San Josef*, of 112 guns, in the previous battle off St. Vincent's, Feb. 14, 1797, when lieutenant of commodore Nelson's ship, the *Captain*, 74; his bravery was immediately afterwards rewarded with post rank: died Feb. 1831.

Sir William Prowse, G.C.B.: commanded the *Raven* sloop in sir John Jervis' battle, Feb. 1797. Commanded the *Sirius* frigate in sir Robert Calder's action, July 1805; and the same ship in the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. following. In this frigate, also, he sustained a gallant fight with the French flotilla at Civita Vecchia, and captured the *Bergère*, April 17, 1806: died March 1826.

Lord Mark-Robert Kerr: in the *Cormorant*, 20 guns, shared in the reduction of Minorca, Nov. 1798. Captured the Spanish ship *El Vincelo*, 26 guns, March, the following year: died Sept. 1840.

Sir James Athol Wood, knt.: assisted, in the *Latona* frigate, in the capture of the island of Curaçoa, Jan. 1, 1807, distinguishing himself in the memorable transactions of that day. Had the chief command of the blockade of the Danish islands, which terminated in their surrender near the close of the year. Commanded the *Captain*, 74, at the reduction of Martinique, Feb. 1809: died July 1829.

Sir Thomas Harvey, K.C.B.: bore a conspicuous part in the celebrated expedition against Constantinople, Feb. 1807; afterwards served in the Adriatic; and commanded the *Majestic*, 74, in the Little Belt, to protect the Baltic trade: died commanding in chief in the West Indies, May 1842.

Richard Hussey Moubray Hussey: in the *Active*, 38, accompanied sir J. T. Duckworth to the Dardanelles, Feb. 1807. Commanded the *Repulse*, 74, one of the in-shore squadron off Toulon, 1815. Previously and subsequently engaged in several gallant enterprises: died Nov. 1842.

Henry-Richard Glynn: shared, in his early service, in the battles of June 1, 1794, and June 23, 1795. Now an admiral of the red.

John Bligh, C.B.: commanded the *Director* at the battle off Camperdown, Oct. 1797; the *Alfred*, 74, in the expedition to Copenhagen, 1807; and the *Valiant*, same force, in lord Gambier's attack on the French fleet in Basque Roads, 1809. On Feb. 3, 1810, captured the French frigate *Cannoniere* (formerly *La Minerve*, in the British service) laden with spoil taken in the East Indies: died Jan. 1831.

Peter Puget: died Oct. 1822.

Sir Edward Hamilton, bart., K.C.B.: his achievement, in the *Surprise* frigate, 32, in boarding and cutting out from the harbour of Porto Cabello, the *Hermione*, 44 guns and 400 men, moored between two batteries mounted with 200 pieces of cannon, stands unparalleled in our naval annals[1], Oct. 25, 1799.

Sir Thomas Baker, K.C.B.: in the *Nemesus*, 28, commanded a small squadron in the North Sea, 1800. In the *Phœnix*, 36, gallantly captured *La Didon* French frigate, 44 guns and 330 men, Aug. 10, 1805. Shared in sir Richard Strachan's action with, and capture of, four French sail of the line that had escaped from Trafalgar, Nov. 4, same year: dead.

Samuel Sutton: in the *Alcmene*, 32, assisted in the capture and destruction of the Danish line of defence before Copenhagen, April 2, 1801. Captured *L'Ambuscade* French frigate, 32 guns, May 1803. Aided in the capture of the Spanish squadron of frigates laden with specie, Oct. 5, 1804: died May 1832.

Henry Evans: died Dec. 1842.

Hon. sir Courtenay Boyle, knt., K.C.H.: in the *Seahorse* frigate employed in the Mediterranean under the immortal Nelson during an important part of his lordship's command on that station. More lately commanded the *Royal William*, 120, bearing the flag of the port-admiral at Spithead: died May 1844.

Sir Robert Laurie, bart., K.C.B.: in the *Cleopatra* frigate, 32, chased and fought *La Ville de Milan*, 46 guns and 360 men. After as fierce and obstinate an action as is on record, the *Cleopatra* reluctantly struck to the enemy, nearly twice her force, Feb. 16, 1805; "but the glory of the battle belonged to the captured."[2] Afterwards commanded the *Ajax*, 74, till the close of the war: died Jan. 1848.

[1] We have not room in this volume for the hundred circumstances and incidents that attended and followed this wonderful exploit. The brave captain himself was among the wounded. He received a tremendous blow from the butt-end of a musket, which was broken over his head and felled him senseless to the ground; a wound from the cut of a sabre laid open his left thigh; the right thigh was penetrated by a pike or spear; a grape shot produced a dreadful contusion on the leg; one of his hands was lacerated; and his loins and kidneys were fearfully bruised. Yet the hero succeeded in making the *Hermione* his prize, and still lives, though a full half century has passed away, in the enjoyment of his distinctions and rewards.
[Sir Edward Hamilton died in April 1851, while these pages were at press.]

[2] Captain Talbot of the *Leander*, 50 guns, fell in with *La Ville de Milan* six days after the action; she was in too crippled a state to fight a second battle, and immediately surrendered without firing a gun: he also recovered her prize.

Sir William Hall Gage, knt., G. C. H.: commander-in-chief on the East India station from 1825 to 1829; afterwards commanded in the Downs and off Lisbon. A lord of the admiralty from Sept. 1841 to July 1846. Commanded at Devonport 1848.

John Maitland: died Oct. 1836.

Stair Douglas: commanded the *Bellona*, 74, in lord Gambier's memorable attack on the French squadron in Basque Roads, April 11, 1809: died Nov. 1826.

William Cuming, C. B.: captain of the *Victory* (earl St. Vincent's flag-ship) in 1797; commanded the *Russell*, 74, at Copenhagen, 1801; and the *Bombay*, same force, in the blockade of Toulon: his services were many and various: died June 1824.

James Walker, C. B.: served in the *Torbay*, 74, in the operations, under sir Samuel Hood, at St. Christopher's; and was present, in the *Monmouth*, 64, at the battle off Camperdown. Conspicuous, in the *Isis*, 50, in the battle of Copenhagen, April 1801. In the *Vanguard*, 74, fought and captured, near St. Domingo, 1803, the *Duquesne* French ship of the line, which he afterwards commanded. Served in North America till the close of the war: died July 1831.

April 9, 1823.

The hon. sir CHARLES PAGET, knt., G.C.H.: commanded the *Martin* frigate in the battle off Camperdown, 1797, and the *Brilliant* frigate, 32, in the armament against Ferrol, 1800. In the *Endymion* frigate made many captures of ships of war. Commanded the *Revenge*, 74, blockading Cherbourg, 1810. Chief of a detached squadron in North America, 1814. Afterwards commanded the *Prince Regent* and *Royal George* yachts: died commanding in chief in the West Indies, Jan. 1839.

Robert Williams: performed much early service in the *Royal Oak*, 74, *Argo*, 44, and the *Elephant* and *Vengeance* 74's. Distinguished himself in the last-named ship and in the *Vanguard* in the West Indies: died March 1827.

Richard Worsley: died Jan. 1838.

May 27, 1825.

AISKEW PAFFARD HOLLIS: wounded, when a lieutenant of the *Queen*, in the battle of June 1, 1794. In the *Standard*, 64, assisted in reducing the island of Anholt, 1809. Blockaded, in the *Achille*, 80, the French and Venetian squadrons at Venice, and subsequently the port of Cherbourg. After commanding various ships of the line on different stations, had charge of the *Ramillies*, 80, at Portsmouth: died May 1844, aged 80.

Sir Henry Heathcote, knt.: served actively in the Indian seas; and subsequently (in 1813) in the Mediterranean, commanding the inshore squadron off Toulon.

Andrew Fitzherbert Evans: died June 1826.

Sir Edward-William Campbell Rich Owen, G. C. B., G. C. H. In 1814 commanded on the lakes of Canada; from Feb. 1816 to Nov. 1822 commanded the *Royal Sovereign* yacht; commanded on the West India station from 1823 to 1828; from the last year, on the East India station, until 1832; and subsequently in the Mediterranean. One of the council of H. R. H. the duke of Clarence, as high admiral, 1828: died Oct. 1849.

George-Frederick Ryves: commanded in the *Agincourt*, 64, at the capture of Corfu, 1802. Distinguished himself in a variety of hazardous enterprises. Commanded the *Africa*, 64, on the Baltic station: died May 1826.

George-James Shirley: present in several early battles, and as frequently wounded. Subsequently distinguished by his valuable services: died Aug. 1845.

Sir George Scott, K. C. B.: present, in the *Bellerophon*, 74, (sir Thomas Pasley's flag-ship,) at earl Howe's great battle, June 1, 1794. In the *Horatio*, 38, captured *La Junon* French frigate of the largest class, Feb. 10, 1809; but was severely wounded in the action: died Dec. 1841.

Sir Thomas Dundas, K. C. B.: in the *Naiad* captured a Spanish treasure ship, 1804. The *Naiad* was one of the repeating frigates at the battle of Trafalgar: died March 1841.

George Fowke: died March 1832.

Richard Harrison Pearson: died Jan. 1838.

George Astle: died June 1830.

Sir John Tremayne Rodd, K. C. B.: sir Charles Cotton's flag-captain in the *San Josef*, 112 guns, 1805. Commanded the *Indefatigable* at the destruction of the French fleet in Basque Roads, 1809: died Oct. 1838.

Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, bart., G. C. B., Nelson's "companion and friend:" posted into the *Vanguard* by his heroic chief for his gallant conduct at the battle of the Nile. Lord Nelson's flag-captain in the *Namur*, *San Josef*, and *St. George*. In the last-named ship shared in the battle of Copenhagen, 1801; and commanded the *Victory* at the glorious battle of Trafalgar. Commanded the *Ramillies* on the coast of North America in the late war with the United States: died Sept. 1839.

William Cumberland: commanded the *Leyden*, at the capture of the Danish navy at Copenhagen, 1807: died Nov. 1832.

James Keith Shepard: died May 1843.

Sir Graham Eden Hamond, bart., K. C. B.: captured several ships laden with immense treasure. Commanded the *Blanche* frigate at the battle of Copenhagen, 1801. Shared in the action with, and capture of, the Spanish frigates, Oct. 5, 1804. In the *Victorious*, 74, assisted at the reduction of Flushing, 1809. Commanded the *Spartiate* and the *Dublin*, in South America, from 1834 to 1838.

Robert Honyman: distinguished by his active share in the operations at the Rio de la Plata under sir Home Popham. Served in the expedition to Copenhagen, under lord Gambier, 1807: died July 1848.

Sir Robert-Lewis Fitzgerald, knt., K. C. H.: assisted, as a lieutenant of the *London*, 98, in the battle off L'Orient, June 1795, and as commander of the *Vesuvius* bomb, at the bombardment of Havre by the squadron under sir Richard Strachan, 1797. Commanded, among other line of battle ships, the *Tonant*, 80, taken at the Nile: died Jan. 1844.

Volant Vashon Ballard: one of Vancouver's officers in his voyage of discovery, 1790. Employed in blockading Guadaloupe, 1809; and assisted, in the *Blonde* frigate, same year, in the storming of the batteries at Anse-le-Barque and the capture of the French frigates *Loire* and *Seine*. Served at the reduction of Guadaloupe, Feb. 1810: died Oct. 1832.

Hugh Downman: a lieutenant in the *Victory*, at the battle of Cape St. Vincent, 1797; and, afterwards, as commander, distinguished himself by eminent services. Protected on board his frigate, the *Santa Dorothea*, in 1800, the Florence gallery, thus saving it from the hands of the French, and received, at the same time, the duke of Savoy (afterwards king of Sardinia) and his family and court. Commanded the *Diadem*, 64, bearing the broad pendant of sir Home Popham, at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, 1806.

Hon. sir Thomas Bladen Capel, K. C. B.: in the *Phœbe* frigate fought in the battle of Trafalgar, 1805; and, in the *Endymion*, passed the Dardanelles in 1807. In the *Barham*, 74, served in America during the whole period of the late war with the United States. Commanded in chief on the East India station from 1834 till 1837, having his flag on board the *Winchester* of 50 guns. Commanded at Portsmouth 1848.

William Hanwell: died June 1830.

Thomas Manby: accompanied Vancouver in his voyage of discovery, 1791; rendered much early service, making prizes of several vessels of war. Commanded the *Africaine*, 48, and in that ship blockaded Helvoetsluys.[1] Commanded, in the *Thalia*, a small squadron off Jersey, &c.: died June 1834.

Lord James O'Bryen, G. C. H., afterwards marquess of Thomond.

Richard Matson: died March 1848.

Richard Raggett: died May 1829.

John Mackellar: in the *Minerva* frigate served in the expedition against Ostend, 1798; afterwards blockaded Toulon. In the *Terpsichore* rendered most valuable and gallant services in the East Indies. Commanded the *Pique* frigate on the Jamaica station.

George Barker. Now an admiral of the white.

Sir Charles Adam, K. C. B.: distinguished by his services, among others, on the coast of Spain, particularly in the defence of Tarragona, May and June 1811. Commanded in chief in North America and the West Indies, having his flag in the *Illustrious*, 74. A lord of the admiralty from Nov. 1834 until (a short interval excepted) Sept. 1841.

July 22, 1830.

John Styles: died Dec. 1830.

William Granger: died Jan. 1848.

Sir John Chambers White, K. C. B.: co-operated in the *Centaur*, 74, in the defence of Tarragona until the fall of that city, June 1811. In the same ship, present at the destruction, in the Gironde, of the *Regulus*, 74, three brigs of war, several smaller vessels, and the forts and batteries, April 1814: died April 1845.

Henry Garrett: died April 1846.

Sir Adam Drummond, K. C. H.: died May 1849.

Robert Hall: died May 1842.

John Chesshyre: died March 1843.

Robert Lloyd: after much service, commanded the *Plantagenet*, 74, in the Baltic, and, afterwards, in North America, where he co-operated against Washington, New Orleans, &c.; in 1815 brought home the remains of major-generals Gibbs and Pakenham, killed in action there. The admiral died Jan. 1846.

Sir Thomas Livingstone, bart. Now senior admiral of the blue.

Sir Lucius Ferdinand Hardyman: shared, as lieutenant in the *Sybille* frigate, in the action with, and capture of, *La Forte* French ship of 52 guns, the command of which was afterwards conferred upon him by vice-admiral Rainier, Feb. 28, 1799. Commanded the *Unicorn* frigate at the reduction of Monte Video, Feb. 1807; and the destruction of the French squadron in Aix Roads, 1809: died April 1834.

Joshua Sydney Horton: when commander, in the *Fairy*, had a gallant action (in company with the *Harpy*) with the French frigate *Pallas*, which led to her subsequent capture by a more equal British force, Feb. 5, 1800: died Nov. 1835.

Sir Edward Brace, K. C. B.: distinguished by many early exploits and actions, particularly in the *Kangaroo* brig of war, in which, after a hard fight, he captured (partially aided by the *Anson*) the French frigate *La Loire*, 46 guns, Oct. 1798. Captured, in the *Virginie* frigate, the Dutch frigate *Guelderland*, May 19, 1808. Shared in the *Berwick*, 74, in the attack and reduction of Gaëta, July 24, 1815; and in the *Impregnable*, 104, (rear-admiral Milne's flag-ship,) shared in the bombardment of Algiers, Aug. 27, 1816: died in the chief command at Sheerness, Dec. 1843.

Sir Jahleel Brenton, jun., bart., K.C.B.: early distinguished by his gallantry; a lieutenant of the *Barfleur*, 98, in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, 1797. Commanded the *Cæsar*, 80, (sir James Saumarez' ship,) in the battle off Algesiras, July 12, 1801.[2] In the *Spartan*, 64, gained a victory over the Franco-Neapolitan fleet, making a prize of the *Sparviére*, May 3, 1810: died April 1844.

Sir Francis-William Austen, K. C. B.: signalised by gallant services in almost every quarter. When commander, in the *Peterel* brig, captured *La Ligurienne*, of superior force, March 21, 1800. In the *Canopus* (rear-admiral Louis' flag-ship) shared in the battle off St. Domingo and the destruction of four sail of the line, Feb. 6, 1806. Served in various subsequent enterprises.

Sir Bendall Robert Littlehales: died Aug. 1847.

[1] When blockading this port, the gallant captain, who had not previously molested the Dutch fishing-vessels, was one day mortified at observing several shot fired, by order of the French general at Scheveling, at the *Africaine's* boat, in which four boys had been sent to gather shrimps from a sand-bank near the Maas. Determined to retaliate, he addressed the following note to the French officer:—

"Monsieur le General,—As you have prevented me from having shrimps to my turbot, I will deprive you of turbot to your shrimps, by taking every fishing-vessel belonging to Helvoetsluys this very night.
T. MANBY."

He kept his word: that "very night" he seized sixty of the largest fishing-ships he could find in and off the port, most of which he directly sent to Yarmouth.

[2] In command of *La Minerve* frigate, July 2, 1803, that ship struck on a rock near Cherbourg, in a fog, and was taken by the enemy. Captain Brenton remained a prisoner until 1807, when he was exchanged for M. Infernet, who had commanded *Le Intrepide*, 74, at the battle of Trafalgar. Much negotiation was carried on, in vain, for his earlier release.

Sir Patrick Campbell, K. C. B.: among his early gallant exploits, boarded and brought out from the harbour of Dunkirk, when commanding the *Dart* sloop, the French frigate *Desirée*, 44 guns and 350 men, July 3, 1800. Distinguished by much subsequent service: died Aug. 1841.

Narborne Thompson: died June 1844.

Sir Michael Seymour, bart., K. C. B.: junior lieutenant of the *Marlborough*, 74, in earl Howe's great battle, 1794. Captured, in the *Amethyst* frigate, 36 guns and 261 men, the French frigate *Thetis*, 44 guns and 363 men off L'Orient, Nov. 10, 1808. This, a night action, is one of the most bloody upon record: of the enemy, 136 were killed and 102 wounded; the *Amethyst* had 19 killed and 51 wounded. Captured, in the same ship, after a most obstinate fight, another French frigate, *Le Neimen*, 46 guns and 319 men, April 6, 1809. Immediately afterwards created a baronet: died in command at Rio Janeiro, July 1834.

Edward Stirling Dickson: closed a series of services in the late war, by taking, in the *Rivoli*, the *Melpoméne* French frigate, whose tri-coloured flag was the last that struck in action at sea, April 30, 1815: died Jan. 1844.

Thomas-James Maling: present in the *Victory*, 100, in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 1797. Shared, when commander of *Le Bonne Citoyenne*, 20, in the capture of *Le Genereux*, 74, *La Ville de Marseilles*, and *Le Guillaume Tell*, 84's, April 1800. Among his many subsequent services, shared in the *Mulgrave*, 74, in sir Edward Pellew's action with the Toulon fleet, 1813: died Dec. 1848.

Sir John Acworth Ommanney, K. C. B.: after much previous service, joined, in the *Albion*, 74, the Mediterranean fleet, 1825; and shared in the battle of Navarino, 1827. Had his flag on board the *Donegal*, 74, and *Britannia*, 100, on the Lisbon and Mediterranean stations, as commander-in-chief, from 1837 until 1841.

Henry Stuart: died April 1840.

Zacchary Mudge: rendered much service in various quarters; made many captures in the *Blanche* frigate, 44, which was herself captured after a most heroic defence, and when in a sinking state, by a French squadron in the West Indies, consisting of *La Topaze* and three other frigates, July 19, 1805.

Henry Hill: died June 1849.

Charles Wollaston: died Feb. 1845.

Alexander Wilmot Schomberg: assisted in various enterprises; among others, in the operations against, and reduction of, Guadaloupe, Jan. and Feb. 1810: died Jan. 1850.

Sir Edward Durnford King, knt., K. C. H.: distinguished by much early service. Commanded at the Brazils and the Cape of Good Hope from July 1840 until the close of 1842; and subsequently at the Nore.

Henry Vansittart: died March 1843.

Sir George Mundy, K. C. B.: in his early service, fought, in the *Blenheim*, 98, in the battle off Cape St. Vincent; and, in the *Goliah*, 74, shared in the glories of the Nile. Commanded the *Hydra* frigate, 38, at Begut, in Spain, in the attack on the batteries there and capture of three ships of war, Aug. 6, 1807. Commanded the *Ajax*, 74, under sir Edward Pellew, in the Mediterranean, 1815; and at Algiers, Tunis, &c., 1816.

George Sayer: in the *Galatea*, 32, assisted in the seizure of the Dutch islands by sir Alexander Cochrane, Dec. 1807. Shared, in the *Leda* frigate, 42, in the operations against Java, Aug. and Sept. 1811: died April 1831.

Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, bart., K. C. B.: present in several general engagements, previous to obtaining post rank in 1801. Eminently distinguished by his glorious encounter, in the *Shannon* frigate, 38, with the American ship *Chesapeake*, 49 guns, off Boston, June 1, 1813: in this unequal conflict, the *Chesapeake* (whose colours were struck in 15 minutes from the commencement of the action) had 70 men killed and 100 wounded; the *Shannon* 23 killed and 56 wounded. For this brilliant victory over the United States' navy, captain Broke was rewarded with a baronetcy, Nov. same year: died Jan. 1841.

Charles Tinling: died Nov. 1840.

Sir Frederick-Lewis Maitland, K. C. B.: early present in several actions and enterprises. Served in the expedition to Egypt, where he commanded the armed launches covering the landing of sir Ralph Abercromby's army, 1801. Captured, in the *Loire* frigate, the French frigate *Blonde*, March 16, 1804; and (in company with the *Egyptienne*) subsequently captured another French frigate *La Libra*, 40 guns, and made various other prizes of vessels of war. The French emperor Napoleon surrendered to captain Maitland, when in command of the *Bellerophon*, 76 guns, off Rochefort, July 15, 1815: died, commanding in chief in the East Indies, Nov. 1839.

Frederick Warren: died March 1848.

Richard Peacocke: died April 1846.

James Carthew: among his many services during the late war, commanded the *Gloire* frigate in the operations against, and reduction of, Martinique, Feb. 1809, and capture of Guadaloupe, &c., Jan. and Feb. 1810.

Sir Thomas Briggs, G. C. M. G.

John Broughton: commanded the *Illustrious*, 74, in the operations against Java, Aug. and Sept. 1811; died Oct. 1837.

Hon. George Heneage Lawrence Dundas: shared, in the *Calpe* sloop, in sir James Saumarez' action in the Gut of Gibraltar, July 12, 1801. Served, in the *Euryalus*, in the Walcheren expedition, 1809. Attached to the in-shore squadron off Toulon, 1810; and, in the *Edinburgh*, 74, actively engaged on the coasts of Sicily, Naples, Tuscany, and Genoa: died Oct. 1834.

Thomas, earl of Dundonald, G. C. B. (late lord Cochrane[1]): distinguished by his intrepidity and many wonderful enterprises; capturing ships, blowing up magazines and barracks, destroying stores, demolishing semaphores on the coast of France, &c. In the *Pallas*, 32, cap-

[1] In 1814, Lord Cochrane lost his rank in the British navy, and being free to choose, accepted the chief command of the naval forces of Chili, which he triumphantly directed. He afterwards commanded the Brazilian fleet, and was rewarded for his services by Dom Pedro with the rank of marquess (marquez de Maranham) and other honours. Soon after the accession of the late king, William IV., he was restored to his rightful place in the British service; and, subsequently, to the order of the Bath, his banner having been removed from Henry VII.'s chapel, Aug. 12, 1814.

tured the Spanish galleon, *Il Fortuna*, worth 300,000*l.* in specie and merchandise, March 1805. Commanded in the *Imperieuse*, the fleet of fire-ships and explosion vessels employed in destroying the French squadron in Aix Roads, 1809: on this occasion, seven line of battle ships cut their cables and ran on shore, and most of them were afterwards burnt. His co-operation with the Patriots on the coast of Spain was one scene of brilliant exploits.

Nicholas Tomlinson: this officer was on board the *Duke of Athol* Indiaman, when that ship was blown up at Madras, April 1783: he was at the time first lieutenant of the *Bristol*. Six lieutenants, five warrant officers, and 127 men were killed by the explosion, and lieutenant Tomlinson very much injured. Afterwards distinguished by a long career of service up to the expedition to Walcheren in 1809: died March 1847, aged 83.

Sir William Parker, bart., G. C. B.: signalised himself, when commanding the *Amazon* frigate, (in company with the *London*, 98,) by the capture of the *Marengo*, 80 guns, and *Belle Poule* frigate, 40, March 13, 1806. Rendered great service to the Patriot cause on the coast of Spain, 1809. Behaved gallantly on many occasions. Appointed commander-in-chief in the East Indies, having his flag in the *Cornwallis*, 74; and superintended the operations in China, from the taking of Amoy, Aug. 1841, to the pacification of Nankin, finally ratified Dec. 1842. Obtained the dignity of baronet for his services, 1844. Commander-in-chief on the Mediterranean station, Feb. 27, 1845, having his flag in the *Hibernia*, 104. A lord of the admiralty, Nov. 1834, *et seq.*

Sir Robert Tristram Rickets, bart.: among his many services, were those in our late contest with the United States: died Aug. 1842.

George M'Kinley: commanded the *Liberty* in the demolition of the batteries at Port Spergui, by sir Sidney Smith, and the destruction of the *Etourdie* corvette and seven other vessels of war, March 17, 1796. Commanded the *Otter* bomb at the battle of Copenhagen, 1801. In the *Lively* frigate rendered vast services on the Lisbon station, seeing away the British factory and English merchant vessels from the Tagus, to avoid seizure by the French, 1806, *et seq.* Afterwards served on the coast of Spain.

James Katon: died Dec. 1845.

Sir Charles Dashwood, K. C. B.: performed much early enterprising and hazardous service, and made numerous captures of vessels of war. Distinguished by his services in the Baltic in 1811. In the *Norge*, 74, took part in the operations against New Orleans, &c. in the late war with the United States: died Sept. 1847, aged 83.

Jan. 10, 1837.

Richard Curry: early served on the coast of Egypt, at Aboukir, Rosetta, Alexandria, &c.

William Skipsey: died March 1846, aged 90.

Hon. Frederick-Paul Irby: aided, in the *Amelia* frigate, 38, in the destruction of the powerful batteries of Sable d'Orlonna, Feb. 24, 1809. Served gallantly on the north coast of Spain. Fought, in the *Amelia*, a most sanguinary battle with the French frigate *L'Arethuse* (another being in sight) on the coast of Africa, Feb. 6, 1813: the engagement lasted 3 hours and 50 minutes, when almost all his officers were killed or wounded: died April 1844.

Sir John Wentworth Loring, K. C. B., K. C. H.: conspicuous for his early services. When commanding the *Niobe*, 40, (in company with the *Diana*, 38,) attacked two French frigates, which ran on shore and were eventually destroyed, 1810. Commanded the *Impregnable*, 98, (admiral Young's flag-ship,) in the blockade of the Scheldt, 1813.

Sir Robert Howe Bromley, bart.

Hon. Duncombe Pleydell Bouverie: shared, in the *Medusa* frigate, in all the operations at the Rio de la Plata from Oct. 1806, until his return to England with general Whitelock in Sept. 1807, including the capture of Maldonada, isle of Gorriti, &c.

Richard Poulden: died March 1845.

John Dick.

Peter Ribouleau: among his early services, present in the *Victory* (lord Hood's flag-ship) at the occupation of Toulon, 1793; and in the *Glory*, 98, captain Elphinstone, shared in the battle of June 1, 1794. Accompanied the grand expedition to Egypt, 1801, and subsequently served gallantly on several occasions: died Dec. 1847.

Matthew Buckle, jun.: the services of this gallant officer were interrupted by his sight declining in 1813; since 1833 he has been totally blind.

John Allen.

James Noble: one of the dauntless heroes who successively boarded and carried the two Spanish ships of the line, *San Nicolas*, 80, and *San Josef*, 112 guns, at the battle off Cape St. Vincent in 1797. He was then a lieutenant of the *Captain*, 74, Nelson's ship, and was immediately promoted to the rank of commander. Very severely wounded (once supposed mortally) in several gallant actions.

Sir Samuel Warren, K. C. B., K. C. H.: shared, in the *Glory*, 98, (rear-admiral Stirling's flag-ship,) in Sir Robert Calder's action with Villeneuve, July 22, 1805. Commanded the *Diadem*, 64, at the siege of Monte Video, 1806. In the *President* frigate assisted at the reduction of Java and its dependencies in 1811: died Oct. 1839.

Anselm John Griffiths: present in the battles fought by earl Howe and admiral Hotham, June 1794 and March 1795. In the *Leonidas* frigate assisted at the capture of Cephalonia, Oct. 1809, and at the reduction of St. Maura, &c., March and April 1810: died June 1842.

*Francis Holmes Coffin: died April 1842.

*Jeffery, baron Raigersfeld: died Sept. 1844.

*Christopher-John Williams Nesham: assisted at the capture of Marie-Galante; and in command of the *Intrepid*, 64, served (on shore) at the conquest of Martinique, &c., 1809.

Sir Charles Bullen, K. C. B., K. C. H.: present in earl Howe's battle, 1794, and at the battle off Camperdown, 1797. Commanded the *Wasp*

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sloop on the coast of Africa, 1802. In command of the *Britannia*, 100, (rear-admiral lord Northesk's flag-ship,) shared in the glorious victory of Trafalgar, 1805. Served on the coast of Catalonia, 1810 and 1811; and again on the coast of Africa, as commodore, in the *Maidstone* frigate.

Richard Byron: in the *Belvedera* frigate, 36, had a smart rencontre with an American squadron, consisting of three frigates of the largest class, a fourth (smaller) frigate, and a brig of war, in which he nobly defended and saved his ship, June 23, 1812. Again saved her from capture in a running fight with the United States' ship *Constitution*, July same year. Made several prizes of American ships of war, among them the *Vixen*, 18 guns: died Sept. 1837.

George Tobin: in the *Princess Charlotte* (afterwards called the *Andromache*) frigate, 38, captured, among other ships of war, the *Cyane*, 20 guns, formerly British (the *Naiad*, 16 guns, in her company, escaping), Oct. 1805. Also captured, after a severe action, the French frigate *La Trave*, Oct. 1813. Served at the siege of St. Sebastian: died April 1838.

William-Henry Webley Parry: first lieutenant of the *Zealous* (captain S. Hood's ship) at the battle of the Nile; promoted for his gallantry. Commanded the *Centaur* in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807. One of the captors of the *Sewolod*, Russian 74, Aug. 1808. Served at Corunna in sir John Moore's memorable armament: died May 1837.

*John Wight: had a gallant affair in the *Wolverine* brig, off the islands of St. Marcou, with two large French sloops of war, Aug. 1800; one set on fire, the other disabled. Served on the North American station in the *Cleopatra*, 32.

*Henry Folkes Edgell: after much previous service, commanded the *Cornelia* frigate at the reduction of Java and its dependencies, Aug. and Sept. 1811: died June 1846.

*William Butterfield: died Oct. 1842.

*William Young: died Feb. 1847, aged 81.

*Jacob Walton: died April 1844.

Edward Galwey: sir Horatio Nelson's lieutenant in the *Vanguard* at the Nile. Commanded the *Dryad* frigate in the Walcheren expedition. Captured the *Clorinde* frigate previously disabled in a sanguinary action with the *Eurotas* frigate, but had escaped, Feb. 1814: the admiral died Aug. 1844.

John Hayes: distinguished for his valuable early service. Commanded the *Freija* frigate at the reduction of Guadaloupe, &c., 1810. His heroic conduct saved his fine ship, the *Magnificent*, 74, in a dreadful storm, Dec. 1812. Served gallantly on the American coast in the late war: died April 1838.

Samuel Campbell Rowley: commanded the *Terror* bomb at Copenhagen, 1801. His wonderful presence of mind and heroism, when his ship, the *Laurel* frigate, was wrecked, being the very last man to leave her, Jan. 1812, shed lustre on our naval annals: died Jan. 1846.

*Bulkeley Mackworth Praed.

*Samuel Mottley: died May 1841.

*Edward Walpole Browne: died Oct. 1846, aged 80.

*John Rouett Smollet: died May 1842.

*Hon. William Le Poer Trench: died Aug. 1846.

*Edward Sneyd Clay: present in the *Venerable*, 74, at the battle off Camperdown, in which he was severely wounded. Commanded the *Zebra* at the battle of Copenhagen: died Feb. 1846.

*Charles Carter: died Dec. 1847.

Thomas Browne: died April 1851.

*William-Henry Browne Tremlett: in his long career of service, captured more than fifty armed and other vessels.

Sir Samuel Pym, K. C. B.: commanded the *Atlas*, 74, at the battle off St. Domingo, Feb. 1806. Assisted at the reduction of the isle of Bourbon, July 1810. Commanded the *Sirius* frigate in the series of sanguinary actions off the isle de la Passe (see *note* to page 310.), Aug. 1810. In the *Niemen*, 38, performed much valuable service on the American coast, making many prizes during the late war.

*Samuel Butcher: greatly distinguished himself, when post, in the *Antelope*, 50. His ship grounded in the Scheldt abreast of Flushing, and was exposed for two days to an incessant discharge of shells from the batteries of the place, but through his wonderful exertions it was ultimately got off in safety, March 1, 2, 3, 1814: died May 1849.

Robert Jackson: in the *Bonne Citoyenne*, signalised by his services on the coast of Egypt in the celebrated campaign of 1801.

Sir Robert Barrie, K. C. B., K. C. H.: accompanied Vancouver in his voyage of discovery, 1791. After a long course of valuable service, commanded the *Dragon*, 74, on the North American station from the spring of 1813 until the conclusion of the war: died June 1841.

Charles Bayne Hodgson Ross, C. B.: as flag-captain to rear-admiral Cockburn in the *Marlborough*, *Sceptre*, and *Albion*, served in the late war with the United States. Commanded the *Northumberland*, 76, (also admiral Cockburn's flag-ship,) selected to convey the ex-emperor of France to St. Helena: died Dec. 1848.

Sir Charles Malcolm, knt.: in a gallant attack on Conquet bay, near Brest, when in command of the *Narcissus* frigate, was severely wounded, Jan. 1807. In the *Rhyn* frigate served on the north coast of Spain, under orders of sir Home Popham, 1812. Captured the American ship *Decatur*, in the West Indies. It deserves record, that this brave officer, at Oporto in 1807, and in many subsequent instances, rendered immense service to the commercial interests of England.

Francis-William Fane: died March 1844.

Hon. George Elliot: distinguished by much active and valuable service. Commanded the *Modeste* frigate at the reduction of Java and its dependencies, 1811.

William D'Urban: among his earlier services, present, in the *Monarch*, 74, (bearing the flag of sir George Keith Elphinstone,) at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, 1795; assisted at the capture of the Dutch squadron in Saldanha bay, 1796. Afterwards served in the defence of Naples with the Anglo-Russian army: died Feb. 1837.

Sir James Hillyar, K. C. B., K. C. H.: served on the coast of Egypt, under lord Keith, until the

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surrender of the capital. Commanded the *Phœbe*, 36, at the reduction of the Mauritius, Dec. 1810. Shared in the gallant action with the French frigates, capturing the *Renommée* and *Nereide*, May 20, 1811. Captured (in company with the *Cherub* sloop, 18,) the United States' ship *Essex*, 46 heavy guns and 328 men, March 28, 1814: died July 1843.

Lord William Fitz Roy, K. C. B.: shared, in the *Æolus* frigate, in sir Richard Strachan's battle with, and capture of, four French sail of the line, Nov. 4, 1805. Also in the reduction of Martinique, &c. 1809. Dismissed the service, April 11, 1812, but restored at the close of Aug. the same year.

Lord George Stuart: in *L'Aimable*, 32, captured, after a short running fight, the French ship *L'Iris*, same force, Feb. 3, 1809. In the *Horatio* frigate rendered long and valuable service on the North Sea station: died Feb. 1841.

*Matthew Godwin: died in 1849.

Sir Hugh Pigot, K. C. B., K. C. H.: took possession of Marie-Galante, March 2, 1808. Commanded the blockading squadron off Guadaloupe, 1809. Assisted at the capture of *La Junon* French frigate, 46 guns (which had just been well beaten by captain George Scott, in the *Horatio* frigate, before he could close with her), Feb. 10, 1809. Captured *La Felicité*, 42 guns, June same year; and, on April 20, 1814, the United States' ship *Frolic*, 22 guns.

John Tower: died Dec. 1837.

*Sir Salusbury Davenport, knt., K. C. H.: died Nov. 1845.

Edward Hawker: commanded the *Melampus* frigate at the taking of Guadaloupe and its dependencies, Jan. and Feb. 1810. Made numerous captures of large armed vessels, on various stations, during the war.

Sir Charles Richardson, K. C. B.: fought, in the *Royal George* (sir Alexander Hood's flag-ship), in earl Howe's battle, in 1794. Served off the Texel previous to and until the surrender of the Dutch fleet to admiral Mitchell, Aug. 1799. Assisted in the operations against Surinam, 1804. Commanded the *Cæsar*, 80, (admiral Stopford's flag-ship,) in the destruction of the French fleet in Basque Roads, April 1809; and in the same year sailed with sir Richard Strachan in the expedition to the Scheldt. Afterwards, in the *Topaze* frigate, served in China.

*Francis Temple.

Sir Arthur Farquhar, K. C. B., K. C. H.: commanded a squadron blockading the Texel, 1809, *et seq.*; performed a series of valuable services on that station, the reduction of Gluckstadt, &c.: died Sept. 1843.

Henry Gordon.

Sir James-Alexander Gordon, K. C. B.: present in the battles of Cape St. Vincent and the Nile. In command of the *Active* frigate, had many gallant affairs with the enemy between June 1810 and July 1811. Shared in sir William Hoste's victory over the Franco-Venetian squadron off Lissa, March 13 in the latter year. Fought and captured *La Pomone* French frigate, 46 guns, but lost a leg in the engagement, Nov. 29 same year. Afterwards served on the North-American station, and aided, in 1814, in the capture of Fort Washington, the city of Alexandria, &c., behaving most gallantly.

Hon. Frederick-William Aylmer, now lord Aylmer: among his various gallant services, commanded the *Severn* at the memorable battle of Algiers, Aug. 27, 1816. Naval *aide-de-camp* to William IV. in 1830.

Richard Thomas: a lieutenant of the *Excellent*, 74, (captain Cuthbert Collingwood's ship,) at the battle off Cape St. Vincent, 1797. Served with the Mediterranean fleet under lord Nelson, from 1803 until the battle of Trafalgar. In the *Undaunted* frigate, 38, co-operated with the Spanish Patriots on the coast of Catalonia, 1811.

June 28, 1838.

James Richard Dacres, son of admiral James Dacres: in the *Guerriere* frigate, 46 guns and 289 men, encountered the United States' ship *Constitution*, 56 guns and 508 men, and nobly struggled for two hours with her more powerful opponent, Aug. 19, 1812. His ship at length surrendered, but in so shattered a condition that she was the next day set on fire and blown up by her captors. Captain Dacres was among the wounded.

*John Surman Carden: in command of the *Macedonian* frigate, 46 guns and 252 men, fought the American ship *United States*, 54 guns and 476 men (commanded by commodore Decatur), Oct. 25, 1812. The former, after a most desperate action, and in a sinking state, struck to the latter, on board which were many recreant Britons.

John Sykes: one of the officers in the *Discovery*, Vancouver's ship, in his voyage round the world, 1791. Assisted at the bombardment of Havre de Grace, 1804; served in the expedition against Flushing, 1809, &c.

*John Wentworth Holland: died Oct. 1841.

*John Impey.

*Henry Manaton Ommanney: younger brother of vice-admiral sir John Acworth Ommanney.

*Archibald Duff: served conspicuously in the Egyptian campaign. Tried by a court-martial for offensive language, &c., and admonished.

John Hancock: served in the battle of Copenhagen, April 1801. Off Flushing and Ostend had many gallant affairs. Served also in the second expedition against Copenhagen, which led to the surrender of the Danish navy, 1807. In the *Nymphen* frigate, performed a series of valuable services till April 1814, when he resigned the command of that ship: died Oct. 1839.

Hon. Donald Hugh Mackay: died March 1850.

Sir Francis Mason, K. C. B.

*Hon. Major Jacob Henniker: died June 1843.

Thomas Brown.

Alexander Shippard: died at Malta in 1841.

Robert Henderson: early served, in the *Osprey* sloop, at the reduction of St. Lucia by commodore Hood, June 1803; against Surinam, Demerara, &c., Sept. same year: died Jan. 1843.

Sir Lucius Curtis, bart., son of admiral sir Roger Curtis: served at the reduction of the Isle of Bourbon, July 1810; afterwards rendered much important service.

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Sir John Louis, bart., son of rear-admiral sir Thomas Louis: made a commander by Nelson for his gallant services. Latterly admiral superintendent at Plymouth.

Brian Hodgson: commanded the *Trusty*, 50, in the second expedition against Copenhagen, 1807.

Hood Hanway Christian: among other services, commanded the *Heroine* frigate at the reduction of Flushing, &c., 1809: died Aug. 1849.

Nov. 23, 1841.

Sir JOSIAH COGHILL COGHILL, bart.: died June 1850.

Nathaniel Day Cochrane: died Nov. 1844.

John Ayscough: served off the Texel until the surrender of the Dutch fleet, Aug. 1799. Commanded a squadron of frigates protecting Italy against the threatened invasion of Joachim Murat. Performed subsequently much valuable service.

Sir Thomas-John Cochrane, K. C. B.: son of admiral sir Alexander Forrester Inglis Cochrane.

William Furlong Wise: signalised by his gallant conduct in command of the *Granicus* frigate at the battle of Algiers, Aug. 1816: died April 1844.

Edmund Boger: fought in the battle off Genoa, March 14, 1795. Commanded the *Cruélle* cutter in the celebrated Egyptian campaign: died Dec. 1844.

William Jones Lye: commanded the *Doris* frigate at the capture of Java and its dependencies, Aug. and Sept. 1811: died March 1844.

Sir George-Francis Seymour, knt., G. C. H.: fought, in the *Northumberland*, 74, in the battle off St. Domingo. Commanded the *Pallas* frigate in lord Cochrane's celebrated attack on the French fleet in Basque Roads. Lord of the admiralty from Sept. 1841 to May 1844. Afterwards commanded in chief in the Pacific.

Hon. George Poulett.

James Haldane Tait: died Aug. 1845.

Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, bart.

Charles-James Johnston.

Edward Ratsey.

Richard Turner Hancock: died March 1846, aged 82.

Charles-Philip Butler Bateman.

Mauritius Adolphus Newton de Starck: died Sept. 1848.

Arthur Lysaght.

Hon. Josceline Percy.

Hon. sir Anthony Maitland, K. C. M. G.: served at Copenhagen, where he was wounded; again severely wounded in the attack on the French flotilla at Boulogne. Commanded the *Glasgow* at the battle of Algiers, Aug. 27, 1816.

Hon. Granville Leveson Proby.

Granville George, lord Radstock, son of admiral William Waldegrave, 1st lord Radstock. Charged with a mission to the pacha of Egypt. Rendered much service off Toulon, on the coast of Spain, &c.

George, earl Cadogan: in the *Pallas* frigate accompanied the expedition to Walcheren. Commanded the naval force employed to reduce the strong fortress of Gaz, which mounted 128 guns, Dec. 1813.

Sir Edward Tucker, K. C. B.: commanded the expedition against the Moluccas, Feb. 1810. Took the island of Amboyna, whose batteries mounted 300 pieces of heavy ordnance, same month and year. His subsequent services in the Japanese seas were many and important.

William Maude: died May 1843.

Samuel Hood Inglefield: flag-captain to rear-admiral Hallowell in the *Melta*, 80; occasionally served with the in-shore squadron off Toulon, and in co-operation with the British army on the east coast of Spain. After a series of services had the direction of naval affairs in the East Indies: died Feb. 1848.

Sir William-Augustus Montagu, knt., K. C. H.: in the *Terpsichore*, 28, beat off the French ship *Sémillante*, 40, after a dreadful fight, 1808. In the *Cornwallis*, 50, assisted in the reduction of Amboyna, 1810, and commanded the naval brigade at the reduction of the Isle of France, Nov. same year.

Valentine Collard: died April 1846.

Sir Edward Chetham Strode, K. C. B., K. C. H.

Reuben Calland Mangin: died July 1846.

William Croft.

Francis Beauman: died Dec. 1846.

James-Robert Philips.

Pringle Stoddart: present in many early battles; served, in the *Kent*, 74, in the expedition to Egypt, 1801, and to Copenhagen, 1807: died Jan. 1848.

William Bowles; some time a lord of the admiralty.

Hyde Parker, son of sir Hyde Parker: commanded the *Prometheus* sloop in the expedition to Copenhagen, 1807; served gallantly on the North American station during the late war.

Charles Sibthorpe John Hawtayne.

James Whitley Deans Dundas: after previous long service, flag-captain of rear-admiral William Parker in the *Prince Regent*, 120, and of sir William Durham, in the *Britannia*, same force: captain, successively of the *Cambrian*, 44, *Stately*, 64, and *Venerable*, 74. A lord of the admiralty since July 1846; previously (in 1841) held that office for a time.

Samuel Jackson: served in many early battles and expeditions. In the *Superb*, 74, was frozen up at Göttenburg, 1809, and only extricated by a canal being cut through four miles of ice. Commanded the *Poictiers*, 74, and other ships, and *Royal Sovereign* yacht: died Jan. 1845.

Sir Edward-Thomas Troubridge, bart. (son of sir Thomas, lost in the *Blenheim* in 1810): a lord of the admiralty from April 1835 to Sept. 1841.

Charles Gordon: had a desperate night engagement off the Isle of France, in the *Ceylon* frigate, with the French ships *Venus*, 44, and *Victor*, 16 guns; the *Ceylon* surrendered, but was retaken in the course of the next day by the *Boadicea*, 38, Sept. 1810.

Nov. 9, 1846.

JAMES MURRAY GORDON.

Sir William-Henry Dillon, knt., K. C. H.: when in command of the *Childers* sloop, 14 guns and 65 men, engaged the Danish ship *Lougen*, 20 guns and 160 men, which, after a fight of six hours, he beat off, but was himself desperately wounded, March 14, 1808. In *L'Aigle*, 36, accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, 1809; and afterwards served on the coasts of Spain and Portugal.

Thomas Searle: died Dec. 1848.

Henry Hope: in the *Endymion*, 48 guns and 320 men, brought to close action the American ship *President*, 56 guns and 466 men, making her strike after a conflict of two hours, Jan. 15, 1815.

Sir Thomas Usher, K. C. H.: in command of the *Pelican*, 18, was severely wounded in an affair on the Jamaica station, 1798. Subsequently distinguished himself in various operations and attacks in different quarters. In the *Undaunted* frigate, conveyed the fallen emperor of France to Elba, April 1814: died Jan. 1848.

William Ward: accompanied the Walcheren expedition in the *Bacchante*, 38 guns, 1809.

Sir Samuel-John Brooke Pechell, bart., K. C. H.: served off Cherbourg, on the North Sea station, and at Gibraltar, in the *Cleopatra*, 38, in which ship he fought and captured *La Topaze*, 48 guns and 520 men, the *Jason*, 32, and *Hazard*, 18, coming up at the close of the action, Jan. 1809. Besides many other services, present in the expedition against Martinique. A lord of the admiralty, Nov. 1830, *et seq.*: died Nov. 1849.

Robert Elliott.

Cuthbert Featherstone Daly: distinguished himself, among other services, in an action with three French brigs, and the capture of the *Sylph*, Aug. 11, 1808.

Hon. Sir Fleetwood Broughton Reynolds Pellew, knt., K. C. H., second son of the late viscount Exmouth: accompanied the expedition against the Isle of France, 1810; co-operated in the reduction of Java, 1811; and shared in other services.

Sir Francis-Augustus Collier, knt., K. C. H.: in early service, attached to the *Vanguard*, 74, flag-ship of sir Horatio Nelson, at the battle of the Nile, 1798. Present, in the *Foudroyant*, 80, at the capture of *Le Genereux*, 74, and the *Ville de Marseilles*, Feb. 1800; and also, in company with the *Lion* and *Penelope*, at the capture of *Le Guillaume Tell*, 84, in which achievement he was wounded March following. Served on shore at the reduction of St. Lucia and Tobago, June 1803; and shared in the capture of Martinique, Feb. 1809. Subsequently rendered valuable service in the Persian Gulf, on the coast of Africa, &c.: died, commanding in chief in the East Indies, Oct. 1849.

Hon. James-William King: died Feb. 1848.

Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B.: an active and gallant officer; wounded in an action, Sept. 1808. Served at the reduction of Martinique, 1809. A series of brilliant services followed his rank as post. Shared in the operations of the late American war. In command of Dom Pedro's fleet, defeated that of Dom Miguel, off Cape St. Vincent. As second in command, in the *Powerful*, 84, on the coast of Syria, assisted in the capture of Acre, Nov. 1840.

John Brett Purvis.

William-Henry Shirreff: died admiral superintendent at Portsmouth in 1847.

Richard Arthur.

Phipps Hornby: distinguished in Sir William Hoste's memorable action with the Franco-Venetian armament off Lissa, March 13, 1811; in this action captain Hornby commanded the *Volage*, and fought gallantly for six hours. Appointed to command in the Pacific, having his flag in the *Asia*, 84, Aug. 1847.

Hon. William Gordon: a lord of the admiralty, Sept. 1841, *et seq.*

Charles-John Austen; commander-in-chief in the East Indies in 1851.

Philip Browne: signal lieutenant to the immortal Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar; had the honour of receiving from him, verbally, his last order: "*England expects every man to do his duty.*"

April 24, 1847.

Henry Prescott: fought, when lieutenant, in sir Richard Strachan's action with, and capture of, the four French sail of the line that had escaped from Trafalgar. Shared in several gallant achievements. A lord of the admiralty, July 1847; admiral superintendent at Portsmouth 1847.

April 28, 1847.

Sir Nesbit Josiah Willoughby, knt., K. C. H.: fought, when lieutenant, at Copenhagen, 1801. Served in the operations against Curaçoa, 1804. Passed the Dardanelles in the *Royal George*, 100 guns, 1807. In command of the *Nereide*, 32, engaged off the Isle de la Passe, a vastly superior French force, to which he was obliged to strike, after a most sanguinary action, 230 men out of 281 being killed or wounded, Aug. 1810[1]: died May 1849.

[This brave officer was wounded in the face at the Dardanelles; again, in the face (dreadfully, but by accident), June 1810; and in the preceding action, a third time in the face, also losing an eye. He enjoyed a pension of 550*l.* *per annum.*]

May 13, 1847.

Edward Wallis Hoare: commanded the *Minden*, 74, in the operations against Java, &c., Aug. and Sept. 1811.

June 26, 1847.

John Coode: in the *Albion*, 90, fought at the bombardment of Algiers, where he was severely wounded, Aug. 1816.

July 26, 1847.

Sir Thomas Fellowes, knt.: commanded the *Dartmouth*, 42, at the battle of Navarino, Oct. 20, 1827.

Aug. 6, 1847.

Edward-Henry A'Court Repington.

Sept. 22, 1847.

John Pasco: as lieutenant, assisted at the reduction of St. Lucia; and shared, in the *Victory* (lord Nelson's ship), in the battle of Trafalgar, in which he was wounded in the right side and arm.

[1] *The Nereide, in company with the Sirius, Iphigenia, and Magicienne frigates, encountered La Bellona and Minerve French frigates, Le Victor corvette, three other French frigates, and another corvette. A series of engagements ended in the self-destruction of the Magicienne and Sirius, and the capture of the Nereide and Iphigenia, the former of which had led the squadron into action. All the ships had stranded; those of the enemy being defended by the powerful batteries of the place. The loss on the side of the British was immense, and may be conceived from that which the Nereide alone sustained, 230 out of 281, or five men out of every six, having been killed or wounded.*

Dec. 2, 1847.

WILLIAM FISHER: in the *Asia*, 80 guns, aided in the operations on the coast of Syria; commanded the squadron of five sail of the line blockading the fleet at Alexandria, 1840.

Dec. 17, 1847.

EDWARD HARVEY: commanded the *Implacable*, 74, on the coast of Syria, 1840. Appointed admiral superintendent at Malta, March 1848.

Dec. 21, 1847.

WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM OWEN (brother of admiral Sir Edward-William Campbell Rich Owen): commanded the *Barracouta* at the capture of Java, 1811.

Dec. 27, 1847.

MANLEY HALL DIXON, son of admiral sir Manley Dixon: distinguished himself in a long and severe action (in which he was badly wounded) as lieutenant of the *Horatio* frigate, 38, with *La Junon*, French frigate, 40 guns; the action terminated in the surrender of *La Junon*, Feb. 1809; commander-in-chief at Cork.

Jan. 3, 1848.

Hon. ALEXANDER JONES: present, as lieutenant, at the capture of the Spanish frigates by sir Graham Moore, Oct. 1804; and participated in the *Lively*, 38, in the action with the Spanish ship *Gloriosa*, 74, May 1805. Rendered great services at Oporto and on the coast of Spain, 1811.

Jan. 7, 1848.

PETER-JOHN DOUGLAS: present at the capture of Samana, St. Domingo, 1808; served in the expedition to Walcheren, 1809. Had his broad pendant in the *Magnificent*, 74, on the Jamaica station; and commanded a large squadron in the Gulf of Mexico. Afterwards commanded in chief on the North American and West India stations.

Jan. 8, 1848.

BARRINGTON REYNOLDS (son of rear-admiral Robert Carthew Reynolds who perished in the *St. George*, 98, in Dec. 1811): commanded the *Hesper* at the capture of Java, 1811; and the *Ganges*, 84, at Acre and on the coast of Syria, 1840. Commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope in 1848, *et seq.*

Jan. 30, 1848.

Hon. GEORGE-ALFRED CROFTON: assisted, among other services, in the capture of Guadaloupe, 1810, and the operations on the coast of North America in the late war, the attack on Baltimore, New Orleans, &c.

Feb. 14, 1848.

VILLIERS FRANCIS HATTON: lieutenant of the *Seagull* brig in the hard fight with the *Lougen*, Danish ship of 20 guns, March 1808: desperately wounded in the action, losing an arm, and permanently injuring a leg.

March 20, 1848.

CHARLES SOTHEBY.

March 23, 1848.

Sir AUGUSTUS-WILLIAM-JAMES CLIFFORD, bart.

April 3, 1848.

Sir JOSHUA RICKETS ROWLEY, bart.

June 1, 1848.

ALEXANDER RENTON SHARPE.

Aug. 1, 1848.

GORDON THOMAS FALCON: gallantly fought, off Madeira, in the *Cyane*, 32 guns and 171 men (in company with the *Levant*, 20 guns and 131 men), the United States' ship *Constitution*, 56 guns and 469 men, to which she surrendered, after a desperate action, Feb. 20, 1815.

Sept. 5, 1848.

Sir WATKIN OWEN PELL, knt.

Jan. 24, 1849.

WILLIAM FAIRBROTHER CARROLL: commanded the Cadiz flotilla, 1811. Assisted in the operations in the Adriatic, including the blockade of Venice, 1813.

March 3, 1849.

Sir ANDREW PELLAT GREEN, knt., K. C. H.

March 19, 1849.

WILLIAM BOWEN MENDS.

May 4, 1849.

GEORGE FERGUSON.

May 9, 1849.

Sir GEORGE ROSE SARTORIUS: held the command (with the rank of admiral) of Don Pedro's fleet, 1832; and directed its operations until superseded by sir Charles Napier.

May 21, 1849.

ROBERT WAUCHOPE.

June 8, 1849.

Sir JOHN GORDON SINCLAIR, bart.

Sept 1, 1849.

GEORGE-EDWARD WATTS.

Sept. 15, 1849.

Sir JAMES-JOHN GORDON BREMER, K. C. B., K. C. H.: distinguished by his important services in China, as well in council as in arms, from the organisation of the force from Singapore, to the final capture of Canton, 1841: died Feb. 1850.

Oct. 9, 1849.

RALPH RANDOLPH WORMELEY.

Oct. 18, 1849.

HAYES O'GRADY.

Oct. 30, 1849.

MAURICE FREDERICK FITZHARDINGE BERKELEY: served at the defence of Cadiz, 1811. Commanded the *Thunderer*, 84, in the operations of the Syrian campaign, at the camp at d'Journi, the bombardment of Beyrout, storming of Sidon, and capture of St. Jean d'Acre, Nov. 1840. A lord of the admiralty, April 1833, *et seq.*

Nov. 5, 1849.

Sir DAVID DUNN, knt., K. C. H.: made a prisoner in early service, 1801. Assisted in the capture

of the Spanish ship *Amfitrite*, 44 guns, 1804; and of *El Reyo*, 100 guns, one of the line defeated at Trafalgar. Shared in the victory gained by sir John T. Duckworth off St. Domingo, Feb. 1806. Present at the defence of Sicily, and reduction of Zante and Cephalonia. Severely wounded in the battle off Lissa, March 1811. Distinguished himself at the siege of Trieste, 1813.

Dec. 20, 1849.

FAIRFAX MORESBY, C.B.: carried two strong batteries at the Boca di Cattaro, Aug. 1813; and served with the Austrian forces on the coasts of the Adriatic, for which he was honoured with the order of Maria Theresa. Commanded, in the *Menai*, at the Cape of Good Hope; and in 1821, *et seq.*, at the Mauritius, where he was zealous in the suppression of the slave-trade. Served, subsequently, in the Mediterranean; commander-in-chief in the Pacific, 1851.

Dec. 24, 1849.

GEORGE ANSON, lord Byron.

Jan. 14, 1850.

Sir EDMUND LYONS, bart., G.C.B., K.C.H.: served as midshipman in the expedition to the Dardanelles. Signalised, among other early exploits, by his bravery in storming the fortress of Marrack, Java, with 35 men, boats' crews of the *Minden*, opposed to more than 200 men and 54 guns, July 30, 1811.

Feb. 15, 1850.

Sir CHARLES SULLIVAN, bart.: assisted, in early service, in the capture of a Dutch frigate, seven brigs of war, and twenty other vessels, in Batavia Roads, Nov. 1806. Aided in making prizes of the *Scipio* corvette, 24 guns, the *Ceres* gun-brig, and an armed merchant ship richly laden, Sept. 1807. As lieutenant, served long on the East India station, at the Isle of France, and on the coast of N. America. Served, as post, on the coast of Portugal, and in various other quarters.

March 27, 1850.

Sir JOHN MARSHALL, knt., C.B., K.C.H.: as lieutenant of the *Culloden*, 74, contributed to the destruction of a Dutch frigate, seven brigs of war, and twenty armed and other vessels in Batavia Roads, Nov. 1806. Was in the *Java* frigate, 46 guns and 377 men, when captured by the American ship *Constitution*, 56 guns and 480 men, after a close action of nearly four hours, Dec. 23, 1812. Served afterwards in the German rivers with great gallantry: died Sept. 30, 1850.

June 21, 1850.

JAMES ERSKINE WEMYSS: had a sharp action, when lieutenant, in the *Victor* sloop, with an armed proa, in the East Indies, April 1807: in this action eighty of the crew of the latter were killed in little more than half an hour. Afterwards served in the North Sea and Mediterranean, and assisted in the reduction of Genoa.

Sept. 2, 1850.

FRANCIS ERSKINE LOCH: was on board the *Queen Charlotte*, 110 guns, when she took fire in Leghorn Roads [1], March 17, 1800. Encountered in the *Sparrow*, 16 guns, on the coast of Spain, the *Etoile* and *Sultane*, French frigates, which were eventually captured. Served as senior officer in the Persian Gulf in 1818, commanding the *Eden*, 26 guns. His gallant services embraced a period of forty years.

Oct. 1, 1850.

EDWARD COLLIER, C.B.: appointed acting lieutenant of the *Arrogant* for his exertions in saving the *Centurion* when on the point of foundering in a dreadful hurricane. Present in the *St. Fiorenzo* when she captured the French frigate *La Psyche*, Feb. 1805. This brave officer had his leg badly fractured at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre.

Nov. 6, 1850.

DAVID PRICE: in the *Centaur*, 74, assisted in the capture of four French frigates from Rochefort, after an action in which sir Samuel Hood lost his arm. Served at the bombardment of Copenhagen, the occupation of Madeira, and capture of the *Sewolod*, Russian 74. Was present at the destruction of the French ship *Amazone*, 40, near Cape Barfleur, March 1811. Fought as first lieutenant of the *Active*, 46, in the action with the French fleet off Toulon, Nov. 1813; and performed much gallant service in our last contest with America.

Nov. 11, 1850.

ALGERNON, duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, late lord Prudhoe.

Dec. 30, 1850.

JOHN TOUP NICOLAS, K.H.: fought in sir Robert Calder's action with the combined French and Spanish fleets off Cape Finisterre, July 1805; defeated the French ship *Légère*, June 1815; and displayed great gallantry on various occasions: died April 1851.

March 21, 1851.

WILLIAM WILLMOTT HENDERSON: was with lord Nelson in his pursuit of the French and Spanish combined squadrons to the West Indies, and on his return shared in the glorious battle of Trafalgar. Was present, in the *Active* frigate, int he celebrated battle off Lissa, March 1811. Co-operated in the reduction of Guadaloupe, Aug. 1815; and crowned his many services by aiding in the operations on the coast of Syria.

[1] This dreadful catastrophe was communicated to the admiralty in despatches from lord Keith, commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, the *Queen Charlotte* being his lordship's flag-ship at the time of its occurrence. The ship took fire just before daybreak, while she was under easy sail between the island of Gorgona and the port of Leghorn. It was occasioned by the fire of a match, which had been kept lighted for the purpose of firing signal guns, and which communicated to some hay that lay upon the half-deck. The fire spread very rapidly, and bursting through the port-holes and up the hatchways of the ship, soon caught the shrouds, and, notwithstanding every exertion, she burnt to the water's edge, and then blew up. Upwards of 700 lives were lost, as the boats could not contain one-fourth of the large complement of men on board. Lord Keith was himself on shore at Leghorn.

March 24, 1851.

Sir JOHN HILL, knt.: served effectively in the Channel, the West Indies, and Mediterranean; and among other actions was present in the glorious battle of the Nile. Eminently distinguished by his many displays of bravery during a long and active service. The honour of knighthood was conferred on captain Hill in Aug. 1831, and he has had several home appointments since he has been afloat.

May 1851.

JOHN CARTER: aided in the capture of *Le Guillaume Tell* of 84 guns and 1000 men; served on the coast of France and off Genoa; went in the pursuit of the combined French and Spanish squadron to the West Indies, and subsequently bore a part in the battle of Trafalgar. Later, visited the Baltic and the West Indies, and engaged in much difficult service throughout his professional career.

The present number of Admirals is as follows: *Ten* Admirals of the Red; *ten* Admirals of the White; and *ten* Admirals of the Blue. *Fifteen* Vice-Admirals of the Red; *fifteen* Vice-Admirals of the White; and *fifteen* Vice-Admirals of the Blue. *Twenty-five* Rear-Admirals of the Red; *twenty-five* Rear-Admirals of the White; and *twenty-five* Rear-Admirals of the Blue. Making, viz.: *Thirty* Admirals, or *ten* of each Squadron; *forty-five* Vice-Admirals, or *fifteen* of each Squadron; and *seventy-five* Rear-Admirals, or *twenty-five* of each Squadron. In the whole *One hundred and fifty* Flag-Officers; to which number the service will in future be confined.

RETIRED REAR-ADMIRALS.

"Admiralty, 31st October, 1846.

"*This day, in pursuance of Her Majesty's pleasure, the following* CAPTAINS *of Her Majesty's Navy were promoted to the rank of* RETIRED REAR-ADMIRALS *of Her Majesty's Fleet, on the terms proposed in the London Gazette of the 1st September* 1846."

JAMES WILKES MAURICE.
James Prevost.
Sir Francis Beaufort, K. C. B. and F. R. S.; hydrographer to the admiralty since 1845.
Spelman Swayne: died Jan. 1848.
Thomas White: died Nov. 1846.
James Lillicrap.
Walter Grosset: died Sept. 1847.
John Thompson.
Thomas Folliott Baugh.
Samuel Martin Colquitt: died July 1847.
Gustavus Stupart: died Feb. 1850.
Thomas-Francis-Charles Mainwaring.
William, earl Waldegrave.
John Hollinworth.
Clement Sneyd.
John Duff Markland: died Aug. 1848.
Abel Ferris.
Robert Merrick Fowler.
Donald Campbell.
Sir Henry Hart, knt., K. C. H.
George Henderson.
Thomas Tudor Tucker, C. B.
Henry Bourchier.
Robert Worgan George Festing, C. B.
George Morris.
John Tancock.
James Pattison Stewart, C. B.
Christopher Bell, C. B.
James Stevenson.
Hon. Edmund Sexton Pery Knox.
David, earl of Leven and Melville.
Colin Campbell: died 1851.
Joseph Symes.
Hon. William-Henry Percy.
James Pringle.
Samuel Leslie.
Edward Ellicott: died Jan. 1847, aged 80.
Peter Rye: died in 1851.
James Gifford.
George Le Geyt, C. B.
Henry Gage Morris.
Edward-Augustus Down.
Thomas Whinyates.
John-William Andrew, C. B.
Robert Mitford.
Henderson Bain.
Clement Milward.
John Fordyce Maples, C. B.: died May 1847.
Joseph Needham Tayler, C. B.
Robert Bloye, C. B.: died Sept. 1847.
Thomas-Edward Symonds.
Lewis Hole.
James M'Kerlie: died 1850.
Frederick Jennings Thomas.

ADDITIONAL RETIRED REAR-ADMIRALS,

Who have attained to that rank by their seniority as Captains.

March 3, 1849.

HENRY-THOMAS DAVIES.
Hon. Henry Dilkes Byng.

NOTE.—Where the decease of an admiral is not mentioned in the foregoing Roll, it is presumed he was living at the time of the publication of this Work, no account of his death having been officially received at the Admiralty. In all cases where the death is added to the name, the date is taken from the Obituary kept by order of the Board.

May 4, 1849.

GEORGE-GUSTAVUS LENNOCK.

Sept. 1, 1849.

ROBERT GAMBIER.
Charles-Frederick Payne: died 1850.
Colin Macdonald, C. B.

Sept. 15, 1849.

ABRAHAM LOWE.

Oct. 9, 1849.

CHARLES BERTRAM.
George Hills: died April 1850.
Henry Fanshawe.
Isaac Hawkins Morrison.
George Barne Trollope, C. B.: died May 1850.
Sir Thomas Mansell, knt., K. C. H.
Hercules Robinson.
William Black.

Oct. 18, 1849.

JOHN HARPER, C. B.

Oct. 30, 1849.

THOMAS DICK.
William-Isaac Scott.

Nov. 5, 1849.

BERTIE CORNELIUS CATOR.

Dec. 24, 1849.

FREDERICK-EDWARD VERNON HARCOURT.

Jan. 14, 1850.

KENELM, lord OMERVILLE.

March 27, 1850.

HENRY JENKINSON.

June 21, 1850.

EDWARD SAURIN.
John Hardy Godby.
Christopher Strachey.

Sept. 2, 1850.

ARDEN ADDERLEY.
Sir Richard O'Conor, K. C. H.

Oct. 1, 1850.

THOMAS BALL SULIVAN, C. B.
David Scott.

Nov. 6. 1850.

NICHOLAS LECHMERE PATESHALL.
Rowland Money, C. B.
John Sheridan.
Sir Henry Loraine Baker, bart.
George-William Hughes D'Aeth.
Robert Ramsay, C. B.
John-Charles Gawen Roberts.

Nov. 11, 1850.

ARCHIBALD TISDALL.
Joseph Gulston Garland.

Dec. 30, 1850.

WILLIAM STANHOPE LOVELL.

March 21, 1851.

JOSEPH DIGBY.
Charles Warde, K. H.
William Ffarington.
James Rattray.
John Allen.

NOTE.—The preceding roll of admirals is taken, by permission of the Lords of the Admiralty, from their Records of the service. The notices of living admirals are adopted from O'Byrne's *Naval Biography*, a work recently published, of such wonderful research and industry, and so highly estimated by the officers of the British navy, that a testimonial from them is now in course of presentation to its much esteemed and most deserving author.

BATTLES AND ACTIONS

REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING ROLL OF ADMIRALS.

Battle of Southwold Bay, May 28, 1672.
Battle off Beachey Head, June 30, 1690.
Battle off Cape La Hogue, May 19, 1692.
Action of admiral Benbow off Carthagena, Aug. 19, 1702.
Action off Vigo, Oct. 12, 1702.
Action off Malaga, Aug. 24, 1704.
Battle off Toulon, 1744.
Battle off Cape Finisterre, May 3, 1747.
Battle off Ushant, Oct. 14, 1747.
Battle of Quiberon Bay, Nov. 20, 1759.
Battle off Cape St. Vincent (admiral Rodney), Jan. 8, 1780.
Battle off the Dogger Bank, Aug. 5, 1781.
Admiral Rodney's action, April 12, 1782.
Admiral Hughes' actions in the East Indies, 1782 and 1783.
Lord Howe's actions, May 28 and 29, and (Toulon), June 1, 1794.
Admiral Hotham's action, March 14, 1795.
Lord Bridport's action (off L'Orient), June 23, 1795.
Action in Saldanha Bay, Aug. 17, 1796.
Battle off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797.
Battle of Camperdown, Oct. 11, 1797.
Battle of the Nile, Aug. 1, 1798.
Battle of Copenhagen, April 2, 1801.
Battle of Algesiras, July 6, 1801.
Battle off Cadiz (sir James Saumarez), July 12, 1801.
Sir Robert Calder's action, July 22, 1805.
Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.
Sir Richard Strachan's action off Cape Ortegal, Nov. 4, 1805.
Sir J. T. Duckworth's action off St. Domingo, Feb. 6, 1806.
Passage of the Dardanelles, Feb. 19 and 27, and March 3, 1807.
Lord Gambier's Expedition to Copenhagen, Aug. and Sept. 1807.
Lord Gambier's actions, April 11 and 14, 1809.
Sir William Hoste's fight off Lissa, March 13, 1811.
Sir Edward Pellew's action off Toulon, Nov. 5, 1813.
Battle of Algiers, Aug. 27, 1816.
Battle of Navarino, Oct. 20, 1827.
Action off St. Jean d'Acre, Nov. 3, 1840.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*** The time of the death of each General Officer follows his name in all cases where we find it stated in the Records at the War Office. In the more recent names, when his death is not mentioned, the Officer is presumed to be living at the time of the publication of this Work.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

March 30, **1674.**

JAMES, duke of MONMOUTH (natural son of Charles II.): beheaded in 1685.

June 3, **1690.**

John Churchill, earl of Marlborough, afterwards duke. The illustrious captain-general of queen Anne's wars.

April 30, **1691.**

Meinhardt Schomberg, duke of Leinster, in Ireland.

May 9, **1695.**

Meinhardt (duke of Leinster), now duke of Schomberg, K. G.: died in 1719.

Jan. 1, **1711.**

James, duke of Ormond: attainted in 1715: died 1746.

May, **1744.**

John, earl of Stair, K. T.: died May 1747.

March, **1745.**

George Wade, field-marshal: died in 1748. See *Field-Marshals.*

Oct. 24, **1757.**

John, viscount, afterwards earl Ligonier: died April 1770. See *Field-Marshals.*

August 13, **1766.**

John, marquess of Granby: resigned in 1769: died 1770.

[The office vacant.]

March 19, **1778.**

Jeffrey, lord Amherst, general on the staff. See *below.*

March 29, **1782.**

Hon. Henry Seymour Conway: this distinguished general served in the Seven Years' War, and was the senior field-marshal at the time of his death in 1795.

Jan. 21, **1793.**

Jeffrey, lord Amherst, *again:* died Aug. 1797, aged 81.

Feb. 11, **1795.**

H. R. H. FREDERICK, duke of YORK[1], field-marshal on the staff, to April 2, 1798.

April 3, **1798.**

H. R. H. FREDERICK, duke of York, *again,* to March 24, 1809.

March 25, **1809.**

Sir David Dundas, bart., to May 28, 1811: died Feb. 1820.

[1] The memorable duel between H. R. H. the duke of York and colonel Lenox, afterwards duke of Richmond, took place on May 26, 1789. We take the particulars from the only authentic account ever published of them. The dispute originated in an observation of his royal highness, namely, that colonel Lenox had heard words spoken to him at the club at Daubigny's to which no gentleman ought to have submitted. This observation having been reported to the colonel, he took the opportunity, while his royal highness was on the parade, to address him, desiring to know what were the words which he had submitted to hear, and by whom they were spoken? To this his royal highness gave no other answer at the time, than by ordering the colonel to his post. The parade being over, his royal highness went into the orderly-room, and sending for the colonel, intimated to him, in the presence of all the officers, that he desired to derive no protection from his rank as a prince, or his station as commanding officer; but that, when not on duty, he wore a brown coat, and was ready, as a private gentleman, to give the colonel satisfaction. This led to a short correspondence, which was closed by a letter delivered to his royal highness by the earl of Winchilsea, to the effect, that the colonel expected, in justice to his character, his royal highness should contradict the report as publicly as he had uttered it. The answer returned not proving satisfactory to the colonel's feelings, the duel followed, and is described in the subjoined document:—

"In consequence of a dispute of which much has been said in the public papers, his royal highness the duke of York, attended by lord Rawdon,—and lieutenant-colonel Lenox, accompanied by the earl of Winchilsea, met at Wimbledon common. The ground was measured at twelve paces, and both parties were to fire upon a signal agreed upon. The signal being given, lieutenant-colonel Lenox fired, and the ball grazed his royal highness's curls. The duke of York did not fire. Lord Rawdon then interfered, and said, 'that he thought enough had been done.' Lieutenant-colonel Lenox observed, 'that his royal highness had not fired.' Lord Rawdon said, 'it was not the duke's intention to fire; his royal highness had come out at lieutenant-colonel Lenox's desire, to give him satisfaction, and had no animosity against him.' Lieutenant-colonel Lenox pressed that the duke of York should fire, which was declined upon a repetition of the reason. Lord Winchilsea then went up to the duke of York, and expressed his hope, 'that his royal highness could have no objection to say he considered lieutenant-colonel Lenox as a man of honour and courage:' his royal highness replied, 'that he should say nothing; he had come out to give lieutenant-colonel Lenox satisfaction, and did not mean to fire at him; if lieutenant-colonel Lenox was not satisfied, he might fire again.' Lieutenant-colonel Lenox said, 'he could not possibly fire again at the duke, as his royal highness did not mean to fire at him.' On this, both parties left the ground. The seconds think it proper to add, that both parties behaved with the most perfect coolness and intrepidity.

(Signed) "RAWDON.
"WINCHILSEA.

"*Tuesday Evening, May* 26, 1789".

May 29, **1811.**

H. R. H. FREDERICK, duke of YORK, *again*, to Jan. 5, 1827; when he died.

[Vacant to Jan. 21.]

Jan. 22, **1827.**

Arthur, duke of Wellington, K. G., G. C. B., to May 5, same year.

[Vacant from May 6, to Aug. 26.]

Aug. 27, **1827.**

Arthur, duke of Wellington, *again*, to Feb. 14, 1828.

[Vacant to Feb. 24, inclusive.]

Feb. 25, **1828.**

Rowland, viscount Hill, G.C.B., G.C.H., general on the staff, to August 14, 1842. General commanding in chief: died Dec. 1842.

Aug. 15, **1842.**

Arthur, duke of Wellington, *again*, by letters-patent. The PRESENT (1851) Commander-in-Chief.

CAPTAINS-GENERAL.

Aug. 3, **1660.**

George Monk, duke of Albemarle. See *Admirals.*

April 27, **1673.**

JAMES, duke of MONMOUTH: beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15, 1685.

April 24, **1702.**

John, earl of Marlborough: created duke of Marlborough, December, same year.

Feb. 20, **1711.**

James, duke of Ormond, to Sept. 1714. See *Commanders-in-Chief.*

Sept. 23, **1714.**

John, duke of Marlborough, *again*, to 1717: died 1722.

March 8, **1744.**

H. R. H. WILLIAM-AUGUSTUS, duke of CUMBERLAND, to 1757: died Oct. 1765.

Sept. 4, **1799.**

H. R. H. FREDERICK, duke of YORK[1], to March 24, 1809. See *Field-Marshals.*

FIELD-MARSHALS.

Jan. 14, **1736.**

George, earl of Orkney; governor of Edinburgh castle: died in 1737.

John, duke of Argyll and Greenwich: died Nov. 1743.

July 2, **1739.**

Richard, viscount Shannon.

Francis, marquess de Montandre.

March 28, **1742.**

John, earl of Stair. See *Commanders-in-Chief.*

Richard, viscount Cobham: died 1749.

Dec. 14, **1743.**

George Wade, commander-in-chief in 1745: died 1748.

Nov. 28, **1757.**

Sir Robert Rich, bart.: died Feb. 1768.

Richard, viscount Molesworth: died October 1758.

John, lord Ligonier, afterwards viscount and earl, and commander-in-chief. Served in all queen Anne's, and in the subsequent wars: died April 1770.

June 10, **1763.**

James O'Hara, lord Tyrawley: died July 1773, in his 84th year.

Oct. 12, **1793.**

Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, commander-in-chief: died July 1795.

H. R. H. WILLIAM-HENRY, duke of GLOUCESTER, K. G.: died Aug. 1805.

Sir George Howard, K. B.: died July 1796.

Feb. 10, **1795.**

H. R. H. FREDERICK, duke of YORK and ALBANY, K. G., commander-in-chief.

July 30, **1796.**

John, duke of Argyll: died May 1806, aged 85.

Jeffrey, lord Amherst, K. B., previously commander-in-chief: died Aug. 1797, aged 81.

John Griffin, lord Howard de Walden: died May 1797, in his 80th year.

Studholme Hodgson; in the army upwards of three-quarters of a century: died Oct. 1798.

George, marquess of Townshend: died Sept. 1807.

Lord Frederick Cavendish: died Oct. 1803.

[1] His royal highness' patent or commission as captain-general, ran as follows: "His Royal Highness, Field-Marshal Frederick, Duke of York, K. G., to be Captain-General of all and singular His Majesty's land forces, raised, or to be raised and employed on His Majesty's service within the kingdom of Great Britain; and also of all and singular His Majesty's land forces which are or shall be employed on the continent of Europe, in conjunction with the troops of His Majesty's allies."

Charles, duke of Richmond, K. G.: died Dec. 1806.

Sept. 5, **1805.**

H. R. H. EDWARD, duke of KENT and STRATHERN, K. G.: died Jan. 1820.

June 21, **1813.**

Arthur, duke of Wellington, K. G., afterwards commander-in-chief.

Nov. 26, **1813.**

H. R. H. ERNEST-AUGUSTUS, duke of CUMBERLAND (king of Hanover in 1837), K. G.

H. R. H. ADOLPHUS-FREDERICK, duke of CAMBRIDGE, K. G.: died July 1850.

May 24, **1816.**

H. R. H. WILLIAM-FREDERICK, duke of GLOUCESTER, K. G.: died Nov. 1834.

H. R. H. LEOPOLD-GEORGE-FREDERICK, duke of SAXE-COBURG SAALFELD, and prince, K. G.; afterwards king of the Belgians.

July 19, **1821.**

Charles, marquess of Drogheda, K. ST. P.: died Dec. 1822.

William, earl Harcourt, K. C. B.: died 1830.

July 22, **1830.**

Sir Alured Clarke, G. C. B., commanded in chief in India: died Sept. 1832.

Rt. hon. sir Samuel Hulse, G.C.H., G.C.M.G.: died Jan. 1837.

Feb. 8, **1840.**

H. R. H. FRANCIS-ALBERT-AUGUSTUS-CHARLES-EMANUEL (prince consort of her majesty queen Victoria), duke of SAXONY, prince of SAXE-COBURG and GOTHA, K.G., K.T., K. ST. P., &c.

July 28. **1845.**

His Majesty, WILLIAM II., king of the NETHERLANDS (late hereditary prince of Orange), K.G., &c.: died March 1849.

Nov. 9, **1846.**

Sir George Nugent, bart., K. C. B., commanded in chief in India from March 1811 to Oct. 1813: died March 1849, aged 92.

Thomas Grosvenor: died July 1850.

Henry-William, marquess of Anglesey, K. G., G.C.B., G.C.H., master-general of the ordnance.

GENERALS OF THE ARMY.

April 19, **1690.**

Frederick, duke of Schomberg.

[Killed at the battle of the Boyne, in Ireland, July 1, 1690.]

May 29, **1690.**

Charles, duke of Schomberg; his son.

[Died of his wounds received in the battle of Marsiglia, in Italy, Oct. 7, 1693.]

Aug. 16, **1703.**

Meinhardt, duke of Schomberg, brother of the last named.

July 3, **1704.**

Henry de Massue, earl of Galway: died 1720.

1705.

Charles, earl of Peterborough; commanded the English army in Spain: died 1735.

Jan. 1, **1707.**

Charles Churchill; brother of the duke of Marlborough.

April 22, **1708.**

Richard, earl Rivers: died 1712.

Jan. 1 **1709.**

Daniel Hervey.

Jan. 30, **1711.**

William Stewart.
Thomas Erle.
David, earl of Portmore; governor of Gibraltar: died 1730.
Hon. Henry Lumley.

April 1, **1712.**

Charles Ross.

June 16, **1712.**

John Richmond Webb.

Nov. 13, **1714.**

Charles, lord Tyrawley.

July 12, **1717.**

William, lord Cadogan; general of *all H. M.* foot forces. Created earl of Cadogan, May 1718.

March 1, **1727**

George, earl of Cholmondeley: died 1733.

July 2, **1730.**

Sir Charles Wills, K. B.: died 1746.
Thomas Wetham.
Joseph Sabine.
William Evans.

Feb. 1, **1743.**

Sir Philip Honywood, K. B.: died 1752.
Lord Mark Ker.

March 29, **1745.**

Sir Robert Rich, bart., afterwards field-marshal. See *Field-Marshals.*

May 30, **1745.**

John, earl of Dunmore: died April 1752.

Dec. 28, **1746.**

Richard, viscount Molesworth: died Oct. 1758. See *Field-Marshals.*

[1] The earliest *Army List* our research has enabled us to discover, is one in the Military Library at Charing Cross, London, for the year 1744. The earliest in the British Museum is for the year 1754, from which year the series of Army Lists at the War Office also commences.

Dec. 30, **1746.**

Sir John Ligonier; general of horse; afterwards lord, viscount, and earl Ligonier. See *Field-Marshals* and *Commanders-in-Chief.*

March 24, **1747.**

Robert Dalzell.
Gervase Parker.

March 26, **1747.**

Algernon, duke of Somerset: died Feb. 1750.

March 28, **1747.**

John, duke of Montagu: died 1749.

March 30, **1747.**

William, earl of Harrington: died Dec. 1756.

July 10, **1758.**

Charles, duke of Marlborough: commanded the British army on the Lower Rhine: died Oct. 1758.
David Montolieu, baron de St. Hippolite.

March, **1761.**

John, earl of Westmoreland: died April 1774.
Roger Handasyde: died the oldest general in the service, Jan. 1763.
James O'Hara, lord Tyrawley; afterwards field-marshal. See *Field-Marshals.*
Charles Otway: died Aug. 1764.
Charles, lord Cadogan: died, aged 92, Sept. 1776.
Hon. James St. Clair.
John Guise.

Feb. 22, **1765.**

John, earl of Rothes; commanded in chief the forces in Ireland: died June 1773.
Harry Pulteney; served in queen Anne's wars: died Oct. 1767.
Hon. sir Charles Howard, K. B.: died Aug. 1765.
John, duke of Argyll, K. T.: died Nov. 1770.
James-Edward Oglethorpe; founder of the colony of Georgia: at the time of his death, in 1785, he was the oldest general in the service, being aged 97 years.
John, earl De la Warr, K. B.: died March 1776.

April 13, **1770.**

Sir John Mordaunt, K. B.
Hon. James Cholmondeley: died Oct. 1775.
Peregrine Lascelles: died March 1772, aged 88 years.
Lord John Murray.
John, earl of Loudoun, governor of Edinburgh castle: died April 1782.
William, earl of Panmure: died Aug. 1781.
William Henry, marquess of Lothian, K. T.: died April 1775.
William, earl of Harrington: died April 1779.
Hugh Warburton.

May 26, **1772.**

Cuthbert Ellison.
Peregrine Bertie, duke of Ancaster and Kesteven: died Aug. 1778.
Evelyn, duke of Kingston, K. G.: died Sept. 1773.
Hugh, viscount Falmouth: died Feb. 1782.
Simon, earl Harcourt: accidentally drowned in a well in his own park, at Nuneham, Oxfordshire, Sept. 1777.
Henry-Arthur Herbert, earl of Powis: died Sept. 1772.
Michael O'Brien Dilkes: died Sept. 1775.
John Montagu, earl of Sandwich; was first lord of the admiralty, 1762; secretary of state, 1763; again first lord of the admiralty, 1771: died April 1792.
Hon. Henry Seymour Conway; secretary of state, 1765; commander-in-chief, March 1782: died 1795. See *Field-Marshals.*
James Abercrombie: died April, 1781.
George, earl of Albemarle, K. G.: commanded in chief at the reduction of the Havannah: died Oct. 1772.
Francis Leighton: died June 1773.
Lord Robert Manners: died May 1782.
John Mostyn.
John, earl Waldegrave, master of the horse to the queen: died Oct. 1784.
H. R. H. William-Henry, duke of Gloucester, K. G.: died Aug. 1805. See *Field-Marshals.*

Sept. 6, **1777.**

Sir George Howard, K. B.; field-marshal 1793. See *Field-Marshals.*
Hon. sir Joseph Yorke, afterwards lord Dover, K. B.: died Dec. 1792.
William Belford: died July 1780.
Lord Robert Bertie: died March 1782.
Philip Honywood: he received twenty-three broadsword wounds at the battle of Dettingen, and two musket-balls which were never extracted: died March 1785.

March 19, **1778.**

John, duke of Argyll; afterwards field-marshal: died May 1806.
Hon. John Fitzwilliam: died July 1789.
William A'Court Ashe.
Jeffrey, lord Amherst, K. B., field-marshal, and, in 1793, commander-in-chief: died Aug. 1797. See *Field-Marshals.*

April 2, **1778.**

John Griffin, lord Howard de Walden, afterwards field-marshal: died, at the age of 80, May 1797.
Studholme Hodgson, afterwards field-marshal. See *Field-Marshals.*
George-Augustus Elliot, K. B.; lord Heathfield in 1787; the invincible hero of Gibraltar: died July 1790, aged 73.

Nov. 20, **1782.**

John Lambton: died March 1794.
John Parslow: died Nov. 1786.
Hon. Thomas Gage, commanded in chief in North America: died April 1787.
George, marquess of Townshend, afterwards field-marshal; served under George II. at the battle of Dettingen; also in the battles of Fontenoy, Culloden, and at the siege of Quebec: died Sept. 1807.
Lord Frederick Cavendish, afterwards field-marshal. See *Field-Marshals.*
Charles Lenox, duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny, K. G.; field-marshal July 1796; died Dec. 1806.
Henry, earl of Pembroke: died Jan. 1794.
John Severn: died July 1787.
Sir John Sebright, bart.: died March 1794.
Hon. George Cary.

Feb. 19, **1783.**

Hon. James Murray, governor of Fort William, in Scotland: died June 1794.
Cyrus Trapaud [1]: died April 1801.
Sir William Boothby, bart.: died Feb. 1787.
Benjamin Carpenter: died March 1788.
Bygoe Armstrong.
William, earl of Shelburne, afterwards marquess of Lansdowne (1784), first minister to George III. in 1782: died May 1805.
William Haviland: died Sept. 1784.
Rt. hon. sir John Irwin, K. B.: died June 1788.
Charles Vernon: died 1810.
David Græme: died April 1792.

April 12, **1793.**

H. R. H. FREDERICK, duke of YORK, K. G.; afterwards field-marshal, captain-general, and commander-in-chief. *See these ranks respectively.*

Oct. 25, **1793.**

Robert Melville: died 1809.
Moriscoe Frederick: died in 1801.
Robert Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone: died April 1794.
James Johnstone, 6th dragoons.
James Johnston, 2d dragoons.
Charles Moore, marquess of Drogheda; afterwards field-marshal: died Dec. 1821. See *Field-Marshals.*
Sir William-Augustus Pitt, K. B.: governor of Portsmouth: died Dec. 1809.
Lord Adam Gordon; commanded in chief in Scotland: died Aug. 1801.
Hon. sir Alexander Maitland, bart.: died Feb. 1820.
Archibald, earl of Eglintoun: died Oct. 1796.
Hunt Walsh.
Guy Carleton, K. B., lord Dorchester; governor of Canada; commanded in chief in North America: died Nov. 1808.
Sir Charles Thompson, bart.
Robert Clerk.
Robert Cunninghame, afterwards lord Rossmore: died Aug. 1801.
Hon. sir William Howe, K. B., afterwards viscount Howe: died in 1814.
Lord George-Henry Lenox, governor of Plymouth: died March 1805.
Henry Fletcher: died 1803.
John Hale: died in 1806.
Sir Robert Boyd, K. B.; governor at Gibraltar: died May 1794.
Sir Henry Clinton, K. B.: died Dec. 1795.
Charles, lord Southampton: died March 1797.
Bernard Hale: died 1798.
Francis Craig; governor of Sheerness: died Dec. 1811.
Hugh, duke of Northumberland, K. G.: died July 1817.
William Taylor.
Charles, marquess Cornwallis, K. G.: immortalised by his services in India, of which empire he was governor-general and commander-in-chief from 1786 to 1793, and again from January to October, 1805: died at Gauzepoor, in Bengal, Oct. 5, 1805.

May 3, **1796.**

Sir David Lindsay, bart.: died March 1797
Edward Maxwell Brown: died 1803.
James Robinson.
Eyre Massy, lord Clarina; he was the last of Wolfe's companions; served in the army 70 years; was wounded at Culloden, and again at Martinique; headed the storming-party at the Havannah: died May 1804.
George Warde: died Feb. 1803.
Flower Mocher: died July 1801.
Sir Robert Sloper, K. B.; commanded in chief in India: died Aug. 1802.
Staates Long Morris: died in 1800.
Ralph, earl of Ross: died 1802.
Sir John Dalling, bart., K. B.; commanded in chief at Madras: died Jan. 1798.
Russel Manners: died Sept. 1800.
Thomas Hall: died in 1809, aged 84.
James Grant: died 1806.
Sir William Faucett, K. B.; served under general Elliott, and in the German wars of George II.; governor of Chelsea hospital: died in 1804.
William-John, marquess of Lothian: died Jan. 1815, aged nearly 80 years.
Sir Charles Grey, K. B., afterwards earl Grey; served under prince Ferdinand at the battle of Minden, in which he was wounded; served at Ostend and Nieuport 1793; commanded in chief in the West Indies, and at the reduction of various islands: died Nov. 1807.
Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, bart.; died in 1798.
George Morrison: died, the oldest staff officer in the service, Nov. 1799.
Thomas Clarke: died 1799.
Charles Rainsford: died 1809.

Jan. 26, **1797.**

Edward Matthew. died in 1805.
James Pattison: died 1805.
Hon. Henry St. John: died April 1818.
John Campbell: died 1807.
Sir George Osborne, bart.: died June 1818.

Jan. 1. **1798.**

Sir Thomas Shirley, bart.; commanded in chief in the West Indies: died March 1800.
Patrick Tonyn: died 1804.
Gabriel Christie: died 1799.
John Reid: died Feb. 1807, aged 87.
Sir William Green, bart.: died Jan. 1811, aged 86.
George Scott: died 1811.
Charles O'Hara; governor of Gibraltar 1795, having been previously lieutenant-governor (1787): died Feb. 1802.
Loftus Anthony Tottenham: died 1810.
William Rowley: died Sept. 1807.
Peter Bathurst.
Hon. William Gordon: died 1815.
Robert Prescott: died Dec. 1815.
Hon. William Harcourt [2], afterwards field-mar-

[1] This officer was the oldest in the service when he died, in 1801. He was nearly related to the great marshal Turenne. Among other distinguished services he fought under George II. in the battles of Dettingen and Val, and was present in the battles of Fontenoy, Falkirk, and Culloden.

[2] Gen. Harcourt performed a singular service while in America, by going in one day on the same horse a distance of seventy miles, through the enemy's country, with only a patrol of thirty men, and bringing back general Lee, who had deserted from the British army, and whom he took out of his quarters though surrounded by 2000 of the American troops. General Harcourt, then earl Harcourt, carried the baton of the commander-in-chief at the funeral of the duke of York, January 1827.

shal: died in 1830, aged 87. See *Field-Marshals.*
Henry Lawes, earl of Carhampton: died April 1821.
William Dalrymple: died Feb. 1807.
William Picton: died Oct. 1811, aged 84.
Sir Hector Munro, K. B.: died Jan. 1806.
Hon. William Hervey: died Jan. 1815.
John Fletcher Campbell: died 1808.
Francis Lascelles: died Sept. 1799.
Sir William Medows, K. B.; commanded in chief in Madras and Bombay, and was some time governor of the latter presidency: died Nov. 1813.

May 10, **1799.**

H. R. H. EDWARD, duke of KENT, K. G.; afterwards field-marshal. See *Field-Marshals.*

Jan. 1, **1801.**

Edward Smith: died 1808.
Thomas Bland: died Oct. 1816.
Felix Buckley: died Sept. 1823.
George Ainslie: died 1804.
Benjamin Gordon: died Nov. 1803.
James Adeane: died April 1802.
Henry Watson Powell.
Sir Thomas Stirling, bart: died 1808.
George Garth: died in 1819.
Richard Grenville: died April 1823.

April 29, **1802.**

John Leland: died Jan. 1808.
James Hamilton: died 1803.
John Stratton: died 1803.
James Rooke: died Oct. 1805.
Charles Crosbie: died March 1807.
John, earl of Suffolk; governor of Londonderry and Culmore: died Feb. 1820.
Hon. Chapple Norton: died March 1818.
George Hotham: died Jan. 1806.
Sir David Dundas, K. B.; afterwards commander-in-chief: died Feb. 1820. See *Commanders-in-Chief.*
Sir Robert Abercromby, G. C. B. (brother to lieutenant-general sir Ralph Abercromby); commander-in-chief in India; governor of Edinburgh castle: died Nov. 1827.
Gerard Lake, afterwards lord and viscount Lake; commander-in-chief in Bengal; greatly distinguished himself in the Mahratta war: died Feb. 1808.
Sir Thomas Musgrave: died Dec. 1812.
James Coates: died July 1822.
Ralph Dundas: died Feb. 1814.
Richard Whyte: died July 1807.
Sir Alured Clarke, K. B.; governor-general and commander-in-chief of Bengal; afterwards field-marshal: died Sept. 1832. See *Field-Marshals.*

Sept. 25, **1803.**

William Skirreff: died 1804.
Samuel Hulse, G. C. H.; served during the rebellion in Ireland, the expedition to the Helder, &c.; was in the service more than three-quarters of a century; held various offices in the royal household; governor of Chelsea hospital; and a field-marshal. See *Field-Marshals.*
Hon. Albemarle Bertie, afterwards earl of Lindsey: died Sept. 1818.
Charles Valancey, the distinguished antiquary: died in 1802, in his 91st year.
John-Thomas, earl of Clanricarde: died July 1808.
Sir James Steuart (Denham), bart., G. C. H.: died Aug. 1839.
Thomas Carleton: died Jan. 1817.
James Marsh.: died 1804.
William Grinfield.
Cavendish Lister: died Feb. 1823.
Charles Leigh: died June 1815.
James Ogilvie.
Sir Robert Laurie, bart: died 1804.
William Edmeston: died 1804.
David Home: died 1810.
Hugh Debbeig: died June 1808, aged 80.
Montgomery Agnew: died Jan. 1813.
Alexander, earl of Balcarres: died March 1825.
Cornelius Cuyler, afterwards sir Cornelius Cuyler, bart.: died March 1819.
Charles Stanhope, earl of Harrington, G. C. B., G. C. H.; governor of Windsor castle: died Sept. 1829.
Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick; some time lieutenant-general of the ordnance: died April 1813.
Nisbet Balfour: died Oct. 1823.
Edmund Stevens: died Sept. 1825.
Sir Thomas Trigg, K. B., lieut.-governor, and afterwards governor, of Gibraltar; lieutenant-governor of the ordnance, &c.: died Jan. 1814.
Francis-Rawdon Hastings, earl of Moira, afterwards marquess of Hastings; governor-general and commander-in-chief in India, and subsequently governor of Malta; filled various offices in the state, among them, master-general of the ordnance: died on board the *Revenge*, in Baia bay, Nov. 1826.
Peter Craig: died in 1810.

H. R. H. ERNEST-AUGUSTUS, duke of CUMBERLAND, K. G., K. ST. P., G. C. B., afterwards king of HANOVER; and
H. R. H. ADOLPHUS-FREDERICK, duke of CAMBRIDGE, K. G., G. C. B., G. C. H.,
were made generals, as of this date. See *Field-Marshals.*

April 25, **1808.**

Edmund Fanning: died 1818.
Henry Johnson, afterwards sir Henry, bart., G. C. B.: died March 1835, aged 87.
Hon. Henry-Edward Fox, lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar: died 1811.
John Watson Tad. Watson: died at Calais June 1826.
Lowther Pennington, afterwards lord Muncaster: died July 1818.
Francis-Edward Gwin: died Jan. 1822.
Robert Morse, royal engineers: died Jan. 1818.
Francis, lord Heathfield: died Jan. 1813.
Thomas Sloughter Stanwix: died Dec. 1815.
Sir James Pulteney, bart.: died from an accidental explosion of gunpowder, April 1811.
H. R. H. WILLIAM-FREDERICK, duke of GLOUCESTER, K. G., afterwards field-marshal. See *Field-Marshals.*

Oct. 25, **1809.**

Robert Donkin: died March 1821.
James Balfour: died March 1823.
Sir James Duff, knt.: died Dec. 1839.
Henry, lord Mulgrave, afterwards earl of Mulgrave, G. C. B.; governor of Scarborough castle: died April 1831.
Grice Blakeney.

July 31, 1811.

Arthur, viscount Wellington (late sir Arthur Wellesley, and afterwards earl, marquess, and duke of Wellington, K. G., G. C. B., G. C. H., was, as of this date, made general in Spain and Portugal.

Jan. 1, 1812.

Sir Paulus Æmilius Irving, bart.: died Jan. 1826.
George Harris, G. C. B., afterwards lord Harris; commander-in-chief at the siege and capture of Seringapatam: died May 1829, aged 83.
Richard Vyse: died May 1825.
William, viscount (afterwards earl) Cathcart, K. T.; commanded the land forces in the expedition against Copenhagen in 1807: died June 1843.
Sir Banastre Tarleton, bart., G. C. B., governor of Berwick: died Jan. 1833.
Sir Hew Dalrymple, bart.; served in the peninsula; governor of Blackness castle: died April 1830.
Gordon Forbes: died Jan. 1828.
Sir John Floyd, bart.: died Jan. 1818.
Oliver de Lancey: died Sept. 1822.
Sir James-Henry Craig, K. B.: died Jan. 1812.
Anthony Farrington, afterwards sir Anthony, bart., roy. art.: died Nov. 1823.
James Stuart.
John White.
Andrew-John Drummond.
John-William, earl of Bridgewater: died Oct. 1823.
Ellis Walker.
Sir William Maxwell: died March 1837.
George, earl of Pembroke, K. G.: died Oct. 1827.
John, earl of Chatham, K. G.; commanded the expedition to Walcheren in 1809; governor of Gibraltar, 1820; held various high offices in the state: died Sept. 1835.
Alexander Campbell: died Feb. 1832.
William Morshed: died in 1822.
Francis Dundas: died Jan. 1824.
Alexander Ross, governor of Fort George: died Nov. 1827.
Hon. Francis Needham, afterwards viscount and earl Kilmorey: died in 1832.
Sir Henry Pigot, G. C. M. G.: died June 1840.

June 4, 1813.

George Bernard: died May 1820.
Sir George Nugent, bart., K. B., afterwards field-marshal; commanded in chief in India. See *Field-Marshals.*
John Barclay: died Nov. 1823.
William Macarmick: died Aug. 1815.
Sir Robert Stuart, bart.
Sir William Keppel, G. C. B., governor of Guernsey: died at Paris, Dec. 1834.
John, lord Hutchinson, G. C. B., K. C., afterwards earl of Donoughmore; commanded in Egypt on the fall of sir Ralph Abercromby: died July 1832.
John Hamilton: died in 1835.
Alexander Leith Hay: died May 1838.
James Stewart: died April 1815.
Sir Charles Hastings, bart., G. C. H.: died Sept. 1823.
Robert Manners: died June 1823.
William Loftus: died July 1831.
Oliver Nicolls; commanded in chief in Bombay: died Dec. 1829.
Alexander Mercer, roy. engineers: died Nov. 1816.
Sir George Hewett, bart., G. C. B.; commanded in chief in the East Indies in 1806: died March 1840.

June 4, 1814.

Philip Martin, roy. art.: died Aug. 1821.
Sir E. Coote, G. C. B., K. H.: removed from the service.
Charles, duke of Richmond, K. G., lord lieutenant of Ireland; governor-general of the Canadas: died in Canada, Aug. 1819.
John-Adolphus Harris: died Jan. 1827.
William-John Arabin: died 1828.
Sir George Don, G. C. B., G. C. H., lieut.-governor of Gibraltar; he had been for sixty-two years in active service without any intermission (a circumstance without parallel in the British army) when he died Jan. 1832.
Sir John-Francis Cradock, or Caradoc, G. C. B., K. H., afterwards lord Howden: died July 1839.
Lord Charles Fitz-Roy: died Dec. 1829.
Napier Christie Burton: died Jan. 1835.
Richard Rich Wilford: died Dec. 1822.
Edward Morrison: died Dec. 1843, in his 85th year.
Sir Charles Asgill, bart., G. C. H.: died July 1823.
Thomas Garth; served actively for more than half a century: died Dec. 1829, aged 85.
Vaughan Lloyd.
James, earl of Rosslyn, G. C. B.; served at Minorca, in Portugal, at the siege of Copenhagen, and in the Zealand expedition; lord president of the council, &c.: died Jan. 1837.
Andrew Cowell, retired in 1821: died Sept. same year.
Joseph Dusseaux: died Sept. 1823.
Colin Mackenzie: died Nov. 1815, aged 80.
John Dickson: died May 1816.
John Money.
Sir George Beckwith, G. C. B., governor of Barbadoes in 1808: died March 1823.
Thomas Murray: died April 1816.
Thomas Roberts.
George-James, earl Ludlow, G. C. B.; lost an arm in action in Flanders in 1794; died April 1842, aged 84.
Richard, earl of Cavan, K. B.: died Nov. 1837.
Sir David Baird, bart., G. C. B., K. C.; served in the East Indies, in Egypt, the Cape of Good Hope, at Copenhagen, where he was wounded, at Corunna, where he lost an arm, &c.: died Aug. 1829.
Hon. Frederick St. John: died at Chailey, Nov. 1844, aged 82.
Lord Charles-Henry Somerset; governed at the Cape of Good Hope: died 1831.
John Despard: died Sept. 1829.
William Wemyss, governor of Tynemouth castle: died Aug. 1839.

July 25, 1814.

H. R. H. WILLIAM-FREDERICK-HENRY, hereditary prince of ORANGE, G. C. B., afterwards king of the NETHERLANDS, and field-marshal. See *Field-Marshals.*

May 2, 1816.

H. R. H. LEOPOLD-GEORGE-FREDERICK, duke of SAXE and prince of COBURG-SAALFELD, K. G., G. C. B., G. C. H., afterwards king of the Belgians. See *Field-Marshals.*

Aug. 12, 1819.

Hon. Robert Taylor: died May 1839.
George Milner: died May 1836.
George, marquess of Huntly, G. C. B., afterwards duke of Gordon: died May 1836.
Hon. Edward Finch: died Oct. 1843.
Isaac Gascoyne: died Aug. 1841.
David Douglas Wemyss: died Aug. 1839.
Hon. John Leslie Cuming: died Nov. 1824.
Henry Wynyard: died April 1838.
Duncan Campbell: died April 1837.
Thomas Grosvenor, afterwards field-marshal. See *Field-Marshals.*
John Calcraft: died Dec. 1829.
John, earl of Hopetoun, G. C. B.; a hero of the peninsula; shared in the battles of Bayonne, Bordeaux, Toulouse, &c.: died at Paris, Aug. 1823.
James, lord Forbes: died on the lake of Constance, May 1843.
Henry-William, marquess of Anglesey, K. G., G. C. B., G. C. H., afterwards field-marshal. See *Field-Marshals.* He lost his right leg in the battle of Waterloo, June 1815.
Sir John Doyle, bart., G. C. B., K. C.; served in Egypt under sir Ralph Abercromby and lord Hutchinson: died Aug. 1834.
Sir Robert Brownrigg, bart., G. C. B., governor of Landguard Fort: died May 1833.
William Knollys, governor of Limerick: died at Paris, March 1834.
Hon. Edmund Phipps: died Sept. 1837.
William Cartwright: died Feb. 1827.
Ferdinand, count Homspesch: died Nov. 1831.
Sir Baldwin Leighton, bart.: died Nov. 1828.
John Coffin: died at St. John's, New Brunswick, May 1838.
John Murray: died in Paris 1824.
Sir Charles Green, bart.: died July 1831.
Thomas Hartcup, roy. eng.: died Feb. 1820.

July 19, 1821.

Sir Thomas Blomefield, bart.; commanded the artillery at the capture of Copenhagen in 1807: died Aug. 1822.
Gother Mann: died March 1830.
John Pratt.
Sir Josiah Champagné, G. C. H.: died. Jan. 1840.
Sir Harry Calvert, bart., G. C. B., G. C. H., aide-de-camp to the duke of York in 1793: he had retired from the public service when he died in Sept. 1826.
Sir George Cockburn, G. C. H.: died Aug. 1847, in his 85th year.
Edward Dunne; retired: died Oct. 1844; aged 82.
James Drummond: died June 1831.
William Dowdeswell; retired in 1824: died in 1828.
Sir Alexander Mackenzie, bart. G. C. H.
George Moncrieffe, governor of Carrickfergus: died Jan. 1830.
Thomas Meyrick: died June 1830.
Thomas Graham, lord Lynedoch, G. C. B.; made all the campaigns in the late peninsular war; commanded in chief at the battle of Barosa: died Dec. 1843, in his 94th year.
George-Henry Vansittart: died Feb. 1824.
Hon. Charles Fitz-Roy: died Oct. 1831.
Francis Hugonin: died March 1836.

May 27, 1825.

William Scott: died June 1836.
Francis Fuller: died at Versailles, May 1841.
Sir James Affleck, bart.: died Aug. 1838.
George Vaughan Hart: died 1832.
George Warde: died June 1830.
Mervyn Archdall: died July 1839.
Sir John Cope Sherbrooke, G. C. B., some time governor in Canada: died Jan. 1830.
Sir Gordon Drummond, G. C. B.; also governor of Canada.
James Wharton: died Sept. 1841.
Sir William Payne, bart., afterwards Payne-Gallwey: died April 1831.
Hon. Edward Bligh: died Nov. 1840.
Rt. hon. lord William C. Bentinck, G. C. B., G. C. H.; commander-in-chief in the East Indies, &c.: died at Paris, June 1839.
Edmund, earl of Cork, K. ST. P.
Hon. sir Henry-George Grey, G. C. B., G. C. H.: died Jan. 1845, aged 80.
Hon. sir Edward Paget, G. C. B., governor of Ceylon, and afterwards commander-in-chief in India: died governor of Chelsea hospital, May 1849.
Sir Brent Spencer, G. C. B., governor of Cork: died in 1828.
Sir Stapleton Cotton, lord (afterwards viscount) Combermere, G. C. B., G. C. H., colonel of the 1st regiment of Life Guards, and governor of Sheerness.
Samuel Dalrymple: died at L'Orient, in France, Oct. 1832.
Hon. William Stapleton: died March 1826.
Denzil Onslow: died Aug. 1838.
Sir John Murray, bart., G. C. H.: died at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Oct. 1827.
William Twiss, roy. eng.: died March 1827.
Hon. Charles Hope: died July 1828.
Sir George Pigot, bart.: died June 1841.
Rowland, viscount Hill, G. C. B., G. C. H.; served through the whole of the Egyptian campaign, in which he was wounded in the head, and throughout the peninsular war, and at Waterloo: died Dec. 1842. See *Commanders-in-Chief.*
Frederick Maitland: died Jan. 1848, aged 80.
Sir Martin Hunter, G. C. H.: died, in his 90th year, Dec. 1846.
William Carr Beresford, viscount Beresford, G. C. B., G. C. H.; governor of Jersey.

July 22, 1830.

George, earl of Dalhousie, G. C. H.; shared in all the actions of the campaign in Holland; distinguished himself in Egypt, and commanded the seventh division in the peninsula. Captain-general and governor-in-chief of the forces in North America, and afterwards commander-in-chief in India: died March 1838.
Thomas Baker: died in France, May 1849.
Henry Williams: died Feb. 1845, aged 80.
Henry, marquess of Conyngham, K. ST. P., G. C. H.: died Jan. 1833.
Hon. sir Alexander Hope, G. C. B.: died May 1837.
Sir John Fraser, G. C. H.: died Nov. 1843, aged 85.
Peter Heron: died Nov. 1848.
John Ramsay: died at Geneva, Aug. 1845.
Sir John Delves Broughton, bart.: died Aug. 1847, aged 80.
William Dyott: died May 1847.
Sir Ronald Craufurd Ferguson, G. C. B.: died April 1841.

Sir Robert Macfarlane, K. C. B., G. C. H.: died June 1843.
Sir John-Gustavus Crosbie, G. C. H.: died Aug. 1843.
Edward Stack: died in 1833.
Hon. John Brodrick: died Oct. 1842.
Sir Henry Warde, G. C. B.: governor of Barbadoes: died Oct. 1834.
James Durham: died Feb. 1840.
Hon. David Leslie: died Oct. 1838.
John Manners Ker: died April 1843.
Thomas Scott: died April 1842.
Sir Hillgrove Turner, G. C. H., K. C.: died at Jersey, May 1843.
Christopher Chowne: died July 1834.
Hon. William Mordaunt Maitland: died June 1841.
John, lord Crewe; retired in 1831: died at Liege in 1835.
Hon. sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, G. C. B.; distinguished in the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and Orthes, and many of the brilliant operations in the peninsular war: died Oct. 1842.
Quin John Freeman: died Dec. 1834.
George, earl of Granard: died in 1837.
Francis Moore.
Robert-Edward, viscount Lorton.
Sir William-Henry Clinton, G. C. B.: died Feb. 1846.

Jan. 10, 1837.

Francis-Thomas Hammond, G. C. B.: died Nov. 1850.
Robert Dudley Blake: died Feb. 1850.
Hon. Robert Meade: died Aug. 1849.
Sir William Houstoun, bart., G. C. B. and G. C. H.: some time lieut.-governor of Gibraltar: died April 1842.
George Michel: died Dec. 1846, in his 90th year.
Sir Thomas Hislop, bart., G. C. B.; commanded the army in Madras: died May 1843.
Thomas, earl of Elgin, K. C.: died in Paris, Nov. 1841.
David Hunter: died March 1846.
Sir John Slade, bart., G. C. H.
Sir Frederick-Augustus Wetherell, G. C. H.: died Dec. 1842, aged 88.
John Daniell Arabin: died Feb. 1838.
Hon. sir William Lumley, G. C. B.: died Dec. 1850.
Sir Moore Disney, K. C. B.: died April 1846, in his 82d year.
John M'Kenzie.
Alexander Graham Stirling: died April 1849.
John Michel: died April 1844.
Sir William Wilkinson, G. C. M. G.: died March 1840.
Sir Henry Tucker Montresor, K. C. B., K. C. H.: died March 1837.
John Hodgson: died Jan. 1846.
Richard-Thomas Nelson: died Feb. 1842.
Sir James Hay, K. C. H.: died Feb. 1837.
James Robertson: died March 1845, in his 84th year.
Edward-William Leyburn Popham: died June 1843.
Sir Fitzroy Jeffries Grafton Maclean, bart.: died July 1847.
Sir Henry-Frederick Campbell, K. C. B. and G. C. H.
William Burnett: died Feb. 1839.
Charles-William, marquess of Londonderry, G. C. B., G. C. H., 2d Life Guards.
Sir John Smith, G. C. H.: died July 1837.
Lewis Bayly Wallace: died Aug. 1848.
John Sulivan Wood: lieutenant of the Tower of London.
Hon. sir Charles Colville, G. C. B., G. C. H.; commanded in chief in Bombay: died March 1843.
Frederick-Charles White.
Gore Browne: died Jan. 1843.
Sir Henry Fane, G. C. B.; present at Corunna, Talavera, and other battles; commanded the cavalry and horse artillery at the battles of Orthes, Toulouse, &c. Afterwards commanded in chief in India: died at sea off the Western Islands, March 1840.
Sir George Anson, G. C. B.: died Nov. 1849.
Kenneth Alexander, earl of Effingham, G. C. B.: died Feb. 1845.
Thomas R. Charleton: died May 1849.
William-Thomas Dilkes; present in all the actions of the Helder campaign; second in command to general Graham (afterwards lord Lynedoch) in the battle of Barrosa: died Dec. 1841.
Sir John Oswald, G. C. B., G. C. M. G.: died June 1840.
Pinson Bonham.
Sir William Anson, bart., K. C. B.: died Jan. 1847.
Charles Terrot, royal artillery: died Sept. 1839.

June 28, 1838.

Sir Thomas Saumarez, knt.: died at Guernsey, March 1845, aged 85.
Campbell Callendar: died Aug. 1845, in his 89th year.
James Meredyth, roy. mar.: died July 1841.
Robert Hill Farmar: died Jan. 1839.
John Stratford Saunders: died March 1846.
George Wilson: died at Brussels, Aug. 1841.
Sir Warren Marmaduke Peacocke, K. C. B., K. C.: died Aug. 1849, aged 84.
John Pare: died Aug. 1839.
Sir Charles Wale, K. C. B.: died March 1845, in his 82d year.
Sir John Ormsby Vandeleur, G. C. B.: died Nov. 1849.
Charles Pye Douglas: died May 1844.
Robert Browne Clayton, K. C.: died March 1845.
Alexander-John Goldie; retired in 1844: died April 1848.
Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, bart.
Hon. sir Alexander Duff, G. C. H.: died March 1851.
Sir Rufane Shawe Donkin, K. C. B., G. C. H.; surveyor-general of ordnance: died May 1841.
William Eden.
Sir George Townshend Walker, bart., G. C. B.; commanded in chief at Madras: died governor of Chelsea hospital, Nov. 1842.
Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, afterwards earl of Stair.

Nov. 23, 1841.

Rt. hon. sir George Murray, G.C.B. G.C.H.; a sharer in the campaign in Flanders, in the disastrous expedition to the Helder, where he was wounded, and in the expedition to Egypt under Abercromby. He afterwards distinguished himself in the peninsular war. Among other offices in the state, he held that of master-general of the ordnance: died July 1846.

Rt. hon. sir James Kempt, G. C. B. G. C. H.; wounded at Waterloo: lieut.-governor of Fort William.
Sir Evan Lloyd, K.C.H.: died March 1846.
Matthew Sharpe: died Feb. 1845.
Richard Blunt.
Sir Henry Bayly, G. C. H.: died April 1846.
Francis Slater Rebow: died Oct. 1845.
Gerrard Gosselyn.
Sir Frederick Philips Robinson, G. C. B.
Sir Arthur-Richard Dillon, bart.: died July 1845.
Duncan Darroch: died Feb. 1847.
Sir Phineas Riall, K. C. H.: died at Paris, Nov. 1850.
William Brooke: died Sept. 1843.
John Vincent: died Jan. 1848, aged 83.
Joseph Walker: died Jan. 1848.
Sir William Hutchinson, K.C.H.: died Aug. 1845.
John, lord, afterwards earl of Strafford, G. C. B., G. C. H., Coldstream Guards; governor of Londonderry and Culmore.
Sir Thomas Macdougall Brisbane, bart., G. C. B., G. C. H.
Sir Alexander Halkett, K. C. H.
Sir William Keir Grant, K. C. B., G. C. H.; 2nd Dragoons.
Lord R. E. H. Somerset, G. C. B.: died Sept. 1842.
Hon. Arthur Annesley: died Nov. 1849.
Boyle Travers.
Sir Thomas Bradford, G. C. B., C. C. H.; some time commander-in-chief in Bombay.
John Granby Clay: died Dec. 1846.
Gage John Hall.
Hon. William D'Blaquiere, afterwards lord De Blaquiere.
Sir Thomas Browne, K. C. H.: died Dec. 1843.
Sir John Lambert, G. C. B.: died Sept. 1847.
Sir J. Willoughby Gordon, bart. G. C. B., G. C. H.; commanded in chief at Bombay: died Jan. 1851.
Sir Thomas Gage Montresor, K. C. H.; 2d Dragoon Guards.
Sir Ralph Darling, G. C. H.
Sir Robert-Thomas Wilson, knt., K. C.; governor of Gibraltar: died May 1849.
Matthew, lord Aylmer, G. C. B.; governor of Canada, &c.: died Feb. 1850.

Nov. 9, 1846.

Sir Charles Imhoff, knt.
Gabriel Gordon.
Charles Craven: died March 1850, aged 81.
James Orde: died in 1850.
Sir Charles Bulkeley Egerton, G. C. M. G., G. C. H.
Sir Henry-John Cumming, K. C. H.
Thomas Birch Reynardson: died Jan. 1847.
John, earl of Carysfort.
Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B.; commanded in chief at Madras; governor at the Cape, &c.
Hon. Thomas-Edward Capel.
Godfrey Basil Mundy: died March 1848.
Sir Colin Halkett, G. C. B., G. C. H.; wounded severely at Waterloo; governor of Chelsea hospital.
Rt. hon. sir Frederick Adam, G. C. B., G. C. H., G. C. M. G.; high commissioner in the Ionian Islands in 1824.

Lieutenant-Generals.

George, earl of Linlithgow.

May 1, 1678.

William, earl of Craven.
George, earl of Dumbarton.
[He went with James II. to France.]

Nov. 6, 1688.

Sir John Lanier: killed at the battle of Steinkirk, Aug. 3, 1692.
James Douglas: killed in the same battle.

Jan. 10, 1689.

Arthur, earl of Granard.

Sept. 12, 1690.

William-Henry, earl of Rochford.

Dec. 22, 1690.

Piercy Kirke.
Robert Mackay: killed at Steinkirk.

April 3, 1693.

James Fitzjames, duke of Berwick (natural son of James II.): killed at the siege of Phillipsburgh in 1734.

April 16, 1693.

James, earl of Arran and duke of Hamilton: killed in a duel with lord Mohun, Nov. 15, 1712.
Aubrey, earl of Oxford.

Jan. 8, 1694.

Thomas Talmash: died of wounds received near Brest, in 1694.

Oct. 24, 1694.

Sir Henry Bellasyse: cashiered in 1703.
Richard, earl of Scarborough.
Henry, earl of Romney.
Hon. sir Francis Compton.

June 2, 1696.

William, viscount Montgomery, marquess of Powis.

Jan. 1, 1704.

John, lord Cutts.
Thomas, viscount Tiviot.
George Ramsay.
Richard Ingoldsby.
Marquess of Miremont.
Francis Langston.

April 6, 1706.

David, earl of Leven.

Jan. 1, 1707.

Henry Withers.
Cornelius Wood.
Thomas, earl of Strafford.
Charles, earl of Arran.
Algernon, earl of Essex.
Edmund Mayne.

William Seymour.
Hatton Compton.
Robert Echlyn.
William, marquess of Lothian.
John Tidcomb.
Hugh Windham.

Jan. 1, 1709.

James Maitland.
Thomas, viscount Windsor.
Thomas Meredyth.
Francis Palmer.
James, earl Stanhope.
George Macartney.
John, viscount Mordaunt.
Hon. Harry Mordaunt.
Thomas Farrington.
William, viscount Mountjoy.

Jan. 10, 1710.

Richard Gorges.
Nicholas Sankey.
John, earl of Crawford.
Henry Holt.
George, duke of Northumberland, K. G.
George, lord Carpenter.
Charles, lord Mohun: killed in a duel with the duke of Hamilton, Nov. 15, 1712.

March 12, 1711.

James, earl of Barrymore.
William, lord North and Grey.
George, earl Marischal.
Sir William Douglas.

April 5, 1712.

George Kellum.

Nov. 16, 1715.

John, earl of Sutherland.

March 1, 1727.

Owen Wynne.
William Tatton.
Hayman Rooke.
Thomas Pearce.

Oct. 27, 1735.

Richard Sutton.
Andrew Bisset.
Humphrey Gore.
Henry Gore.

Nov. 2, 1735.

Robert Napier.
James Dormer.
Thomas Panton.

July 2, 1739.

George Preston.
Albert Borgard.
Francis Columbine.
Richard Franks.
Charles Churchill.
William Barrel.
Jasper Clayton: killed at the battle of Dittingen, 1743.
Piercy Kirke.
James Tyrrell.
Edmund Fielding.
John-Peter Desbordes.
William Ker.
Richard, earl of Scarborough.

Feb. 18, 1742.

Henry, earl of Pembroke.
Sir Daniel O'Carrol, bart.
Hon. sir James Campbell, K. B: killed at the battle of Fontenoy, 1745.

Feb. 1, 1743.

Clement Nevill.
Sir John Arnot, bart.
William Hargrave.
Henry Cornwall.
Henry Harrison.
Thomas Howard.
Sir John Cope, K. B.

March 26, 1743.

Peter Campbell.
James Scott.
John Jones.
Richard Philips.
Henry Hawley.

May 27, 1745.

Joshua Guest.
Phineas Bowles.
Philip Anstruther.

June, 1745.

John Foliot.
Adam Williamson.
Thomas Wentworth.
Charles, duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny, K. G.
William-Anne, earl of Albemarle.

Dec. 24, 1745.

Charles, duke of Bolton.

August, 1747.

George Read.
Archibald Hamilton.
Richard Onslow.
Philip Bragg.
John Huske.

Sept. 1747.

Charles Frampton.
Alexander Irwine.
Richard St. George.
William, lord Blakeney, K. B.
Humphrey Bland.
John, earl of Crawford.
George Churchill.
Henry Skelton.
John Johnson.
Edward Wolfe.
John Wynyard.

March 23, 1754.

Thomas Bligh: resigned Sept. 1758.

April 30, 1754.

Thomas Fowke: suspended by the sentence of a court-martial in 1757, for disobedience of orders while governor of Gibraltar. His case was thought extremely hard, as the secretary-at-war's letters were very doubtful; and he was restored to his rank by George III. in 1761: died March 1765.

May 3, 1754.

Henry de Grangues.

Jan. 1758.

James Cochrane.
John Brown.
Sir John Bruce Hope, bart.
John Foliot.
Hon. Thomas Murray.
Hon. James Stuart: died May 1768.
Maurice Bocland.
Lord George Beauclerk: died May 1768.
Lord George Sackville: dismissed the service, in 1759, for disobedience of orders at the battle of Minden: died Aug. 1785.

Jan. 30, 1759.

William Shirley.
Sir William Pepperell, bart.

Feb. 4, 1759.

John, duke of Guilford, K. G.: died Jan. 1771.
John, marquess of Granby; commanded, in the Seven Years' War, the British forces, under prince Ferdinand, in Germany: died Oct. 1770.
George, earl of Cholmondeley, K. B.
George Dunk, earl of Halifax, K. G.: died June 1771.
William, earl of Home, some time governor of Gibraltar: died April 1766.

March 28, 1759.

James Kennedy.
Lewis Dejean.

April 17, 1759.

Henry Holmes.
Sir Andrew Agnew, bart.: died in his 85th year, Aug. 1771.
Robert Napier.
Sir Richard Lyttelton, K. B.: died Oct. 1770.
Edward Pole.

Feb. 22, 1760.

Hon. Edward Cornwallis, governor of Gibraltar: died Jan. 1776.
Edward Carr.
Hon. George Boscawen: died May 1775.
Thomas, earl of Effingham: died Nov. 1763.

Dec. 1760.

Sir Robert Rich, bart., dismissed the service in 1774: died May 1785.
Sir John Whiteford, bart.
William Kingsley.
Charles, lord Cathcart, K. T.: died Aug. 1776.
William Whitmore.
Alexander Duroure.
Hon. Bennet Noel: died Sept. 1766.
John Adlercron: died July 1766.
Thomas Dunbar.
James Durand.
John, marquess of Lorne.

Jan. 19, 1765.

Daniel Webb: died Sept. 1773.
James Paterson.
Robert Anstruther.
Sir Charles Montagu, K. B.: died Aug. 1777
George, earl of Granard.
John Stanwix: drowned in 1796, in his passage from Ireland to England.
Charles Jeffreys.
William Strode: died Jan. 1776.
Joseph Hudson: died May 1773, aged 83.
Sir Henry Erskine, bart.[1]: died Aug. 1765.
Robert Armiger: died March 1770.
Sir David Cunningham, bart.
Hon. Thomas Brudenell, governor of Windsor castle: died June 1767.

April 30, 1770.

William Skinner.
Hon. Robert Monckton, governor and commander-in-chief at New York: died May 1782.
John-Henry Bastide.
Edward Sandford.
Theodore Dury.
John Parker.
Hon. Charles Colville: died Sept. 1775, aged 85.
William Browne.
John, earl of De la Warr: died Nov. 1777.
Henry Whitley.
Sir John Clavering, K. B., commander-in-chief of the forces in India in 1774: died April 1778.
Sir George Grey, bart.: died Feb. 1773.
Sir J. Adolphus Oughton, K. B.
James, duke of Leinster: died Nov. 1773.

May 26, 1772.

James Prescott Mackay: local rank in N. America only.
John Gore: died Nov. 1773.
George Williamson: died, after 60 years' service, Nov. 1781.
Hon. William Keppel: died March 1782.
Sir Richard Pierson, K. B.: died Feb. 1781.
John Owen: died Dec. 1775.
Edward Harvey.
William Rufane: died Feb. 1773.
Hamilton Lambert.
Cadwallader, lord Blaney: died Nov. 1775.
William Gansell: died July 1774.
Edward Urmston.

Aug. 29, 1777.

Robert Melville; had local rank in the West Indies only; afterwards general in regular gradation.
William Evelyn: died Aug. 1783.
James Gisborne.
Francis Grant.
William-Alexander Sorrell.
Richard, earl of Cavan: died Nov. 1778.
Hon. Simon Fraser: died Feb. 1782.
Thomas Desaguliers, roy. art.: died March 1780.
George Preston: died 1784.
John Thomas.
Hon. Philip Sherrard: died Sept. 1790.
Hon. George Lane Parker: died Sept. 1791.
Sir Frederick Haldimand, K. B.
Hon. Alexander Mackay.
Rt. hon. John Pomeroy: died June 1790.

[1] In 1756, Sir Henry Erskine, whilst only a lieutenant-colonel in the army, was dismissed from the service, by order of George II., owing to a vote he gave in the House of Commons; but in November 1760, his Majesty George III. ordered him to be reinstated in his proper place in the army, an act of justice highly commended at the time by every party.

Sir William Draper[1], K. B.; commanded the forces at the capture of Manillo; subsequently governor of Minorca: died in 1787.
Sir Robert Hamilton, bart.
Edward, earl Ligonier, of the kingdom of Ireland: died June 1782.
Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.: died at Madras, immediately after his return from Calcutta[2], April 1783.

Feb. 27, **1779.**

William Amherst, adjutant-general: died May 1782.
Jordan Wren.
Launcelot Baugh: died April 1792.
Henry Smith: died Sept. 1794.
John Bell: died 1798.
Robert Watson: died Oct. 1791.
Daniel Jones.
John Mackenzie; severely wounded at the capture of Belleisle: died June 1791.
Sir John Burgoyne, bart.: died in the East Indies 1785.

Nov. 20, **1782.**

Hezekiah Fleming: died 1784.
William Stile.
Henry Lister.
Robert Skene.
Thomas Calcraft.
Sir Charles Thompson, bart.
Robert Robinson.
William Taylor: died 1794.
Edward Maxwell.
William Tryon; governed and commanded in chief at New York: died Jan. 1788.
James Cuninghame.
Joseph Gabbett.
Hon. John Vaughan.
Sir Robert Pigot, bart.; distinguished himself highly in the American war: died Aug. 1796.
Sir Robert Murray Keith, K. B.: died 1795.
Richard Prescott.

Sept. 26, **1787.**

Spencer Cowper.
William Wynyard: died Jan. 1789.
Richard Burton Phillipson: died Aug. 1792.
Francis Smith: died Nov. 1791.
John Douglas: died Jan. 1795.
Hon. Alexander Leslie: died Dec. 1794.
Samuel Cleveland.
Sir William Erskine, bart.: died March 1795.

Oct. 12, **1793.**

Thomas Osbert Mordaunt: died 1808.
Joseph Broome[3], royal art.: died April 1796.
Charles Ross.
John Mansell: killed at the battle of Cateau, in Flanders, in 1794.

May 3, **1796.**

Anthony-George Martin: died 1800.
Hon. Thomas Bruce.
Charles Wilson Lyon: died in 1799.

Jan. 16, **1797.**

Wynter Blathwayte: died 1801.
Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B.: mortally wounded in the battle with the French, under general Menou, near Alexandria, March 21, 1801: died on board the admiral's ship 28th same month.

June 16, **1799.**

William Gardiner: died 1806.
James Lumsdaine: died in 1807.
William Spry: died 1802.

Jan. 1, **1801.**

Horatio Spry: died 1811.
William Souter Johnston.
Harry Innes: died 1806.
Alexander Campbell: died 1808.
James-Francis Perkins: died 1803.
Francis D'Oyly: died 1803.
Maurice Wemyss.
Andrew Gordon: died 1806.
John Graves Simcoe: died 1806.
Charles Horneck: died 1804.
Henry Bowyer: died 1808.
Joseph Walton: died 1808.
Abraham d'Aubant: died 1805.

June 29, **1802.**

Duncan Drummond: died 1805.
C. D. count de Meuron: died 1806.
Philip Goldsworthy.

Sept. 25, **1803.**

Baron Charles Homspech: died July 1812.
John Bowater.
Thomas Avarne: died 1805.
James Hethersett: died April 1812.
James Campbell: died 1808.
Charles Tarrant.
John Freke.
Richard England: died Nov. 1812.
Thomas Goldie: died 1804.
Robert Douglas.
Simon Fraser: died May 1813.
Thomas Davies: died Jan. 1812.
Sir William Myers, bart: died 1805.

Jan. 1, **1805.**

William Borthwick: died 1808.
Harry Burrard, afterwards sir Harry; served in Portugal, &c: died Oct. 1813.
Arthur Ormsby: died 1808.
Henry Read: died at Rome, April 1821.
Jeffrey Amherst, governor of Upnor castle: died 1815.
Count Pierre Frederick de Meuron: died 1812.

[1] Sir William Draper was the celebrated knight who engaged in the well-known controversy with the famous *Junius*, in whose volumes his able letters appear. His correspondence with that writer (in 1769) was undertaken in defence of his friend the marquess of Granby. The marquess died the next year.

[2] Sir Eyre Coote having taken offence at the conduct of the Madras government, left the army. General Stuart, who succeeded him as commander, having been ordered to march to Cuddalore (100 miles distant), refused to obey the order until the 21st of April (some weeks afterwards), when he set out at the rate of two miles and a half per day. He arrived at Cuddalore about the beginning of June, and attacked the place on the 13th of that month, when he was repulsed by the French with very great loss. The Madras government soon after arrested general Stuart for repeated acts of disobedience, and sent him home to England.

[3] General Broome rose from the situation of a private soldier to the rank of a general officer by his own personal merit. He was a captain of artillery at the time of the trial of lord George Sackville (Germaine), in which he appeared as a principal witness against his lordship.

June 8, **1805.**

Lucius Barber: died 1808.

Oct. 30, **1805.**

James Ferrier: died 1809.
Archibald Robertson.
Miles Staveley.
Edward-James Urquhart: died 1810.
George Churchill: died Aug. 1808.
Hon. Eyre Power Trench: died 1808.
Sir John Moore, K. B.; esteemed the "Good and Brave": fell by a cannon-ball at Corunna, Jan. 16, 1809.
Hon. Henry Astley Bennet: died Dec. 1815.
Sir Charles Ross, bart.: died Feb. 1814.
John Whitelocke: cashiered.
Hay Macdowall: died 1810.
William-Anne Villettes. During a period of 33 years, he rendered essential services to his country; served at Toulon, in Corsica, at Malta, Jamaica, &c.: died July 1808, at Jamaica, where he was lieutenant-governor and commander of the forces.

April 25, **1808.**

Garret Fisher: died 1810.
George Benson.
George, lord Southampton: died June 1810.
Francis, lord Seaforth.
Hon. sir Brydges Trecothick Heniker: died July 1816.
William Thornton: died Nov. 1841.
Sir John Stuart, K. B. and count of Maida[1] (Sicilian title); the "*Hero of Maida*": died April 1815.
Hon. Vere Poulett: died March 1812.
Charles Barton: died in 1819.
Alexander Makenzie Fraser: died 1809.
Sir William Congreve[2], bart., K. C. H.: died April 1814.

July 1, **1809.**

H. S. H. Frederick-William, duke of Brunswick: killed at the head of his "brave Brunswickers," two days before the final battle of Waterloo, June 16, 1815.

Oct. 25, **1809.**

George Elliott: died March 1820.
Richard Chapman: died 1812.
Richard Armstrong.
William St. Leger: died March 1818.
Richard Northey Hopkins; retired: died April 1845, in his 90th year.

July 25, **1810.**

Patrick Sinclair: died Jan. 1820.
William Orch. Huddlestone: died Feb. 1814, in his 80th year.
George Fead, roy. art.: died Nov. 1815.
James Sowerby, roy. art.: died July 1811.
Donald M'Donald: died 1812.
Forbes Champagne: died Oct. 1816.
Sir Charles G. Craufurd.

June 4, **1811.**

Frederic, baron Dreschsel, German Legion: died at Hanover in 1826.
Charles, baron Linsengen, K. C. B., G. C. H.: died 1830.
George Rochfort: died Feb. 1821.
Francis Grose.
Henry Richmond Gale.
John Spens: died July 1821.
Robert Tipping: died at Paris, Jan. 1823.
Archibald Campbell.
Alexander Trotter.
John Robinson: died July 1819.
Hon. Thomas Maitland, G. C. B., governor of Malta and the Ionian Islands: died Jan. 1824.
Richard Bright: died Jan. 1831.
William Ramsay: died in 1827.
James Campbell.
John Skerrett.
Sir Hildebrand Oakes, bart., G. C. B., lieut.-general of the ordnance: died Sept. 1822.
Sir Colin Campbell.
Sir George Prevost, bart.; commanded in chief the forces in North America: died Jan. 1816.
William Waller: died July 1819.
William, earl of Craven: died July 1825.
Lord William Bentinck.
Arthur Whetham, governor of Portsmouth: died May 1813.

Jan. 1, **1812.**

William Johnstone.
John Leveson Gower: died Sept. 1816.
John, lord Elphinstone: died May 1813.
Richard, earl of Donoughmore: died Aug. 1825.
Hon. John Abercromby, G. C. B.; commanded in chief in Bombay and Madras: died Feb. 1817.

Jan. 21, **1813.**

Count Walmoden: died in 1818.

June 4, **1813.**

John Evelegh, roy. eng.: died June 1815.
George Porter, afterwards baron de Hochefried: died March 1828: died Dec. 1828.
Sir James Erskine: died March 1825.
Robert Lawson, roy. art.: died Feb. 1816.
Thomas Peter: died Dec. 1828.
Hon. Montague Matthew: died March 1819.
Andrew Gammell: died 1815.
Sir Samuel Auchmuty, K. B.; when commanding in India, he reduced the settlements of Java and Batavia; appointed to the command in Ireland, where he died Aug. 1822.
Sir James Leith, K. B.; commanded the forces in the Leeward islands: died at Barbadoes, Oct. 1816.
William Robertson: died Jan. 1821.

[1] The memorable battle on the plains of Maida between the British forces under sir John Stuart, and the French under general Regnier, was unquestionably the most glorious of the eventful period at which it occurred. The enemy consisted of 7000 infantry and 300 cavalry; the British, including artillery, of 4795 men. The two corps, at the distance of about a hundred yards, fired reciprocally a few rounds, when, as if by mutual agreement, the firing was suspended, and each advanced in close compact order and awful silence towards the other until their bayonets began to cross. At this momentous crisis the enemy became appalled. They broke, and began to fly, but it was too late; they were overtaken with the most dreadful slaughter. Their flight was marked with disorder and dismay, and they retired from the plain, leaving it covered with nearly a thousand dead. More than a thousand prisoners (whose number subsequently increased) were taken, and 40 pieces of artillery fell into the victors' hands: the victory, which was complete, was gained July 4, 1806.

[2] The son of Sir William (not himself as some suppose), also named sir William, was the inventor of the missile called the "Congreve Rocket," which was first used in the attack of Boulogne in 1806. It was for some time considered a grand auxiliary in warlike operations, but it has now fallen into comparative disrepute. Sir William Congreve, jun. (a fellow of the Royal Society) died May 1828.

Matthew Baillie: died at Nice, in France, May 1825.
William Simson.
William Munro: died Jan. 1821.
Sir James Campbell, bart.: died June 1819.
Sir Thomas Picton [1], K.B., K.C.H.: killed at the battle of Waterloo in a moment of glory, having just repulsed one of the most desperate attacks of the enemy, June 18, 1815.
John Gordon Cuming Skene: died April 1828.
Sir Gonville Bromhead, bart.: died May 1822.
Stafford Lightburne: died in 1827.
John-Henry Loft: discontinued June 1817.
Edward Stephens: died July 1815.
Hon. sir William Stewart, K.B.: died Jan. 1827.

June 4, **1814.**

Sir John Hamilton, bart.; distinguished himself in India, Portugal, and in the whole of the peninsular war: died Dec. 1835.
Robert Douglas: died April 1827.
John Prince: died Sept. 1824.
John Macleod, director-general of the roy. art.: died Jan. 1833.
Walter Cliffe: died July 1816.
William Wynyard: died July 1819.
Alexander Wood: died in 1817.
Alexander Dirom: died Oct. 1830.
Anthony-Lewis Layard: died July 1823.
John, earl (afterwards marquess) of Breadalbane: died March 1834.
William Spencer: died Aug. 1829.
Samuel Graham: died Jan. 1831.
James Montgomerie: died April 1829.
William Wright: died Dec. 1818.
William Buchanan: died Nov. 1830.
William Murray: died Sept. 1818.
Robert Brereton: died June 1818.
John Timms Hervey Elwes: died Feb. 1824.
William Thomas; retired in 1827: died Jan. 1848, aged 88.
Frederic, count von der Decken, G.C.H.: died May 1840.
Christopher Darby: died Jan. 1832.
Sir Albert Gledstanes, knt.: died April 1818.
Charles Stevenson: died June 1828.
Sir Wroth Palmer Acland, knt., K.C.B.: died Jan. 1816.
Nicholas Nepean: died in 1824.
James Taylor: died Dec. 1825.
Sir Miles Nightingall, K.C.B., commander-in-chief at Bombay: died Sept. 1829.
William Cockell: died June 1831.
Leonard Shafto Orde: died Aug. 1820.
Richard Bingham: died Nov. 1829.
John Lee: died Dec. 1821.
Sir Henry Clinton, G.C.B., G.C.H.: died Dec. 1829.
John Sontag: died May 1816.
James Dunlop: died March 1832.
Walter Kerr: died in 1833.
Sir Alexander Campbell, bart., K.C.B.: died at Madras, where he was commander-in-chief. Dec. 1824.

Aug. 12, **1819.**

William Cuppage, roy. art.: died Nov. 1832.
Thomas Seward, roy. art.: died Jan. 1831.
Francis Laye, roy. art.: died Jan. 1828.
Bayly Willington, roy. art.: died Oct. 1823.
John Croker: died in 1833.
Sir John Hope, knt., G.C.H.; present in all the actions in which the cavalry were engaged in Flanders; served at the Cape, the West Indies, and in the Baltic expedition, and at the siege and capture of Copenhagen; crowned his services in the peninsular war: died Aug. 1836.
George Meyrick: retired.
Sir Alan Cameron, K.C.B.: died March 1828.
Thomas Andrew, lord Blaney: died March 1834.
Hon. Stephen Mahon: died May 1828.
Daniel O'Meara: died Aug. 1821.
Francis, baron Rottenburg, knt.: died April 1832.
Lewis Lindenthal, K.C.: died Jan. 1837.
Roger Cochlan: died at Brussels, Aug. 1834.
Sir Robert Bolton, knt., G.C.H.: died March 1836.
Robert Cheney: died March 1820.
Sir Harry de Hinüber, K.C.B., K.C.H.; sold out: died Dec. 1833.
Sir Henry Bell, K.C.B.: died June 1835.
Thomas Strickland: died in 1828.
Thomas, lord Hartland: died Dec. 1835.
Sir J. Shaw Maxwell, bart.: died Jan. 1830.
Henry Rudyerd: died Oct. 1828.
William Doyle: died July 1823.
John Hatton: died Feb. 1821.
Sir Edward Howorth, K.C.B., roy. art.: died March 1827.
John Dorrien: died March 1825.
Thomas Desbrisay: died March 1823.
William Fyers, roy. eng.: died Oct. 1829.
George Glasgow, roy. art.: died Oct. 1820.
Robert Winter: died Oct. 1822.

July 19, **1821.**

William Bentham, roy. art.: died Oct. 1826.
Edward Stehelin, roy. art.: died in France, Oct. 1827.
John-Augustus Schalch: died Feb. 1828.
Henry Hutton.
John-Simon Farley: died in 1824.
John Jenkinson: died June 1830.
Theophilus Lewis: died Jan. 1833.
Francis Delaval: died at Martinique in 1828.
Richard Williams.
Lawrence Desborough: died Aug. 1825.

[1] With a desire to relieve the bright fame of this gallant soldier from the obloquy which much misrepresentation relating to an incident of his life has cast upon it, we shall here make a short summary of it while recounting his eminent services to his country. Sir Thomas Picton commenced his military career at Gibraltar. In 1794 he embarked for the West Indies, and after the reduction of St. Lucia and Trinidad in 1797, he was appointed governor of the latter island. While holding that situation he was applied to by a Spanish magistrate to sign an order for inflicting the torture on a female slave, named Louisa Calderon; and on being told that it was a customary practice, he signed it without inquiry. The girl, who was only fourteen years of age, was accordingly *picketed*, with a view to extort from her the discovery of a theft committed by her paramour. For this act of cruelty the governor was, in Feb. 1806, indicted, and found guilty by an English jury. As many exaggerated rumours had preceded the colonel to England, a new trial was granted, and though he was acquitted of *moral guilt*, the deed was one which threw a shade over his bright course. However, in 1809, he was again employed for his country. He was at the siege of Flushing, and on its capture was appointed governor. From Flushing he returned to England an invalid; but was soon again in the field. His courage and intrepidity shone on every occasion; ever foremost in the fight, he was a victorious leader at Badajoz, at Vittoria, at Ciudad Rodrigo, &c. At the battle of Waterloo general Picton commanded the 5th division of the army, and fell. A monument to his memory was voted by parliament, and erected in St. Paul's cathedral.

John Mackelcan: died Dec. 1838.
John-Thomas Layard: died May 1828.
John Skinner.
Watkin Tench: died May 1833.
Lachlan Maclean: died in 1829.
Samuel Rimington, roy. inv. art.: died Jan. 1826.
David Ballingall: died July 1833.
David Shank: died Oct. 1830.
John-James Barlow.
Christopher Jeaffreson: died 1824.
William Minet; retired in 1823: died in 1829.
Sir William Cockburn, bart.: died March 1835.
W. Waldegrave Pelham Clay: died Sept. 1822.
John Le Couteur: died at Jersey, April 1835.
Robert Burne: died June 1825.
Sir William Aylett, knt.: died July 1834.
John Rigby Fletcher: died Jan. 1830.
Hugh Mackay Gordon: died March 1823.
Robert Ballard Long: died March 1825.
John Hughes: died April 1832.
Sir George Airey, knt., K.C.H.: died at Paris, Feb. 1833.
Hon. sir Edward Stopford, G. C. B.: died Sept. 1837.
Sir George Cooke, K. C. B.; severely wounded in battle at Schorel, in Holland, 1799; fought in several campaigns of the peninsular war; commanded the first division of the guards at Waterloo, in which battle he lost his right arm: died Feb. 1837.
Thomas-Joseph Backhouse: died May 1828.
Frederick Gerard, viscount Lake: died May 1836.
Richard Stovin: died 1825.
Sir Kenneth Mackenzie Douglas: died Nov. 1833.
Sir Francis-John Wilder, knt.: died Nov. 1823.
George de Grey, lord Walsingham: died April 1831.
Sir Samuel Hawker, G. C. H.: died Dec. 1838.

May 27, 1825.

William Raymond: retired July 1829: died June 1830.
Terence O'Loghlin; retired in 1826: died in his 80th year, Aug. 1843.
Charles N. Cookson: died March 1830.
William Johnston: died 1827.
John Burton: died Feb. 1830.
Sir D. Latimer Tinling Widdrington, K. C. B.: died July 1839.
William Guard, governor of Kinsale: died July 1830.
Sir Thomas Richard Dyer, bart.: died April 1838.
Henry Couran: died July 1829.
Sir William-Henry Pringle, G. C. B.: died Dec. 1840.
Philip Kearney Skinner: died April 1826.
John Grey: died Jan. 1837.
John Murray: died in Paris, Sept. 1841.
Arthur Aylmer: died Feb. 1831.
John Mackenzie: died Jan. 1833.
Sir Edward Barnes, G. C. B.; served in the peninsular campaigns; was severely wounded at Waterloo; governor of Ceylon, and commanded in chief in India: died March 1838.
Edmund Reiley Cope: died Aug. 1835.
Sir Thomas Molyneux, bart.: died Nov. 1841.
George-Andrew Armstrong: died 1834.
Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, bart.: died Dec. 1834.
Benjamin Forbes Gordon: died at Paris, Sept. 1840.
William Peachy: died in 1838.
James Butler: died in 1836.
Sir William Inglis, K. C. B.: died Nov. 1835.
George Lewis: died March 1828.
Robert Lethbridge; retired Nov. 1828: died Feb 1831.
Daniel Seddon: died in 1839.
George-Robert Ainslie: died April 1839.
Richard O'Donovan: died Nov. 1829.
Charles Neville: died Jan. 1837.
Hon. Thomas-William Fermor, afterwards earl of Pomfret: died 1833.
Hugh Swayne: died at Paris, Oct. 1836.
Hon. William Fitzroy; retired in 1828: died May 1837.
Charles Griffiths: died May 1829.
Frederick-William Buller: retired.
Alexander Cosby Jackson: died Jan. 1827.
Michael Head: died in 1829.
Sir Joseph Fuller, G. C. H.: died Oct. 1841.
Sir Manley Power, K. C. B.: died at Berne, in Switzerland, July 1826.
George Horsford: died in France, April 1840.
Sir Herbert Taylor, G. C. B., G. C. H.; some time aide-de-camp to the duke of York, to whom and to George III. he was subsequently private secretary; he was also some time military secretary: died March 1839.

July 22, 1830.

John Humfrey, roy. eng.: died April 1832.
Alexander Adams: died Sept. 1834.
Godfrey, lord Macdonald: died Oct. 1832.
Samuel Nead: died Aug. 1839.
Edward Webber: died March 1845, aged 84.
Thomas L'Estrange: died March 1845, in his 91st year.
Joseph Foveaux: died March 1846, aged 81.
George Kinnaird Dana: died June 1837.
James Moore, served long in Egypt; severely wounded at the battle of Maida: died April 1848.
Sir Henry Maghall Mervyn Vavasour, bart.: died Jan. 1838.
Henry Raleigh Knight: died Aug. 1836.
Sir Samuel Venables Hinde, K. C. B.: died Sept. 1837.
Thomas Norton Wyndham: died at Rome, March 1839.
Berkenhead Glegg: died Dec. 1842.
Hon. James Ramsay: died Nov. 1837.
Lewis Mosheim: died at Darmstadt, Sept. 1830.
Sir Colquhoun Grant, K. C. B., G. C. H.; commanded the hussar brigade at the battle of Morales, in Spain; shared in the battle of Vittoria, and had the command of a brigade at Waterloo: died Dec. 1835.
Sir James Lyon, K. C. B., G. C. H.: died Oct. 1842.
Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K. C. B.: died at Bombay, where he was commander-in-chief, Jan. 1831.
Sir Charles Phillips, knt.: died June 1846.
Henry Bruce: died Oct. 1837.
Sir William Sheridan, bart.: died April 1836.
Hon. sir Robert-William O'Callaghan, G. C. B., K. C. H.; commander-in-chief at Madras in 1831: died June 1840.
Sir John Keane, G. C. B., G. C. H., afterwards lord Keane; shared in many of the battles of the peninsula; co-operated in the attack on New Orleans and Louisiana, where he received two severe wounds; commanded in chief at Jamaica, and subsequently at Bombay; conducted the operations in Scinde: died Aug. 1844.

Lord George-Thomas Beresford, G.C.H.: died June 1839.
Robert Campbell: died May 1837.
Robert Balfour: died Oct. 1837.
Robert-Alexander Dalzell, earl of Carnwath: died Jan. 1839.
James Cuming: died Aug. 1839.
Henry Eustace: died at Geneva, Oct. 1844.
Sir H. E. Bunbury, bart., K.C.B.: retired.
Sir Hudson Lowe, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.; governor of St. Helena while that island was the place of detention of the emperor Napoleon: died Jan. 1844.
Rt. hon. sir Hussey Vivian, G.C.B., G.C.H., afterwards lord Vivian; severely wounded in the right arm at Toulouse; commanded the sixth brigade of cavalry at Waterloo; master-general of the ordnance in 1835: died at Baden, Aug. 1842.
Rt. hon. Benjamin, lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., G.C.H.; private secretary to the prince regent, afterwards George IV.; minister to Sweden, &c.: died Aug. 1846, in his 80th year.
George Cookson, R.A.: died Aug. 1835.

Jan. 10. **1837.**

Sir John Elley[1], K.C.B., K.C.H.: died Jan. 1839.
Sir Henry Sheehy Keating, K.C.B.: died Sept. 1847.
Sir Lewis Grant, K.C.B., K.C.H.
Sir Arthur Brooke, K.C.B.: died July 1843.
Peter Carey.
Henry Shrapnel; inventor of the case-shot known as the "Shrapnel shells:" died March 1842.
John M'Nair, C.B.: died Aug. 1840.
Sir John-Alexander Wallace, bart., K.C.B.
Hastings Fraser.
Sebright Mawby: died Nov. 1850.
John Montague Mainwaring: died Jan. 1842.
Hon. John Meade: died at Madrid, Aug. 1849.
Sir George Pownoll Adams, G.C.H.
Sir John M'Leod, K.C.H.
Henry Elliott: died Feb. 1841.
Overington Blunden: died Dec. 1837.
Sir Benjamin D'Urban, G.C.B., G.C.H., commanded the forces in North America: died at Montreal, May 1849.
John Locke: died at Florence, Feb. 1837.
George Wulff: died Aug. 1846, aged 83.
Sir John Taylor, K.C.B.: died Dec. 1843.
Sir Samuel Trevor Dickens, K.C.H., roy. eng.: died Oct. 1847.
Sir Willshire Wilson, K.C.H., roy. art: died May 1842.
Sir Thomas Reynell, bart., K.C.B.: died Feb. 1848.
Sir Loftus William Otway.
Sir William Nicolay, C.B., K.C.H.: died May 1842.
Sir Edward Kerrison, bart., G.C.H.
Sir Lionel Smith, bart., K.C.B., K.C.H.: died at the Mauritius, Jan. 1842.
Sir Robert Barton, K.C.H.
Sir William Paterson, K.C.H.: died Sept. 1849.
Sir John Wright Guise, bart., K.C.B.
Sir Charles-William Doyle, G.C.H., K.C.: died in France, Aug. 1842.
Sir James Bathurst, K.C.B.: died April 1850.
Paul Anderson.
James, lord Glenlyon, K.C.H.: died Oct. 1837.
Sir Andrew-John-Francis Barnard, G.C.B. G.C.H.
Richard Pigot.
Sir James Watson, K.C.B.
Spencer Claudius Parry, R.A.: died June 1845.
Sir Augustus de Butts, K.C.H.
Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B.
Sir Patrick Stuart, G.C.M.G.
George-William Phipps: died Dec. 1841.
William Millar: died March 1838.
Hon. Henry Otway Trevor.
Sir James Stevenson Barns, K.C.B., K.C.: died Oct. 1850.
William-George, lord Harris, K.C.H.: died May 1845.
Sir Howard Douglas, bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Sir Theophilus Pritzler, K.C.B.; held during many years important staff appointments in England, and commanded some strong divisions of the Madras army: died at Boulogne, in France, April 1839.
Montagu Burrows: died Feb. 1848.
Hon. Arthur Percy Upton.
Sir John Cameron, K.C.B.; shared in the glory of Corunna, Busaco, San Sebastian, Salamanca, Vittoria: died at Guernsey, Nov. 1844.
Samuel Huskisson.
George Salmon, roy. art.: died June 1848, aged 85.
Henry Monckton.
John Maister.
Hon. George Murray: died Sept. 1848.
Sir Henry Askew, bart.: died at Cologne, June 1847.
Hon. William Stuart: died Feb. 1837.
Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B.; commander-in-chief at Madras in 1838: died May 1849.

June 28, **1838.**

Samuel Browne.
Dennis Herbert.
John Ross: died May 1843.
Hon. sir Henry King, K.C.B.: died Nov. 1839.
Sir William Thornton, K.C.B.; fought in the peninsular war, and subsequently in America; severely wounded at the battle of Bladensburg, and again in a general attack on the enemy's lines in Jan. 1815: died April 1840.
Sir Joseph Maclean, K.C.H., roy. art.: died Sept. 1839.
Richard Dickinson: died Dec. 1846, aged 84.
Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., adjutant-general: died March 1850.
Hon. John Bruce Richard O'Neill, afterwards viscount O'Neill.
Anthony Salvin: died April 1844, aged 86.
Anthony Walsh: died Aug. 1839.
Sir William Johnston, K.C.B.: died Jan. 1844.
Francis Newbery: died at Wiesbaden, Nov. 1847.
Alexander Armstrong: retired on full pay.
Daniel-Francis Blommart: died Dec. 1844.
Sir Joseph Straton, K.B., K.C.H.: died Oct. 1840.
Rt. hon. sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B., G.C.H.; commander of the forces in Ireland.

[1] This distinguished officer rose from the grade of a private soldier of the Royal Horse Guards blue; he served in the campaigns of the Low Countries, including the siege of Valenciennes, and was an actor in all the sanguinary affairs in Spain and Portugal. At the final battle of Waterloo, he was most conspicuous, frequently fighting as an individual trooper; and we read in sir Walter Scott's *Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk*, that several of Napoleon's cuirassiers were "found cleft to the very chine by Elley's stalwart arm" in that great battle.

Sir James-Charles Dalbiac, K.C.H.: died Dec. 1847.
Sir John Maclean, K.C.B.: died Jan. 1848.
James Home: died Sept. 1849, aged 92.
Sir Richard Downes Jackson, commanding the forces in North America: died at Montreal, Canada, June 1845.
Sir Thomas Hawker, K.C.B.
Sir George-Augustus Quentin, K.C.H.
Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B.: died June 1847.
Sir John Wilson, K.C.B.
Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, K.C.B., K.C.H.; fought in several of the great battles of the peninsula; severely wounded at Talavera: died at Madras, where he commanded in chief, Jan. 1841.
Sir John Colborne, afterwards lord Seaton, governor-general of Canada, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.H.
Sir Archibald Campbell, bart., G.C.B.: died Oct. 1843.
Sir Thomas M'Mahon, bart., K.C.B.
Sir Alexander G. Woodford, K.C.B.
Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B.: died Jan. 1849.
Sir H. F. Bouverie, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.
John, lord Burghersh, G.C.B., G.C.H.; afterwards earl of Westmorland.
Lord Fitz-Roy-James-Henry Somerset, G.C.B.
Henry Evatt.
Sir Frederick-William Mulcaster, K.C.H., roy. eng.: died Jan. 1846.
Lord Charles Somerset Manners.

Nov. 23. **1841.**

Robert Ellice.
Sir John Buchan, K.C.B.: died June 1850.
Edward Pritchard, roy. art.: died Feb. 1845.
Sir Maurice-Charles O'Connell: died at Sydney, New South Wales, May 1848.
Cosmo Gordon.
Sir Hugh Gough, bart., G.C.B.; afterwards lord and viscount Gough; commanded in chief in India, where he fought numerous battles, rewarded by these distinctions.
Sir James Macdonald, K.C.B., K.C.H.
Sir Andrew Pilkington, K.C.B.
Alexander Bethune: died Jan. 1848.
Sir John Gardiner, K.C.B.
George Middlemore: died Nov. 1850.
James Lomax: died Nov. 1848.
James Wallace Sleigh.
Alexander Nesbitt: died at Geneva, May 1849.
Sir William Gabriel Davy, K.C.H.
Sir Charles-William Maxwell, K.C.H.: died Sept. 1848.
Robert Beevor, roy. art.: died Sept. 1843.
Mark Napier: died June 1843.
John Wardlaw: died Nov. 1848.
William-Augustus Johnson: retired in 1842.
Jonathan Yates.
Sir James Kearney, K.C.H.: died Feb. 1846.
Thomas Foster: died May 1843.
John Le Mesurier: died May 1843.
Hon. John Ramsay: died Aug. 1842.
Robert Owen: died Sept. 1846, aged 82.
Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, K.C.B.
James Shortall: died Dec. 1846, aged 86.
Robert Crawford; retired on full pay: died Feb. 1850, aged 80.
Sir Arthur-Benjamin Clifton, K.C.B., K.C.H.
Sir William Cornwallis Eustace, K.C.H.
Charles Murray, lord Greenock, afterwards earl Cathcart, K.C.B.
Effingham Lindsay: died in France, May 1848.
Philip Philpot: died March 1843.
Sir Alexander Leith, K.C.B.
Count sir Francis Rivarola, K.C.H.
Sir John Brown, K.C.H.
Hon. sir Robert-Laurence Dundas, K.C.B.: died Nov. 1844.
Hon. Hugh Arbuthnot.
Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B.
George Guy Carleton L'Estrange: died Aug. 1848.
Sir Thomas Pearson, K.C.H.: died May 1847.
Sir Dugald Little Gilmour, K.C.B.: died at Rome, March 1847.
Sir Gregory Holman Bromley Way, knt.: died Feb. 1844.
Sir James Douglas, K.C.B.
Sir John Waters, K.C.B.: died Nov. 1842.
Sir William Macbean, K.C.B.
Sir William Parker Carroll, K.C.H.: died July 1842.
Rt. hon. sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B.: afterwards viscount Hardinge.
Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., G.C.H.
John Clitherow, K.C.
Sir John Hanbury. K.C.H.

Nov. 9. **1846.**

Hon. Henry Beauchamp Lygon.
Hon. Edward Pyndar Lygon.
Elias Walker Durnford, roy. eng.: died March 1850.
Sir George Whitmore, K.C.H.
Henry Shadforth.
Arthur Lloyd.
John Millet Hamerton.
Parry Jones Parry, K.C.H.
Sir David Ximenes, K.C.H.: died Aug. 1848.
Daniel Colquhoun: died Nov. 1848.
Charles Nicol: died Jan. 1850.
Sir William Tuyll, K.C.H.
Sir George-Henry-Frederick Berkeley, K.C.B.; commander-in-chief in India in 1847.
Sackville Hamilton Berkeley, K.C.B.
Sir Charles-James Napier, G.C.B.; commander-in-chief in India in 1849.
Helier Touzel.
Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B.: died March 1848.
Sir Charles Wade Thornton, K.C.H.
Sir Henry King, K.C.H., K.C.
Sir Edward Gibbs, K.C.B.: died at Jersey, Jan. 1847.
Sir George-Thomas Napier, K.C.B.; governor of the Cape in 1837.
Hon. sir Hercules-Robert Pakenham, K.C.B.: died March 1850.
Sir John Harvey, K.C.B., K.C.H.
Sir George Scovell, K.C.B.
Ulysses Burgh, lord Downes, K.C.B.
Sir Thomas Downman, K.C.H.
George, marquess of Tweeddale, K.T.; commanded in chief at Madras in 1842.
Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B., K.C.H.
Sir Frederick-William Trench, K.C.H.
Alexander-George, lord Saltoun and Abernethy, K.C.B., K.C.H.
Henry Wyndham.
Frederick Rennell Thackeray.
Sir Stephen Remnant Chapman, K.C.H.: died March 1851.
John-Francis Birch.
Gustavus Nicolls.

Sir Joseph-Hugh Carncross, K.C.B., roy. art.: died Dec. 1847.
Alexander Watson: died Aug. 1849.
Edward Vaughan Worsley: died Aug. 1850.
Henry Evelegh.
Hon. William-Henry Gardiner.
George Wright.
Frederick Walker.
Sir Edward Bowater, K.C.H.
Joseph Webbe Tobin.
Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B.; the PRESENT (1850) commander-in-chief in India.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Dec. 2, **1690.**

Charles Trelawney.

March 30, **1696.**

Arnold Joost, earl of Albemarle; accompanied William III. to England: died 1718.
Michael Richards.

June 1, **1696.**

Richard Leveson.
William Lloyd.
William, compte de Marton.

June 27, **1697.**

GEORGE, prince of HESSE-DARMSTADT: killed at the siege of Barcelona in 1705.

June 10, **1702.**

William Selwyn.

Jan. 1, **1704.**

Gustavus, viscount Boyne: distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne, whence his title: died Sept. 1723.
John Shrimpton.
Henry Cunningham: killed at the battle of St. Esteven, 1706.
Arthur, earl of Donegal: killed at Monjuich, in Spain, April 1706.
Sir Bevil Granville, governor of Barbadoes, whence he died on his homeward-bound passage about 1707.
James, earl of Derby: resigned in 1705.
Frederick Hamilton.

Jan. 1, **1705.**

Robert Killigrew: killed at the battle of Almanza, in Spain, 1707.
James Ferguson.

Jan. 1, **1707.**

Emanuel Howe.
Thomas Brudenell.
William Caulfeild, viscount Charlemont: died July 1728.
Charles, lord Baltimore.

Jan. 1, **1709.**

Samson de Lalo: killed at the battle of Malplaquet, August 31, 1709.

Jan. 1, **1710.**

Thomas Handasyde.
John Bayne.
Bartholomew Ogilvy.
Sherrington Davenport.
John Livesay.
Edward Braddock.
Gilbert Primrose.
Edward Pearce.
Roger Elliot.
John Pepper.
Joseph Wightman.
John Newton.
Thomas Crowther.
Charles Sybourgh.
Richard Holmes.
Charles, earl of Orrery.
Thomas Pulteney.

Jan. 1, **1712.**

Christopher, lord Slane.

July 27, **1712.**

John Hill: died June 1732.

March, **1727.**

Henry, earl of Deloraine.
Richard Russel.
Robert Wroth.
Nicholas Price.
Lord John Ker: died 1728.
Thomas Stanwix.
James Crofts.
Daniel Creighton.
Andrew Wheeler.
Robert Hunter.

Oct. 27, **1735.**

Sir James Wood, bart.

Nov. 4. **1735.**

Paul de Gually.
James Moyle.

July 2, **1739.**

John Cavalier.
Balthazar Rivas de Foisac.
James Douglas.
John Orfeur.
John Armstrong.
Charles, lord Cathcart; commander-in-chief of the land forces designed against Carthagena, but died at Dominica on his way out at St. Christopher's, 1740.

*** The imperfect records of this time, and the absence of authorised Gazettes, render it extremely difficult to compile a precisely authentic List of the Generals of the Army before the middle of the last century. We adopt Mr. Beatson's lists as the fullest, and perhaps most accurate.

1743.

Hon. Stephen Cornwallis: died May 1743.
Francis, earl of Effingham: died Nov. 1763.
Francis Fuller.
Hon. Henry Ponsonby: killed at the battle of Fontenoy, May 1745.

May, 1745.

William Merrick.
Anthony Lowther.

Sept. 1747.

Sir William Gooch, bart.
Sir Charles Armand Poulett, K.B.: died 1765.
George Byng, lord Torrington: died April 1750.
James Fleming.
John Price.

March, 1754.

Richard O'Farrel.
Edward Richbell.
Edward Braddock: died of wounds he received in a battle, going to attack Fort Duquesne, in North America, 1755.

Feb. 21, 1755.

Hon. William Herbert.

March 10, 1755.

Richard, lord Edgcumbe.

Feb. 2, 1757.

Alexander Drury: killed at St. Cas, in Brittany, Sept. 8, 1758.

Feb. 9, 1757.

Hedworth Lambton.
Peregrine Thomas Hopson: died commander-in-chief of the forces employed in reducing the island of Guadaloupe, Feb. 1759.
Lord Charles Hay: died May 1760.

1758.

Paul Mascareen.
Granville Elliott: died in Germany, while serving with the allied army, in 1759.

Feb. 3, 1759.

James Wolfe: commander-in-chief of the army sent against Quebec in 1759, having local rank in America only: fell in the battle of Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759, universally lamented.

May 14, 1759.

John Parsons.
Julius Cæsar: died in Germany (while serving with the allied army in 1762) by a fall from his horse.
George Walsh.

June 25, 1759.

Andrew Robinson.
Lord Charles Manners.
David Watson.
Hon. John Barrington.
Sir James Lockhart Ross, bart.
Borgard Michelson.
John Grey.

Dec. 9, 1760.

Stringer Lawrence; had local rank in the East Indies only; introduced military discipline into India, where he commanded the company's troops for 20 years: died Jan. 1775.

Feb. 1761.

Edward Whitmore: drowned in North America.
Alexander, lord Lindores.

March, 1761.

Hon. Sharrington Talbot: died Nov. 1766.
William Petitot.
Hon. John Boscawen: died May 1767.
John Lafusille: died on his homeward voyage from the Havannah in 1763.
John Toovey.

June 10, 1762.

John Furbar.
Ralph Burton.
Marcus Smith.

May 11, 1764.

Robert, lord Clive; had local rank in the East Indies only. Founder of the British empire in India; governor-general of Bengal (and commander-in-chief) in 1758 and 1764: died Nov. 1774.

April 30 1770.

William, earl of Glencairn: died Sept. 1775.
William Deane: died Aug. 1775.
John Salter: died Aug. 1787.
Thomas Erle: died Feb. 1777.
Richard Worge; commanded the expedition to Senegal: died May 1774.
Nevill Tatton.
Richard Bendysh.
John Scott: died Dec. 1775.

May 26, 1772.

William Napier.
Thomas Townshend.
John Bradstreet: died Oct. 1774.

Aug. 29, 1777.

John Barlow.
Valentine Jones.
William Phillips: died whilst serving in North America.
David Erskine.

Feb. 27, 1779.

William Thornton.
Augustine Prevost: died May 1786.
George Ogilvie.

Oct. 19, 1781.

James Muir, earl of Loudoun.
James Bramham; chief engineer of Great Britain: died Nov. 1786.
Arthur Preston.
Robert Sandford.
John Roberts.
Anthony St. Leger.
James Stuart: died Feb. 1793.
Archibald McNab.
William Roy: died Aug. 1790.
Charles Ross.
Harry Trelawney.

Nov. 20, 1782.

James Paterson.
Henry Gladwin.

Sir John Burgoyne, bart.: died in the East Indies, 1785.
Thomas, lord Sey and Sele: died July 1788.
Humphrey Stevens: died Sept. 1791.
John Mackenzie, lord Macleod: died April 1789.
Sir Henry Calder, bart.; governor of Gibraltar in 1790: died Feb. 1792.
Henry Pringle: died 1800.
Sir John Wrottesley, bart.: died April 1787.
James D'Auvergne.
Arthur Tucker Collins: died Jan. 1793.
Hon. James Murray[1]: died March 1794.
Samuel Townsend.
Arthur-George Martin.
West Hyde.
Hon. Thomas Bruce.
Walter Carruthers.
Philip Skene.
Thomas Marriott.
Thomas Cox.
Sir Archibald Campbell, K. B.: died March 1791.
Hon. Edward Stopford.

Jan. **1783.**

Alan Campbell.
William Ogle.
Thomas Adams.
Thomas Jones.
} Local rank in the East Indies only.

Sept. 28, **1787.**

Thomas, earl of Lincoln, afterwards duke of Newcastle: died May 1795.
John Campbell: died July 1794.
Alan Campbell; now had full rank: died Oct. 1794.
Samuel Birch.
John Martin.
Alexander Rigby.
John Gunning.

April 28, **1790.**

Gustavus Guy Dickens.
John Mansel.
George Morgan.
Alexander Stewart: died Dec. 1794.
James Hugonin: died March 1817.

Oct. 12, **1793.**

Hon. Mark Napier: died 1809.
Thomas Jones; now had full rank: died June 1801.
John Phipps: died 1798.
Patrick Bellew: died 1799.
Benjamin Stehelin: died 1796.

Oct. 3, **1794.**

Francis Richmond Humphreys: died 1812.
John Hughes, roy. mar.: died 1796.
Horatio Spry.
William Fawcett: died Oct. 1826.
William Crosbie: died 1798.
John Small: died 1796.
Robert Mason Lewis: died in 1800.

Feb. 26, **1795.**

Welbore Ellis Doyle.
Alexander Ross: died 1801.
Charles Graham: died 1800.
John St. Leger: died 1800.
Richard Bettesworth: died June 1801.
William Johnstone.
George Campbell.
William-Robert, viscount Fielding: died Aug. 1799.

May 3, **1796.**

Thomas Duval: died 1807.
William Maddox Richardson: died Feb. 1822.
William Lewis: died 1798.
Thomas Davis.
James Hartley: died in 1800.
Colebrooke Nesbit: retired 1798.
Hon. Charles Monson: died Jan. 1800.
William Brady: died 1800.

Jan. 1. **1798.**

Mackay Hugh Baillie: died 1804.
Charles Jackman.
John Joinour Ellis: died 1804.
William Wemyss: died 1799.
Robert Douglas: retired 1799.

June 18, **1798.**

Archibald Robertson.
Bryan Blundell.
Hon. John Knox: lost on his passage to Jamaica, in 1800.
James Campbell.
William Gooday Strutt; retired: died Feb. 1848, aged 86.

Jan. 1, **1801.**

John Stewart: died 1807.
Henry Magan: died 1806.
Charles Barnett: died 1804.
W. D. Maclean Clephane: died 1803.

Nov. 2, **1802.**

Stephen Poyntz: died 1837.
Ilay Ferrier: died April 1824.
George Cunninghame: died 1803.
Frederick Halkett: died 1803.
William Caulfield Archer: died 1807.
William Knollys, called earl of Banbury.

Sept. 25, **1803.**

Duncan Campbell: died 1809.
Patrick Wanchope: died 1807.
Patrick Sinclair: died 1808.
John Smith: died 1807.
Alexander Mackay: died 1809.
Edwin Hewgill: died 1810.
Thomas Pakenham Vandeleur: died 1804.

Aug. 18, **1804.**

Otto, baron Schutte: retired 1810.

Jan. 1, **1805.**

Henry, viscount Gage: died Jan. 1808.
Charles-William Este: died Feb. 1812.
Roger Aytoun: died 1811.
James Webber: died 1808.
George, earl of Craufurd: died 1808.
Stair Park Dalrymple: died 1808.
Sir William Clarke, bart.; commanded the British forces at Goa: died at Seringapatam, Feb. 1808.

[1] On opening the corpse of this gallant officer for the purpose of its being embalmed, several bullets by which he had been wounded in Germany and in America, and had not been extracted, were found in various parts of it. His remains were privately interred in Westminster Abbey.

James Hall.
Coote Manningham; severely wounded in an ambuscade of the enemy in St. Domingo; had the command of a brigade at Corunna: died 1809.

Oct. 30, **1805.**

Richard-Mark Dickens: died 1808.
Sir George-Charles B. Boughton, bart: died 1810.

April 25, **1808.**

Charles Baillie: died 1810.
Edward Fage: died 1809.
James Thewles: died Nov. 1811.
Hugh Lyle Carmichael.
John Randoll M'Kenzie: fell in the battle of Talavera, July 27, 1809.
Sir William Erskine, bart.; served in the expedition to Flushing, and in Spain and Portugal: died at Brozas, in Spain, Feb. 1813.
Nathaniel-William, lord Clarina: died in the island of Barbadoes, Jan. 1810.

Oct. 25, **1809.**

Frederick de Watteville.
John Barnes: died 1810.
Archibald, lord Montgomerie: died at Alicante, in Spain, Jan. 1814.
David Hunter.

July 27, **1810.**

William Balfour: died 1812.
Lawrence Bradshaw: retired, retaining rank.
George-William Rich Harcourt.
Andrew Burn.
Augustus, baron Veltheim: died Feb. 1829.
George, baron Bock.
Thomas Trotter: died Feb. 1825.
Peter du Plat: died March 1824.
Augustus, baron Honstedt.
Victor, baron Alten: died Aug. 1820.
Sigismund, baron Low, K. C. B., K. C. H.: died July 1846.
Adolphus, baron Barsse: died May 1834.
Charles, baron Alten, made colonel of the King's German Legion in 1803, from which year until the close of the peninsular war he was almost constantly engaged; wounded severely at Waterloo: died in Hanover, being head of the war-department there, April 1840.
William Grant, roy. art.: died Sept. 1812, aged 84.
Sir Montague Burgoyne, bart.: died Aug. 1817.
Daniel Hoghton: died 1811.
Barnard Foord Bowes; died of his wounds Sept. 1812.

June 4, **1811.**

Benjamin Fisher: died Sept. 1814.
Thomas Nepean: died Nov. 1816.
Sir Charles Shipley, knt., roy. eng.: died Nov. 1815.
J. Gaspard Le Marchant: killed in the battle of Salamanca, July 22, 1812.
James M. Hadden, roy. art.: died Oct. 1817.
John Bouchier.
Sir Isaac Brock, K. B.: killed in action with the Americans in Upper Canada, Oct. 13, 1812.
George-William Ramsay; died at Antigua, Nov. 1819.
Robert Craufurd: died of the wounds he received at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, June 1812.
Thomas Barrow: died at Paris, Aug. 1820.
John Wood: dismissed June 3, 1817.
Horace Churchill: died Aug. 1817.
Thomas Dunbar: died Dec. 1815.
Alexander Keith: died 1812.
Æneas Shaw: died in 1815.
George Dyer, roy. art.: died June 1817.
Andrew Hay: killed in a sortie of the enemy at Bayonne, April 14, 1814.
Sir John Douglas, knt.: died March 1814 of wounds he received at Bayonne.
Trevor Hull: died on his passage from Jamaica, July 1816.
James Kemmis: died April 1820.
John Wilson.
John Agmond Vesey: died 1812.

April 1, **1812.**

Flower M. Sproule.
William Borthwick; died July 1820.
Harry Chester: died Jan. 1821.
John Lindesay: died Feb. 1820.
Richard Hulse: died in Spain, Jan. 1813.
George Stracey Smith.
Hon. Sir Edward M. Pakenham, G. C. B.: killed Jan. 8, 1815, at the attack on New Orleans.
Henry M'Kinnon: died Jan. 1812 of the wounds he received at the storming of the citadel of Ciudad Rodrigo.
Sir Robert Rollo Gillespie, K. C. B.: killed Oct. 31, 1814, at the unsuccessful attack on Kalunga fort, in the East Indies.
Joseph Baird: died at the Cape, April 1816.
William Wheatley: died Sept. 1812.
James Hare: died at Madras, Aug. 1820.
Oliver-Thomas Jones: died Nov. 1815.
Andrew Ross: died Jan. 1813.

June. 4, **1813.**

William Kersteman, roy. eng.: died Sept. 1820.
William Alexander, roy. art.: died at Geneva, March 1825.
Charles Campbell: died at the Cape, May 1822.
Francis Stewart.
Henry Davis.
Hon. Sir William Ponsonby, K. C. B.: slain in the battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815.
Benjamin Gordon Forbes.
Haviland Smith: died in 1817.
William-Frederick Spry.
Henry Procter: died Oct. 1822.
John Browne, royal staff corps: died March 1816.
John Hall: died July 1823.
John Byrne Skerrett: died March 1814.
Sir Denis Pack, K. C. B.: lieut.-governor of Plymouth: died July 1823.
Sir Granville Thomas Calcraft, knt.: died Aug. 1820.
John Picton: died Jan. 1815.
Edward Scott, K. C.; retired, retaining rank: died July 1844.
William M'Caskill: died 1815.
John Crowgy; died in 1815.
Thomas Gerard Elrington.
William Lockhart: died March 1817.
Robert Ross: killed in an attack on Baltimore, North America, Sept. 12, 1814.
Henry Green Barry; retired in 1824: died May 1838.
Lewis de Watteville: died at Berne, June 1836.
Adam Gordon.
Mat. Chit. Darby Griffith; retired in 1823: died Aug. same year.

John-Francis Kelly: died Feb. 1814.
Randolph Marriott: died March 1821.
Lachlan Maquarie; retired in 1824: died July same year.
Sir Samuel Gibbs, K. C. B.: killed Jan. 8, 1815, in the attack on New Orleans.
Sir Robert-Thomas Wilson, knt.: removed from the service in Sept. 1821; but subsequently restored. See *Generals*, 1846.
Digby Hamilton: died March 1820.

June 4, **1814.**

Sir Charles Holloway, knt.; retired in 1824: died Jan. 1827.
Archibald Stewart: died Sept. 1823.
Thomas Norton Poulett: died Dec. 1824.
Sir Edward Ger. Butler, knt.: died 1825.
Michael-Edward Jacob: died Dec. 1815.
Sir Thomas Brooke Pechell, bart.: died June 1826.
William Latham: died April 1823.
David Dewar.
Edward Baynes: retired in 1828; and died in 1829.
James Stirling: died at Musselburg, Dec. 1834.
Robert Young: died Nov. 1815.
Edward Vicars: died in 1820.
J. Millar: retired.
William-George Dacres: died Feb. 1824.
Robert Douglas: died Aug. 1828.
Francis Streicher: died at Strasburg, May 1828.
Charles Auriol: died Jan. 1821.
William Gifford: died in 1829.
J., baron de Sonnenberg: retired.
Charles Irvine: died June 1820.
Sir William Nicholson, bart.: died 1820.
Thomas Carey: died Nov. 1824.
William Grant: died July 1826.
George Johnstone: died Nov. 1826.
William-John, viscount Molesworth: lost in the *Arniston* transport, near the Cape of Good Hope, on his passage from Ceylon, May 31, 1815.
William-Henry Beckwith; retired: died March 1844.
Dugald Campbell: died in 1824.
Richard-Augustus Seymour.
Sir H. Torrens, K. C. B.: died Aug. 1828.

Aug. 12, **1819.**

Lord Frederick Bentinck: died at Rome, Feb. 1828.
Isaac Pattison Tinling: died Aug. 1822.
Sir William Douglas, K. C. H.: died April 1834.
Thomas-William Kerr: died April 1825.
Frederick Hardyman: died at Bengal, Nov. 1821.
John-Frederick Sig. Smith, K. C. H., roy. art.: died April 1834.
William Mutge.
Samuel Warren: died Oct. 1833.
Patrick Mackenzie: died March 1820.
William Needham: died Feb. 1844.
Robert Walter, lord Blantyre, K. C. B.: died at Brussels, Sept. 1830.
Sir James Campbell, K. C. B., K. C. H.: died at Paris, May 1835.
Edward Codd: died Dec. 1829.
Robert Sewell: died Oct. 1835.
Charles Amadee Harcourt: died Sept. 1831.
George Hill: died Oct. 1830.
Samuel Swinton: died in 1832.
Sir C. Philip Belson, K. C. B.: died in 1830.
William-Augustus Prevost.
Sir J. Pringle Dalrymple, bart.: died Oct. 1829.
Robert Kelso: died Oct. 1823.
John Nugent Smyth: died Nov. 1838.
John Lamont; retired in 1824: died March 1829.
William Armstrong: died at Paris in 1837.
Robert D'Arcy; retired in 1824: died May 1827.
George Brydges.
George-William Dixon: died April 1836.
Sir G. Rid. Bingham, K. C. B.: died Jan. 1833.
Sir Thomas Bligh St. George, C. B., K. C. H.: died Nov. 1836.
John Murray: died April 1832.
Hon. Sir C. J. Greville, K. C. B.: died Dec. 1836.
Alexander-Mark Ker Hamilton: died Feb. 1842.
Sir George Leith, bart.: died Feb. 1842.
Sir George Allan Madden, knt.: died Dec. 1828.
John Miller: died March 1825.
John Dalrymple: died May 1835.
Brooke Young, R. A.: died May 1835.
Sir Haylett Framingham, K. C. B.: died May 1820.

July 19, **1821.**

Allen Hampden Pye: died at St. Omers, in France, Jan. 1833.
John Shaw: died Oct. 1835.
George Ramsay, roy. art.: died Sept. 1834.
John Lemoine.
John Rowley, roy. eng.: died Dec. 1824.
Martin Campbell Cole: died July 1835.
Robert Evans, roy. art.: died March 1833.
Richard-Harry Foley: died 1825.
John-Thomas Fitzmaurice, lord Muskerry; retired in 1823: died at Caen, France, Jan. 1824.
Hon. Henry Brand.
James Graves: withdrawn at his own request in 1826.
Joseph Gubbins; retired Aug. 1829: died April 1832.
George Duncan Robertson; retired Nov. 1828: died July 1842.
John Nugent: died at Paris, April 1830.
Louis-William, viscount de Chabot: retired.
William Binks: died 1833.
Sir Patrick Ross, G. C. M. G.; retired: died at St. Helena, Aug. 1850.
David Walker; retired Dec. 1827: died in 1840.
Charles Turner: died at Sierra Leone, March 1826.
Francis Hepburn, C. B.: died June 1835.
Henry Darling: died Sept. 1835.
William-Henry Rainsford: died at Madras, May 1822.
William Stewart; retired in 1831: died June 1836.

May 27, **1825.**

Henry-Charles Darling; retired April 1829: died June 1845.
John Harris: died Sept. 1833.
Sir George-Adam Wood, K. C. H., roy. art.; governor of Carlisle: died April 1831.
Henry Tolley, C. B.: died Dec. 1837.
Sir Charles Pratt, K. C. B.; served throughout the peninsular war, and was present at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivellas, Orthes, and Toulouse: died Oct. 1838.
Nathaniel Blackwell: died Aug. 1833.

David Stewart, governor of St. Lucia, in which island he died Dec. 1829.
Alexander Murray Macgregor; retired Aug. 1827: died same year.
Hon. Granville Anson Chetwynd Stapylton; retired in 1825: died Dec. 1834.
Richard Buckby: died July 1830.
Robert Stewart: died 1837.
Lewis Davies: died May 1828.
Sampson Freeth; died April 1835.
Sir Alexander Bryce, knt., K. C. B.: died Oct. 1832.
Francis Burke: died Feb. 1827.
John Pyne Coffin: died Oct. 1829.
Sir George Bulteel Fisher, K. C. H.: died March 1834.
Sir Neil Campbell, knt.: died at Free Town, Sierra Leone, Aug. 1827.
Sir Thomas Hawker, K. C. B.
Sir James Campbell, K. C. H.
George Mackie, governor of St. Lucia: died there, March 1831.
Sir Robert Travers, C. B.; retired: died in 1834.
Hon. Sir Frederick Cavendish Ponsonby, K. C. B., K. C. H.; most severely wounded at Waterloo[1], June 1815: died Jan. 1837.
Charles Palmer: retired.
Hon. Henry-Augustus Berkeley Craven: died May 1836.
George, viscount Forbes: died 1836.
Sir James Carmichael Smyth, bart., C. B., K. C. H.; commanded the engineers in the battle of Waterloo; governor of Guiana and Demerara: died at Demerara, March 1838.
Robert Pilkington, roy. eng.: died July 1834.
William-Henry Ford: died April 1829.

July 22, **1830.**

Norman M'Leod: lost at sea off Swansea in a steam-packet, March 1831.
James-Patrick Murray; retired in 1831: died Dec. 1834.
Sir James Viney, C. B, K. C. H., roy. art.: died Jan. 1841.
George Elliot Vinicombe, roy. mar.: died Oct. 1841.
Sir Lorenzo Moore, C. B., K. C. H.: died at Dresden, March 1837.
Thomas Marlay: died Sept. 1831.
Sir William Williams, K. C. B.: died June 1832.
Sir Charles Ashworth, K. C. B.: died in 1832.
Archibald Campbell, C. B.: died at Jersey, May 1838.
Edward-James O'Brien: retired.
James-Alexander Farquharson: died Jan. 1834.
Sir Amos Godsil R. Norcott, C. B., K. C. H.: died Jan. 1838.
Sir Charles Bruce, K. C. B.: died Aug. 1832.
Richard Legge: died June 1834.
William Stewart: retired in 1841.
Sir John Ross, K. C. B.: died April 1835.
Lord Robert-William Manners, C. B.: died Nov. 1835.
Sir George Elder, K. C. B.: died at Madras, Dec. 1836.
Sir Henry Willoughby Rooke, K. C. H.: retired in 1832.

Jan. 10, **1837.**

Sir George Woodford, K. C. B., K. C. H.: retired in 1841.
Sir Howard Elphinstone, bart., roy. eng.: died April 1846.
John Pringle: retired.
Sir James Kyrle Money, bart.: died June 1843.
John Stafford: died in France, Feb. 1846.
Sir Patrick Lindesay, K. C. B., K. C. H.; a general of division in the Burmese war: died March 1839.
Sir Octavius Carey, K. C. H.: died March 1844.
Henry-Frederick Cooke, C. B., K. C. H.: died March 1837.
Sir Evan John Murray MacGregor, bart., K. C. B., K. C. H., governor of the Windward islands: died at Barbadoes, June 1841.
Sir C. Broke Vere, K. C. B.: died April 1843.
Sir Alexander Dickson, G. C. B., K. C. H., roy. art.: died April 1840
Sir John-Thomas Jones, bart.: died Feb. 1843.
Sir Leonard Greenwell, K. C. B., K. C. H.: died Nov. 1844.
Sir Robert-Henry Dick, K. C. B., K. C. H: killed in action at Sabraon, in India, Feb. 10, 1846.
William Keith Elphinstone, C. B.; commanded at Affghanistan, where he died, April 1842.
Sir John Boscawen Savage, K. C. H., roy. mar.: died March 1843.
John-Francis Birch.
Cornelius Mann, roy. eng.: died Oct. 1840.
Stephen Galway Adye, C. B.: died Sept. 1838.
Henry Phillot, C. B.: died March 1839.
Peter Fyers, roy. art.: died May 1846.
John Hassard, C. M. G.: died at Corfu, July 1838.
Alexander Macdonald, C. B., roy. art.: died May 1840.
Sir Robert M'Cleverty, C. B., K. C. H.: died Nov. 1838.
Clement Hill: died at Madras, Jan. 1845.
Percy Drummond, roy. art.: died Jan. 1843.

June 28, **1838.**

Henry D'Oyly.
Foster Coulson: died Feb. 1842.
Richard Uniacke: retired on full pay.
George Irvine.
Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, bart.: died Nov. 1839.
William Gray, K. C.: died June 1846.
Edward Darley.
William Vincent Hompesch: died Nov. 1839.
Christopher Hamilton, C. B.: died Dec. 1842.
Sir George Teesdale, K. H.: died Jan. 1840.

[1] This great cavalry officer, then colonel Ponsonby, fought at Talavera, Barrosa, Vimeira, Salamanca, and Vittoria, performing some of the most brilliant exploits recorded in that fierce and enterprising era of the war. At Waterloo he led on the 12th regiment, and, fighting at fearful odds, received a cut on his right arm, which caused his sword to drop, and immediately afterwards he received another on his left, which he had raised to protect his head. By the latter he lost the command of his horse, which galloped forward, and colonel Ponsonby, unable to defend himself, got a blow from a sword upon his head, that brought him senseless to the ground. There he lay, exposed on the field, during the whole of the ensuing night. After being wantonly pierced through the back by a lancer, plundered by a French tirailleur, rode over by two squadrons of Prussian cavalry, and encumbered for some hours by a dying soldier lying across his legs, he was conveyed in the morning in a cart to the village of Waterloo, where it was found he had received seven wounds; yet by constant attention he recovered, and continued an ornament to his country for nearly twenty-two years afterwards.

George-James Reeves, K. H.: died March 1845.
Hon. Henry Murray.
Hon. Lincoln Stanhope.
Sir John Grey, K. C. B.
Sir Alexander Cameron, K. C. B.: died July 1850.
Matthew Mahon: died March 1851.
Sir James Wilson, K. C. B.: died Feb. 1847.
Sir John May, K. C. B., K. C. H.: died May 1847.
Sir John Fox Burgoyne, K. C. B., K. T. S.
Thomas Dalmer.
Sir Henry Watson, knt.
Edward Walker, K. H.: died July 1848.
Thomas Evans.

Nov. 23, 1841.

Sir Archibald Maclain.
James Hay.
William Wood, K. H.
Sir William Warre, K. T. S.
Charles Ashe A'Court, K. H.
George-Charles D'Aguilar.
Sir Charles-William Pasley, K. C. B.
Jacob Glen Cuyler.
George O'Malley: died May 1843.
Edwin Rowland Joseph Cotton: died Oct. 1844.
Charler Turner.
William-Francis Bentinck Loftus.
George Burrell.
James Ogilvie: died June 1845.
James Farrer: retired in 1843.
Thomas Brabazon Aylmer.
Henry-James Riddell, K. H.
Richard Goodall Elrington: died Aug. 1845.
Henry-Charles-Edward Vernon.
John Ready: died July 1845.
Sir James-Archibald Hope, K. C. B
Sir Robert-John Harvey.
Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, K. C. B.
Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, K. C. B.
Sir Edmund K. Williams, K. C. B.: died Dec. 1849.
Sir Burges Camac: died Nov. 1845.
Robert M'Douall: died Nov. 1848.
Sir Richard Armstong.
Sir Frederick Stovin, K. C. B.
Sir Guy Campbell, bart.: died Jan. 1849.
Richard Goddard Hare Clarges.
Sir Charles Felix Smith, K. C. B.
Alexander Thompson.
Charles Grene Elicombe.
Henry Goldfinch.
James Webber Smith.
Frederick-George Heriot: died at Drummondville, Canada, Dec. 1843.
William Crosse: died at Paris, March 1844.
Sir William-Francis-Patrick Napier, K. C. B.
John Duffy, K. C.
Henry Daubeney, K. H.
Douglas Mercer.
Francis Miles Milman.
John Reeve.
Jacob Tonson: died Dec. 1849.
William-Alexander Gordon.
Stephen-Arthur Goodman, K. H.: died at Demerara, Jan. 1844.
Thomas Kenah.
Sir Robert-William Gardiner, K. C. B.
Samuel Lambert: died at Jamaica, Jan. 1848.
John-William Fremantle; retired in 1843: died April 1845.
Lord George-William Russell, G. C. B.: died at Genoa, July 1846.
Edward Buckley Wynyard.
James Fergusson.
Thomas-William Brotherton.
Sir Adolphus-John Dalrymple, bart.
Sir James-Henry Reynett, K. C. H.
William Smelt.
James Robertson Arnold, K. H., K. C.
William Wemyss.
George, earl of Munster, governor of Windsor castle: died March 1842.
Robert Pym, roy. art.: died June 1845.
Walter Tremenheere, K. H.
Henry Percival Lewis: died June 1842.
John Bell.
Samuel-Benjamin Auchmuty.
Thomas Lightfoot.
Alured Dodsworth Faunce: died March 1850.
George Brown, K. H.
Lord Frederick Fitz-Clarence, K. C. H.
George Prescott Wingrove: died 1850.
Richard Secker Brough.
Andrew Bredin: died Oct. 1845.
James Power, roy. art.
Charles Younghusband, roy. art.: died April 1843.
George Crawford: died at Nice, April 1847.
John Aitchison.

May 7, 1845.

H. R. H. Prince GEORGE W. F. C. of CAMBRIDGE, K. G.

Nov. 9, 1846.

Charles-Edward Conyers.
George-Augustus Henderson, K. H., K. C.
George Parke.
Robert Barclay Macpherson, K. H.
Philip Hay: died Oct. 1847.
John Slessor: died Oct. 1850.
James Irving.
James Allen.
Archibald Money, K. C.
David Forbes: died March 1849.
John-Frederick Ewart.
Henry-Adolphus Proctor.
William Jervoise, K. H.
William Riddall, K. H.
Thomas Fenn Addison.
Sir Francis Cockburn.
Thomas Steele: died Dec. 1847.
Carlo Joseph Doyle: died Feb. 1848.
Thomas Charretie: retired July 1847.
Rt. hon. sir George Arthur, bart. K. C. H.
Patrick Campbell: retired on full pay.
Edward Parkinson.
Thomas Hunter Blair: died Aug. 1849.
Richard Lleuellyn.
Peter-Augustus Latour, K. H.
John Hare: died on his passage from the Cape of Good Hope to Europe, Dec. 1846.
Richard Egerton.
Sir William Chalmers, K. C. H.
John Boteler Parker: died March 1851.
Charles Beckwith: retired by sale.
William Campbell.
James Claude Bourchier, K. C.
James Grant.
Thomas-William Taylor.
Lawrence Arguimbau.
Sir Henry-George Wakelyn Smith, bart., G. C. B.; one of the heroes of the Sutlej, Aliwal, &c. in India; now (1851) governor at the Cape of Good Hope.

Felix Calvert.
William Staveley.
Sir De Lacy Evans, K. C. B.
William-Henry Scott.
Hugh Percy Davison: died July 1849.
Sir Thomas Willshire, bart., K. C. B.
Hon. Henry-Edward Butler.
Edward Fleming.
Sir William Gossett, K. C. B., K. C. H.: died, owing to an accident, March 1848.
Sir John Rolt, K. C. B., K. C.
George Cardew.
Philip Bainbrigge.
William Greenshields Power, K. H.
Thomas Erskine Napier.
Nathaniel Thorn, K. H.
William-Henry Sewell.
William Lindsay Darling.
Sir Joseph Thackwell, G. C. B., K. H.
Alexander Macdonald.
Sir William-Lewis Herries, K. C. H.
John M'Donald.
Thomas Staunton St. Clair, K. H.: died Oct. 1847.
George-William Paty, K. H.
Lord James Hay.
Thomas-James Wemyss.
Robert Burd Gabriel, K. H.
Henry Thomas.
William Rowan.
James Shaw Kennedy.
Arthur-William Moyses, lord Sandys.
Sir Thomas-Henry Browne, K. C. H.
Rich. W. H. Howard Vyse.
Thomas Phipps Howard, K. H.: died Oct. 1847.
Archibald Maclachlan.
Robert-William Mills.
Edward Nicolls.
Frederick Ashworth.
Robert Bryce Fearon: died Jan. 1851.
Henry Balneavis, C. M. G., K. H.
Vincent Edward Eyre.
John Whetham.
Thomas Thornbury Wooldridge, K. H.: died March 1848.
George Lee Goldie, C. B.
George Powell Higginson.
George Bowles.
Thomas Bunbury.
Hon. Henry F. Compton Cavendish.
Philip Ray: died Oct. 1847.
John-William Aldred.
Henry Godwin.
Thomas-William Robbins.
Roderick M'Neil, or Macneil.
George Dean Pitt.
William Sutherland.
Henry Rainey, K. H.
Hon. Charles Gore, K. H.
Robert Dalyell: died April 1848.
William Lovelace Walton.
Thomas Fyers, royal eng.: died at Woolwich, May 1847.
Edward Fanshawe.
Thomas Cunningham: died Feb. 1847.
Thomas-John Forbes, roy. art.
Alexander Munro: died Oct. 1849.
James Pattison Cockburn: died March 1847.
Thomas Colby.
Robert-Henry Birch.
Charles-Richard Fox.
James Armstrong.
Thomas Paterson.
Nathaniel-William Oliver.
Richard-John-James Lacy.
George Lewis.
Elias Lawrence.
George Jones.
Thomas-Benjamin Adair: died July 1849.
William Hallett Connolly.
Charles-Augustus Shawe.
George Beatty.

CHIEF BATTLES AND ACTIONS.

REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING ROLLS.

(*Fought within the last half century.*)

Plains of Maida, July 4, 1806.
Vimeira, in Portugal, August, 21, 1808.
Attack and capture of Martinique, Feb. 1809.
Talavera, Spain, July 27 and 28, 1809.
Attack and capture of Guadaloupe, Jan. and Feb. 1810.
Busaco, Portugal, Sept. 27, 1810.
Barrosa, Portugal, March 5, 1811.
Fuentes d'Onor, Spain, May 5, 1811.
Albuera, or Albuhera, May 16, 1811.
Attack and capture of Java, Aug. and Sept. 1811.
Ciudad Rodrigo stormed, Jan. 19, 1812.
Assault and capture of Badajoz, April 6, 1812.
Salamanca, Spain, July 22, 1812.
Capture of Fort Detroit, America, Aug. 1812.
Vittoria, Spain, June 21, 1813.
Pyrenees, July 28 and Aug. 2, 1813.
Assault and capture of St. Sebastian, Aug. and Sept. 1813.
St. Jean de Luz, Nov. 10, 1813.
Christler's Point, Canada, Nov. 11, 1813.
Nive, Dec. 9 to 13, 1813.
Orthes, France, Feb. 27, 1814.
Bergen-op-Zoom, March 8, 1814.
Tarbes, France, March 20, 1814.
Toulouse, France, April 10, 1814.
Attack on Baltimore, America, Sept. 12, 1814.
Attack on Kalunga Fort, East Indies, Oct. 31, 1814.
Attack on New Orleans, America, Jan. 8, 1815.
Quatre Bras, June 16, 1815.
WATERLOO, June 18, 1815.
Ghuznee, India, July 23, 1839.
Sidon, in Syria, captured, Sept. 27, 1840.
Maharajaspoor, India, Dec. 29, 1843.
Moodkee, India, Dec. 18, 1845.
Ferozeshah, India, Dec. 21, 1845.
Aliwal, India, Jan. 28. 1846.
Sobraon, India, Feb. 10, 1846.
Mooltan, India, Nov. 7. 1848.
Chillianwallah, India, Jan. 13. 1849.
Goojerat, India, Feb. 21, 1849.

PART IV.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF ENGLAND.

THE ecclesiastical government of England is divided into two provinces, Canterbury and York. Canterbury hath the following twenty suffragan bishoprics appertaining to it:

Bangor.	Lichfield.	Rochester.
Bath and Wells.	Lincoln.	St. Asaph.
Chichester.	Llandaff.	St. David's.
Ely.	London.	Salisbury.
Exeter.	Norwich.	Winchester.
Gloucester and Bristol.	Oxford.	Worcester.
Hereford.	Peterborough.	

To the province of York belong the following six suffragan bishoprics:

Carlisle.	Durham.	Ripon.
Chester.	Manchester.	Sodor and Man.

*** The bishop of Sodor and Man is not a peer of parliament; but the present bishop of that see, the earl of Auckland, in right of his earldom, has his seat in the house of lords.

By the act 10th and 11th Victoria, cap. 108. (passed 23rd July 1847), by which the see of Manchester was erected, it was declared, that the bishop of that see should then have no seat in parliament, with a view to not increasing the number of spiritual peers.[1] By this act, the *junior*, or last appointed bishop, is to have no seat, until called to the house of lords by writ of summons, which is issued to him on the avoidance of another see and creation of a new bishop, who then, of course, becomes, in his turn, the junior bishop. The archiepiscopal sees of Canterbury and York, and the three sees of London, Durham, and Winchester, are exempted from the operation of this act.

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF CANTERBURY.

THIS see was settled by Austin, or Augustin, a monk, who first preached the gospel in England; and, converting Ethelbert, king of Kent, that king, animated with great zeal for his new religion, bestowed many favours upon Austin, who in consequence fixed his residence in the capital of Ethelbert's dominions. The church was made a cathedral, repaired, consecrated, and dedicated to Christ, which dedication it still retains, although, for a considerable space of time, it was better known as St. Thomas's from Thomas à Becket, who was murdered in it. The present fabric was begun by archbishop Lanfranc and William Corbois, and greatly augmented by several of their successors. During the great rebellion, it suffered much, the usurper Cromwell having made a stable of it for his dragoons. After the Restoration, it was repaired, and made what it now appears.

The diocese comprises the county of Kent, except the city and deanery of Rochester and some parishes in London. It included, until recently, a number of parishes in other dioceses: these were called *Peculiars*, it having been an ancient privilege of this see, that, wheresoever the archbishops had either manors or advowsons, the place was exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary of the diocese wherein it was situated, and was deemed in the diocese of Canterbury. Abolished from 1st January 1846.

The archbishop is accounted Primate and Metropolitan of all England, and is the

[1] The first and present bishop of Manchester, Dr. James Prince Lee, was called to the house of lords by writ of summons, in Feb. 1848.

first peer in the realm; having the precedence of all dukes not of the blood-royal, and all the great officers of state. He is styled *His Grace*, and he writes himself *Divina Providentia;* whereas other bishops style themselves *Divina Permissione.* At coronations, he places the crown on the king's head[1]; and, wherever the court may be, the king and queen are the proper domestic parishioners of the archbishop. The bishop of London is accounted his provincial dean, the bishop of Winchester his sub-dean, the bishop of Lincoln his chancellor, and the bishop of Rochester his chaplain.

Canterbury has yielded to the Church eighteen saints; to the Church of Rome nine cardinals; and to the civil state of England twelve lord chancellors, four lord treasurers, and one lord chief justice. The see is valued in the king's books at 2816*l.* 17*s.* 9½*d.*

Archbishops of Canterbury.

596. Augustin, or Austin.
611. St. Lawrence.
617. St. Miletus; translated from London.
624. St. Justus; translated from Rochester.
634. St. Honorius.
655. St. Adeodatus, or Deus-dedit; the first Englishman who ruled this see.

[The see vacant 4 years.]

664. Wigard; died of the plague before consecration.
— Adrian; appointed by the pope, but he refused the see.
668. Theodore, a Grecian.
692. Birthwald, abbot of Reculver.
732. Tatwine; made primate of all England.
736. Nothelmus.
742. Cuthbert; translated from Hereford.
759. Bregwin, a noble Saxon.
764. Lambert, or Jeambert; abbot of St. Augustin's.
793. Athelard; translated from Winchester.
806. Wilfred, a monk of Canterbury.
832. Syred; died before he had obtained full possession.
— Theologild, abbot of Canterbury.
— Ceolnoth, dean of Canterbury.
871. Athelred; translated from Winchester.
889. Plegmund, preceptor to king Alfred.
915. Athelm, or Adelmus; translated from Wells.
924. Wulfelm, or Wolfhelmus; translated from Wells, also.
934. Odo Severus; translated from Wilton.
959. St. Dunstan; translated from London.
988. Ethelgarus; translated from Selsey.
989. Siricius; translated from Wilton.
993. Alfric, or Aluricius; translated also from Wilton.
1006. St. Elphege; translated from Winchester.
1013. Leovingus, Livingus, or Elstan; translated from Wells.
1020. Agelnoth, or Æthelnotus; dean of Canterbury.
1038. St. Eadsine, or Eadsimus.
1050. Robert Gemeticensis.
1052. Stigand, bishop of Winchester; deprived of both sees for simony.
1070. St. Lanfranc, abbot of Caen, an Italian: died June 4, 1089.

[The see vacant 4 years.]

1093. St. Anselm, abbot of Becco.

[The see vacant 5 years.]

1114. Ralph, or Rodolphus; translated from Rochester.
1122. William Corbois, or Corbyl, prior of St. Osyth, in Essex; obtained this see from the king.

[The see vacant 2 years.]

1138. Theobald, abbot of Becco.

[The see vacant 2 years.]

1162. St. Thomas à Becket, archdeacon of Canterbury, provost of Beverley, and lord chancellor: murdered Dec. 28, 1170.
1171. Richard, prior of Dover.
1184. Baldwin; translated from Worcester. He followed Richard I. to the Holy Land, and died at the siege of Ptolemais.
1191. Reginald Fitz-Joceline; translated from Wells: died same year.

[The see vacant 2 years.]

1193. Hubert Walter; translated from Salisbury; lord chancellor; died in 1205. Reginald, the sub-prior, was chosen by the monks, but was afterwards, at their own request, set aside by the king: they then chose
— John Grey, bishop of Norwich; but the pope set him aside in favour of
1206. Stephen Langton, cardinal; who died in July 1228.
— Walter de Hempsham chosen; but the king and the pope set him aside.
1229. Richard Weathershed, chancellor of Lincoln: died in 1231.
— Ralph Nevil, bishop of Chichester; John, the sub-prior; and Richard Blundy, severally chosen; but the pope set them aside.
1234. Edmund, prebendary of Salisbury.
1244. Boniface of Savoy, uncle to the queen: he died in July 1270; and
— William Chillenden was chosen; but set aside by the pope.
1272. Robert Kilwarby; made a cardinal and resigned this see in 1278.
— Robert Burnel, bishop of Bath and Wells, chosen; but set aside by the pope.
1278. John Peckham, canon of Lyons, provincial of Friars Minors.
1293. Robert Winchelsey, archdeacon of Essex, chancellor of Oxford.
— Thomas Cobham, precentor of York; his election not confirmed by the pope.

[1] At the coronation of king William and queen Mary, the bishop of London put the crown on the king's head, as Dr. Sancroft would not take the oaths to their majesties.

1313. Walter Reynolds; translated from Worcester; lord chancellor, and lord treasurer.
1327. Simon Mapham, prebendary of Chichester.
1333. John de Stratford; translated from Winchester; lord chancellor.
1348. John de Ufford, dean of Lincoln, lord chancellor: died before consecration.
1349. Thomas Bredewardin, chancellor of London: died two months after.
— Simon Islip, prebendary of St. Paul's, secretary to the king, and keeper of the privy seal.
— William Edington, or Edendon, bishop of Winchester, elected; but refused the dignity.
1366. Simon Langham; translated from Ely; made a cardinal and resigned this see.
1369. William Whittlesey, or Wittlesey; translated from Worcester.
1375. Simon de Sudbury, *alias* Tibold; translated from London; lord chancellor: beheaded by the rebels under Wat Tyler, June 14, 1381.
1381. William Courtenay; translated from London.
1396. Thomas Fitz-Alan (son of the earl of Arundel); translated from York; lord chancellor.

[This prelate was charged with high treason, in 1398, and fled the kingdom, and Roger Walden, dean of York, was consecrated; but Fitz-Alan was afterwards restored by Henry IV.]

1414. Henry Chicheley; translated from St. David's.
1443. John Stafford; translated from Bath and Wells; cardinal, lord chancellor, and lord treasurer.
1452. John Kemp; translated from York; cardinal, and lord chancellor.
1454. Thomas Bourchier; translated from Ely; cardinal, and lord chancellor.
1486. John Morton; translated from Ely; cardinal, and lord chancellor.
1486. Thomas Langton, bishop of Winchester, chosen; but he died Jan. 27, 1501, five days after.
1501. Henry Dene, or Deane; translated from Salisbury.
1504. William Warham; translated from London; lord chancellor.
1533. Thomas Cranmer, archdeacon of Taunton, the illustrious martyr; first Protestant archbishop of Canterbury: burnt at Oxford, March 21, 1555-6.
1556. Reginald Pole, dean of Exeter; cardinal.
1559. Matthew Parker, dean of Lincoln.
1575. Edmund Grindall; translated from York.
1583. John Whitgift; translated from Worcester.
1604. Richard Bancroft; translated from London.
1611. George Abbot; translated from London.
1633. William Laud; translated from London: beheaded on Tower Hill, Jan. 10, 1644.

[The see vacant 16 years.]

1660. William Juxon; translated from London.
1663. Gilbert Sheldon; translated from London.
1678. William Sancroft, dean of St. Paul's; deprived Feb. 1, 1691, for not taking the oaths to William III. and Mary: died Nov. 1693.
1691. John Tillotson, dean of St. Paul's.
1694. Thomas Tenison; translated from Lincoln.
1716. William Wake; translated from Lincoln.
1737. John Potter; translated from Oxford.
1747. Thomas Herring; translated from York.
1757. Matthew Hutton; translated from York: died the next year.
1758. Thomas Secker; translated from Oxford.
1768. Hon. Frederick Cornwallis; translated from Lichfield and Coventry.
1783. John Moore; translated from Bangor.
1805. Charles Manners Sutton; translated from Norwich: died July 21, 1828.
1828. William Howley; translated from London: died Feb. 11, 1848.
1848. John Bird Sumner; translated from Chester. The PRESENT Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England.

* * * *

BISHOPRIC OF BANGOR.[1]

This see is of very great antiquity: the founder is unknown. The church is dedicated to St. Daniel, who was bishop here about the year 516; but, for near five hundred years afterwards, there is no certain record of the names of his successors. Owen Glendower greatly defaced the cathedral, which bishop Dean repaired. The see met with a still more cruel ravager than Glendower, in the person of bishop Bulkeley, who not only alienated many of the lands belonging to it, but even sold the bells of the church. The diocese comprises the shire of Anglesey, and part of the shires of Carnarvon, Denbigh, Merioneth, and Montgomery. The see is valued in the king's books at 131*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

BISHOPS OF BANGOR.

516. St. Daniel.
* * * * * * * *
1107. Hervey, or Hervæus; translated to Ely.
1109. Urban, also bishop of Llandaff.

[1] In the First General Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, the union of the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph, was recommended to her Majesty, to take place on the avoidance of the sees, or on the avoidance of either, with the consent of the other bishop; and to this end, an order in council was gazetted 25th Jan. 1839; but public opinion and feeling subsequently set in so strongly (particularly in Wales) against this union, that the order was, in effect, annulled by the act 10th and 11th of Victoria, cap. 108, passed July 23, 1847, and the two sees still subsist separately.

1120. David, a Scot.
1139. Mauritius, or Meuricus.
1162. William, prior of St. Austin's, in Bristol.
1177. Guy, Guido, or Guianus.

[See vacant 4 years.]

1195. Albanus, prior of St. John of Jerusalem.
1197. Robert de Shrewsbury.
1215. Caducan I.
1236. Howel I.
1240. Richard.
1267. Anianus, archdeacon of Anglesey.
1303. Caducan II.
1306. Griffith, or Griffin ap Yerward.
1320. Lewis I. succeeds, according to *Heylyn*; but
— Anian Seys, according to *Le Neve*, in 1309.
1327. Matthew de Englefeld.
1357. Thomas de Ringstede.
1366. Gervase de Castro.
1370. Howel II.
1371. John Gilbert; translated to Hereford.
1375. John Swaffham, bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland, was, according to *Le Neve*, bishop Gilbert's successor; but Jo. Clovensis, according to *Heylyn*.
1400. Richard Young; translated to Rochester.
1405. Lewis II. Great uncertainty as to this appointment. — *Le Neve.*
1408. Benedict Nichols; translated to St. David's.
1418. William Barrow, canon of Lincoln; translated to Carlisle.
1424. Nicholaus, or John Clederow, canon of Chichester.
1436. Thomas Cheryton.
1448. John Stanbery, or Stanbury, confessor to Henry VI., the first provost of Eton; translated to Hereford.
1454. James Blakedon, bishop of Achad-Fobhair, an ancient bishopric in Ireland.
1464. Thomas Ednam, *alias* Richard Evynden.
1496. Henry Dean, prior of Lanthony, and lord chancellor of Ireland; translated to Salisbury.
1500. Thomas Pigot.
1504. John Penny; translated to Carlisle.
1509. Thomas Skeffington, abbot Waverly.
1534. John Salcott, *alias* Capon, abbot of Hyde; translated to Salisbury.
1539. John Bird (the last provincial of the Carmelites); translated to Chester.
1541. Arthur Bulkeley: died March 1552.

[See vacant 3 years.]

1555. William Glynn, master of Queen's College, Cambridge.
1559. Rowland Merrick, chancellor and residentiary of St. David's.
1566. Nicholas Robinson.
1585. Hugh Bellot; translated to Chester.
1595. Richard Vaughan, archdeacon of Middlesex; translated to Chester.
1598. Henry Rowlands.
1616. Lewis Bayley, author of the *Practice of Piety*.
1631. David Dolben, vicar of Hackney.
1633. Edmund Griffith, dean of Bangor.
1637. William Roberts, sub-dean of Wells.
1666. Robert Morgan, archdeacon of Merioneth.
1673. Humphrey Lloyd, dean of St. Asaph.
1689. Humphrey Humphreys, dean of Bangor; translated to Hereford.
1701. John Evans; translated to Meath, in Ireland.
1715. Benjamin Hoadley, rector of St. Peter's-le-Poor, London; translated to Hereford.
1721. Richard Reynolds, dean of Peterborough; translated to Lincoln.
1723. William Baker, warden of Wadham College, Oxford; translated to Norwich.
1728. Thomas Sherlock, dean of Chichester; translated to Salisbury.
1734. Charles Cecil; translated from Bristol.
1737. Thomas Herring, dean of Rochester; translated to York.
1743. Matthew Hutton; translated to York.
1748. Zachariah Pearce, dean of Winchester; translated to Rochester.
1756. John Egerton, dean of Hereford; translated to Lichfield and Coventry.
1769. John Ewer; translated from Llandaff.
1774. John Moore, dean of Canterbury; translated to Canterbury.
1783. John Warren; translated from St. David's.
1800. William Cleaver; translated from Chester; translated to St. Asaph.
1806. John Randolph; translated from Oxford (Dec. 13); translated to London.
1809. Henry-William Majendie; translated from Chester: died in 1830.
1830. Christopher Bethell (Oct. 10); translated from Exeter. The PRESENT Lord Bishop of Bangor.

BISHOPRIC OF BATH AND WELLS.

THIS diocese, although it has a double name, is but one bishopric. The church was built at Wells, by Ina, king of the West Saxons in 704, and by him dedicated to St. Andrew. Several others of the West Saxon kings endowed it, and it was erected into a bishopric in 905, during the reign of Edward the Elder. The present church was begun by Robert, the eighteenth bishop of the see, and completed by his immediate successor. John de Villula, the sixteenth bishop, having purchased the city of Bath for 500 merks of Hen. I., transferred his seat to that city in 1088. From this, disputes arose between the monks of Bath, and the canons of Wells, about the election of a bishop; but they were at length compromised by Robert, the eighteenth bishop, who decreed, that thenceforward the bishop should be styled from both places, and that the precedency should be given to Bath; that, in the vacancy of the see, the bishop should be elected

by a certain number of delegates from both churches; that he should be installed in them both; that both should constitute the bishop's chapter; and all his grants and patents should be confirmed in both. So it stood till the Reformation. But, in the 35th of Henry VIII. an act of parliament passed, for the dean and chapter of Wells to make one sole chapter for the bishop. The diocese has yielded to the Church of Rome one cardinal, and to the civil state of England six lord chancellors, five lord treasurers, one lord privy seal, one lord president of Wales, and one principal secretary of state. The diocese contains the whole county of Somerset, Bedminster excepted. The see is valued in the king's books at *535l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

Bishops of Wells.

905. Athelm, or Adelmus, abbot of Glastonbury; translated to Canterbury.
915. Wolphelmus, or Wulfhelme, or Wulfelm; translated to Canterbury.
924. Elphegus, or Alphegus.
942. Wolphemus, or Wulfelmus II.
958. Brithelmus, monk of Glastonbury.
973. Kinewardus, or Kinewaldus, abbot of Middleton.
985. Sigarus, abbot of Glastonbury.
997. Alwinus, or Ealfwyn.
1005. Burwaldus, or Burwold.
1008. Leovingus, Livingus, or Elstan; translated to Canterbury.
1013. Ethelwyn; expelled; restored in 1023.
1021. Brithwyn; expelled; restored in 1024.
1025. Merewith, abbot of Glastonbury.
1031. Dudoco, or Bodeca, of Saxony or Lorraine.
1059. Giso, a Frenchman.

Bishops of Bath and Wells.

1088. John de Villula, a Frenchman.
1123. Godfrey, or Godefridus, chancellor to the queen.
1135. Robert, monk of Lewes, in Sussex: died in 1165.

[The see vacant 9 years.]

1174. Reginald Fitz-Joceline; translated to Canterbury; but died before consecration.
1192. Savaricus, archdeacon of Northampton, and abbot of Glastonbury; whither he removed the bishopric.
1205. Joceline, canon of Wells: he died in 1242.

[The see vacant 2 years.]

1244. Roger, chanter of Salisbury.
1247. William Bitton, or Button I., archdeacon of Wells.
1264. Walter Giffard, canon of Wells, lord chancellor; translated to York.
1267. William Bitton, or Button II., archdeacon of Wells.
1274. Robert Burnel, archdeacon of York, lord chancellor, and lord treasurer.
1292. William de Marchia, dean of St. Martin's, lord treasurer.
1302. Walter Haselshaw, dean of Wells.
1310. John Drokenesford, keeper of the king's wardrobe, and deputy to the lord treasurer.
1329. Ralph de Shrewsbury.
1363. John Barnet; translated from Worcester; lord treasurer; translated to Ely.
1366. John Harewell, chancellor of Gascoigne, chaplain to the Black Prince.
1386. Walter Skirlow, or Skirlaw; translated from Lichfield and Coventry; translated to Durham.
1388. Ralph Ergham, or Erghum; translated from Salisbury.
1401. Richard Clifford; appointed to this see, but before consecration removed to Worcester.
1402. Henry Bowet, canon of Wells; translated to York.
1408. Nicholas Bubwith, or Bubbewith; translated from Salisbury.
1425. John Stafford, dean of Wells, lord treasurer; translated to Canterbury; lord chancellor.
1443. Thomas Beckyngton, warden of New College, Oxford; keeper of the privy seal.
1465. Robert Stillington, archdeacon of Taunton; lord chancellor.
1492. Richard Fox; translated from Exeter; translated to Durham in 1494.
1495. Oliver King; translated from Exeter.
1504. Adrian de Castello, cardinal; translated from Hereford: deposed by pope Leo for a conspiracy.
1518. Thomas Wolsey, cardinal; archbishop of York, and lord chancellor: he held this see *in commendam*, and resigned it in 1522.
1523. John Clark, master of the rolls, dean of Windsor.
1541. William Knight, secretary of state, prebend of St. Paul's.
1549. William Barlow; translated from St. David's; deprived by queen Mary. See *Chichester*.
1554. Gilbert Bourde, or Bourn, prebendary of St. Paul's; lord president of Wales.
1559. Gilbert Berkeley: died in 1581.

[The see vacant 3 years.]

1584. Thomas Godwin, dean of Canterbury: he died in 1590.

[The see vacant 2 years.]

1592. John Still, master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and prebendary of Westminster.
1608. James Montague, dean of Worcester.
1616. Arthur Lake, dean of Worcester, and master of St. Cross.
1626. William Laud; translated from St. David's; translated to London.
1628. Leonard Mawe, master of Trinity College, Cambridge.
1629. Walter Curle; translated from Rochester; translated to Winchester.

1632. William Piers, or Pierce; translated from Peterborough.
1670. Robert Creighton, dean of Wells.
1672. Peter Mew, or Mews, dean of Rochester; translated to Winchester.
1684. Thomas Kenn, prebendary of Winchester; deprived for not taking the oaths to king William and queen Mary.
1691. Richard Kidder, dean of Peterborough: he was killed in his bed, in his palace at Wells, by a stack of chimneys falling on him, in the great storm in 1703.
1703. George Hooper; translated from St. Asaph.
1727. John Wynne; translated from St. Asaph.
1744. Edward Willes; translated from St. David's; decipherer to his majesty.
1774. Charles Moss; translated from St. David's: died in 1802, aged 91 years.
1802. Richard Beadon; translated from Gloucester.
1824. George Henry Law; translated from Chester: died in 1845.
1845. Hon. Richard Bagot; translated from Oxford, The PRESENT Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

BISHOPRIC OF BRISTOL.

THIS diocese was one of the six sees erected by Henry VIII. out of the spoils of the monasteries and religious houses dissolved in his reign. The cathedral was the church of the abbey of St. Austin, in Bristol, founded by Robert Fitz-Harding, son to a king of Denmark, once a citizen here, and filled by him with canons regular, in the year 1148. At the Reformation, Henry VIII. placed therein a dean and six prebendaries. During a great part of queen Elizabeth's reign, this see was held *in commendam* by the bishop of Gloucester. The diocese was originally formed chiefly out of the diocese of Salisbury, with a small part from the dioceses of Wells and Worcester. It latterly contained most of the city of Bristol and all the county of Dorset.

In 1836, the Third Report of the "Ecclesiastical Commissioners, appointed to consider the state of the Established Church in England and Wales," recommended the consolidation of the see of Bristol with that of Gloucester; and by an act passed 6th and 7th William IV. cap. 77. (Aug. 13, 1836), his majesty in council was empowered to unite them accordingly. This was done by an order in council, published in the *London Gazette* on the 7th October following. The prelate of the united diocese is called the "Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol." See *Gloucester and Bristol.*

The see of Bristol has yielded to the state one lord privy seal. It is valued in the king's books at 338*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*: the revenues of the abbey of St. Augustin, now called the cathedral church of the Holy Trinity, were, at the dissolution, 670*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

BISHOPS OF BRISTOL.

1542. Paul Bushe, provincial of the *Bonhommes*; resigned the see on the accession of Mary in 1553, he being married.
1554. John Holyman, monk of Reading: died in Dec. 1558.
[The see vacant 3 years.]
1562. Richard Cheney, or Cheyney, archdeacon of Hereford: he held the see of Gloucester, by dispensation, along with this see.
[See vacant 2 years.]
1581. John Bullingham, prebendary of Worcester and St. Paul's. He held Gloucester by dispensation: resigned the see of Bristol in 1589.
1589. Richard Fletcher, dean of Peterborough; translated to Worcester in 1593.
[See vacant 10 years.]
1603. John Thornborough; translated from Limerick, in Ireland; translated to Worcester.
1617. Nicholas Felton, prebendary of St. Paul's; translated to Ely.
1619. Rowland Serchfield, vicar of Charlbury, in Oxfordshire.
1622. Robert Wright, canon of Wells; translate to Lichfield and Coventry.
1632. George Cook, or Coke, rector of Bygrave, in Hertfordshire; translated to Hereford.
1636. Robert Skinner, rector of Launton, Oxfordshire; translated to Oxford.
1640. Thomas Westfield, archdeacon of St. Alban's.
1644. Thomas Howell, canon of Windsor: died in 1646.
[See vacant 16 years.]
1660. Gilbert Ironside, prebendary of York.
1671. Guy Carleton, dean of Carlisle; translated to Chichester.
1678. William Gulston, rector of Symondsbury, Dorsetshire.
1684. John Lake; translated from Sodor and Man; translated to Chichester.
1685. Sir Jonathan Trelawny, bart.; translated to Exeter.
1689. Gilbert Ironside, warden of Wadham College, Oxford; translated to Hereford.
1691. John Hall, master of Pembroke College, Oxford.
1710. John Robinson, dean of Windsor, lord privy seal; translated to London.

1714. George Smallridge, dean of Christchurch, Oxford.
1719. Hugh Boulter, archdeacon of Surrey; translated to Armagh, in Ireland.
1724. William Bradshaw, dean of Christchurch, Oxford.
1732. Charles Cecil; translated to Bangor.
1734. Thomas Secker, prebendary of Durham; translated to Oxford.
1737. Thomas Gooch, prebendary of Canterbury; translated to Norwich.
1738. Joseph Butler, prebendary of Rochester; translated to Durham.
1750. John Conybeare, dean of Christchurch, Oxford.
1758. John Hume; residentiary of St. Paul's; translated to Oxford.
— Philip Yonge, residentiary of St. Paul's; translated to Norwich.
1761. Thomas Newton, prebendary of Westminster; and dean of St. Paul's.
1782. Lewis Bagot, dean of Christchurch, Oxford; translated to Norwich.
1785. Christopher Wilson, prebendary of Westminster.
1792. Spencer Madan, canon residentiary of Lichfield; translated to Peterborough.
1794. Henry Reginald Courtenay, prebendary of Rochester; translated to Exeter.
1797. Folliot Herbert Walker Cornewall, dean of Canterbury; translated to Hereford.
1802. Hon. George Pelham; translated to Exeter.
1807. John Luxmore; translated to Hereford.
1808. William Lort Mansel; died in 1820.
1820. John Kaye, master of Christ's College, Cambridge; translated to Lincoln.
1827. Robert Gray; died in 1834.
1834. Joseph Allen; translated to Ely.
1836. James Henry Monk, bishop of Gloucester; first prelate of the united see of Gloucester and Bristol.

(See *Gloucester and Bristol.*)

BISHOPRIC OF CHICHESTER.

WILFRIDE, the third archbishop of York, having been obliged to flee his country by Egfrid, king of Northumbria, came and preached the gospel in these parts; and Edilwach, king of the South Saxons, gave him the Isle of Selsey, not far from Chichester, for his seat, where he built a church. Cenwal, king of the West Saxons, having won Edilwach's kingdom, built a monastery in the Island of Selsey, which he afterwards got erected into a bishopric. Here the seat of this see continued, till Stigand, the twenty-third bishop of Selsey, had it removed to Chichester, the principal city in these parts, built by Cissa, second king of the South Saxons, and by him called Cissan Caester. The cathedral church was anciently dedicated to St. Peter; it was new built by Radulph, the twenty-fifth bishop; but this fabric, having been destroyed by fire, the church was again built by Seffridus II., the twenty-ninth bishop. The see has yielded to the Church of Rome two saints; and to the nation three lord chancellors. Anciently the bishops of Chichester were confessors to the queens of England. The diocese contains the whole of the county of Sussex. It has two archdeacons, viz. of Chichester and Lewes; and is valued in the king's books at 677*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

BISHOPS OF SELSEY.

680. Wilfride, expelled from York; 686, Hedda; and 705, Daniel.
711. Eadbertus, abbot of Selsey.
719. Eolla; died 782.

[The see vacant.]

733. Sigelmus, or Sigfridus.
761. Alubrithus, or Alubertus.
790. Osa, or Bosa.
817. Giselherus.
844. Tota.
873. Wighthun.
891. Ethelulphus.
905. Beornegus.
923. Coenredus.
942. Guthard.
960. Alfredus.
970. Eadhelmus.
980. Ethelgarus, abbot of the new abbey at Winchester; translated to Canterbury.
988. Ordbrightus.
1003. Elmarus.
1019. Ethelricus, or Agelred.
1038. Grinketellus; translated to Norwich.
1047. Heca, confessor to king Edward; he was deprived unjustly, and imprisoned at Marlborough.
1057. Algericus, monk of Canterbury; after whose death the bishop's see and chair were removed to Chichester.

BISHOPS OF CHICHESTER.

1070. Stigand; bishop of Selsey from this year until 1082, when he became bishop of Chichester: died in 1087.
1087. Godfrey; by some authors improperly called William.
1091. Ralph, or Radulphus; died in 1123.
1125. Seffridus I., abbot of Glastonbury.
* * Hilary. The date of his consecration is uncertain; some authorities make the year 1133; others 1147.

[See vacant 4 years.]

1173. John de Greenford, dean of Chichester.
1180. Seffridus II.
1199. Simon de Welles.
1209. Nicholas de Aquila.
1214. Richard Poor, dean of Salisbury; translated to Salisbury.
1217. Ralph de Warham, prior of Norwich.
1223. *Ralph de Nevill, lord chancellor; elected to Canterbury; rejected by the pope.

[Robert Papelew chosen; but the election was made void.]

1245. St. Richard, surnamed de la Wich.
1253. John Clipping, dean of Chichester.
1261. Stephen de Berkestede.
1288. St. Gilbert de Sancto Leopardo, treasurer of Chichester; styled "the father to orphans, comforter to widows, visitor to the sick, and refresher to the poor."
1306. John Langton, lord chancellor.
1338. Robert Stratford, archdeacon of Canterbury, lord chancellor, and chancellor of Oxford.
1362. William de Lenne, or Lullimore; translated to Worcester.
1369. William Reade, fellow of Merton College, Oxford.
1385. Thomas Rushooke; translated from Llandaff.
1389. Richard Mitford, lord treasurer of Ireland; translated to Salisbury.
1395. Robert Waldby, archbishop of Dublin; translated to York.
1396. Robert Reade; translated from Carlisle.
1417. Stephen Patrington; translated from St. David's: died immediately after.
1418. Henry Ware, official to the archbishop of Canterbury, and prebendary of St. Paul's.
1422. John Kempe; translated from Rochester; translated to London.
— Thomas Fulton, or Polton; translated from Hereford; translated to Worcester.
1425. John Rickinghale, chancellor of York.
1436. John Sidenham, dean of Salisbury.
1437. Richard Pratty, chancellor of Oxford.
1445. Adam Molins, dean of Salisbury, lord privy seal.
1450. Reginald Peacock; translated from St. Asaph; deprived for opposing the Romish tenets in 1457.
1459. John Arundel, prebendary of St. Paul's.
1478. Edward Story; translated from Carlisle.
1504. Richard Fitz-James; translated from Rochester; translated to London in 1506.
1508. Robert Sherburn, or Sherborne; translated from St. David's; resigned a little before his death: died Aug. 1536, aged 96 years.
1536. Richard Sampson, dean of Lichfield; in 1536 made dean of St. Paul's; translated to Lichfield and Coventry.
1543. George Day, provost of King's College, Cambridge; deprived in 1551 by Edward VI., and imprisoned; restored by queen Mary in 1553.
1551. John Scory; translated from Rochester; deprived by queen Mary in 1553; and in 1559 made bishop of Hereford by queen Elizabeth.
1557. John Christopherson, dean of Norwich; deprived in 1559.
1559. William Barlow, the deprived bishop of Bath and Wells.
1570. Richard Curteys, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

[See vacant 3 years.]

1585. Thomas Bickley, warden of Morton College, Oxford.
1596. Anthony Watson, dean of Bristol.
1605. Lancelot Andrews, dean of Westminster; translated to Ely.
1609. Samuel Harsnet, archdeacon of Essex; translated to Norwich.
1619. George Carleton; translated from Llandaff.
1628. Richard Montagu, canon of Windsor; translated to Norwich.
1638. Brian Duppa, dean of Christchurch, Oxford, tutor to the prince; translated to Salisbury.
1641. Henry King, dean of Rochester.
1669. Peter Gunning, master of St. John's College, Cambridge; translated to Ely.
1675. Ralph Brideoake, dean of Salisbury.
1678. Guy Carleton; translated from Bristol.
1685. John Lake; translated from Bristol; deprived for not taking the oaths.
1689. Simon Patrick, dean of Peterborough; translated to Ely.
1691. Robert Grove, archdeacon of Middlesex.
1696. John Williams, prebendary of Canterbury.
1709. Thomas Manningham, dean of Windsor.
1722. Thomas Bowers, archdeacon of Canterbury.
1724. Edward Waddington, fellow of Eton.
1731. Francis Hare; translated from St. Asaph.
1740. Matthias Mawson; translated from Llandaff; translated to Ely.
1754. Sir William Ashburnham, bart., dean of Chichester.
1797. John Buckner, rector of St. Giles, London: died in 1824.
1824. Robert-James Carr; translated to Worcester.
1831. Edward Maltby, prebendary of Lincoln; translated to Durham.
1836. William Otter, principal of King's College, London: died in 1840.
1840. Philip-Nicholas Shuttleworth, warden of New College, Oxford: died in 1842.
1842. Ashurst Turner Gilbert, principal of Brasenose College, Oxford. The PRESENT Lord Bishop of Chichester.

BISHOPRIC OF ELY.

THE church of Ely has undergone various alterations since it was established by Etheldra, the wife of Egfride, king of Northumbria, who founded a religious house here, and planted it with virgins, and became the first abbess of it herself. The Danes having entirely ruined this establishment, Ethelwold, the twenty-seventh bishop of

Winchester, rebuilt the monastery, and filled it with monks; on whom king Edgar, and several succeeding monarchs, bestowed many privileges, and great grants of land; so that the abbey became, in process of time, the best of any in England. Richard, the eleventh abbot, wishing to free himself of the bishop of Lincoln, within whose diocese his monastery stood, and not liking so powerful a superior, made great interest with Henry I. to get Ely erected into a bishopric; and spared neither purse nor prayers to effect this object. He even brought the bishop of Lincoln to consent, by giving him, and his successors, the manors of Bugden, Biggleswade, and Spalding, which belonged to the abbey, in lieu of his jurisdiction; but he lived not to enjoy the fruits of his industry and ambition, dying before his abbey was erected into a see. His successor was the first bishop of Ely; but the great privileges the see possessed were almost wholly taken away, or much restricted by the act of parliament, 27 Henry VIII., which restored to the crown the ancient royalties; and instead of being palatine of the Isle of Ely, the bishop, and his temporal steward, were by that act declared to be thenceforth justices of the peace. The diocese now contains all Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdon, and part of Suffolk. The see is valued in the king's books at 2134*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* It has given two saints and two cardinals to the Church of Rome; and to the English nation nine lord chancellors, seven lord treasurers, one lord privy seal, one chancellor of the exchequer, and two masters of the rolls.

Bishops of Ely.

1109. Hervey, or Hervæus; translated from Bangor.

[See vacant 2 years.]

1133. Nigellus, prebendary of St. Paul's, and lord treasurer: died 1169.

[See vacant 5 years.]

1174. Geoffrey Ridel; a baron of the exchequer.
1189. William de Longchamp; lord chancellor; and legate of Rome: died 1197.
1198. Eustace, dean of Salisbury; lord chancellor: died in 1215.

[See vacant 5 years.]

1220. John de Fontibus, abbot of Fountains, in Yorkshire.
1225. Geoffrey de Burgh, archdeacon of Norwich.
1229. Hugh Northwold, abbot of St. Edmundsbury.
1254. William de Kilkenny, archdeacon of Coventry; lord keeper.
1257. Hugh de Balsham, sub-prior of Ely.
1286. John de Kirkeby, canon of Wells and York; lord treasurer.
1290. William de Luda, archdeacon of Durham.
1299. Ralph de Walpole; translated from Norwich.
1302. Robert de Orford, prior of Ely.
1310. John de Ketene, almoner of Ely.
1316. John Hotham, prebendary of York; lord chancellor, and lord treasurer.
1337. Simon de Montacute; translated from Worcester.
1345. Thomas Lisle, prior of Winchester.
1362. Simon Langham, abbot of Westminster; lord treasurer, afterwards lord chancellor; translated to Canterbury.
1366. John Barnet; translated from Bath and Wells; lord treasurer.
1374. Thomas de Arundel, or Fitz-Alan, archdeacon of Taunton; lord chancellor; translated to York.
1388. John Frodsham, or Fordham; translated from Durham.
1425. Philip Morgan; translated from Worcester.
1438. Louis de Luxemburgh (or Lushborough, according to *Le Neve*), archbishop of Rouen; cardinal.
1443. Thomas Bourchier; translated from Worcester; translated to Canterbury.
1454. William Grey, archdeacon of Northampton; lord treasurer.
1478. John Morton, prebendary of Salisbury, Lincoln, St. Paul's, and York; master of the rolls; lord chancellor, and a cardinal; translated to Canterbury.
1486. John Alcock; translated from Worcester; lord chancellor.
1501. Richard Redman; translated from Exeter.
1506. James Stanley, warden of Manchester, and dean of St. Martin's.
1515. Nicholas West, dean of Windsor.
1534. Thomas Goodrick, or Goodrich, canon of St. Stephen's, Westminster; afterwards lord chancellor.
1554. Thomas Thirlby; translated from Norwich: deprived.
1559. Richard Coxe, dean of Christ-Church, Oxford: died in 1581.

[The see vacant 18 years.]

1600. Martin Heton, dean of Winchester.
1609. Lancelot Andrews; translated from Chichester; translated to Winchester.
1619. Nicholas Felton; translated from Bristol.
1628. John Buckeridge; translated from Rochester.
1631. Francis White; translated from Norwich.
1638. Matthew Wren; translated from Norwich.
1667. Benjamin Lancy, or Laney; translated from Lincoln.
1675. Peter Gunning; translated from Chichester.
1684. Francis Turner; translated from Rochester: deprived for not taking the oaths.
1691. Simon Patrick; translated from Chichester.
1707. John Moore; translated from Norwich.
1714. William Fleetwood; translated from St. Asaph.
1723. Thomas Greene; translated from Norwich.
1738. Robert Butts; translated from Norwich.

1748. Sir Thomas Gooch, bart.; translated from Norwich.
1754. Matthias Mawson; translated from Chichester.
1770. Edmund Keene; translated from Chester.
1781. Hon. James Yorke; translated from Gloucester.
1808. Thomas Dampier; translated from Rochester: died in 1812.
1812. Bowyer Edward Sparke; translated from Chester: died in 1836.
1836. Joseph Allen; translated from Bristol: died in 1845.
1845. Thomas Turton, fellow of Catherine Hall, and regius professor of Divinity. March 29. The PRESENT (1851) Lord Bishop of Ely.

BISHOPRIC OF EXETER.

THIS diocese contains what formerly constituted two bishoprics, Devonshire and Cornwall. The church of the former was at Crediton, and of the latter at Bodmin. About the year 1032, the bishopric of Cornwall was united to that of Devonshire; and, soon after, the then bishop removed the see to Exeter, the largest and best city in these parts, where it still continues. The cathedral church of Exeter belonged to a monastery founded by king Athelstan, and by him was dedicated to St. Peter. Edward the Confessor removed all the monks to his new abbey of Westminster, and gave this church for a cathedral to the united bishoprics of Devonshire and Cornwall. Little now remains of the ancient fabric of the church. This see was once one of the most wealthy in the kingdom; but its revenues were wasted by bishop Voysey, who alienated its lands; and what little he left was so much encumbered, that the see has never been able to recover its former grandeur. The see has yielded to the nation three lord chancellors, two lord treasurers, one lord president of Wales, and one chancellor to the university of Oxford. The diocese contains the entire of Devonshire (excepting only the parish of Thornecomb), and Cornwall, and the Scilly Islands; it comprises, also, the parish of Stockland, in Dorset. The see has four archdeacons, viz., of Cornwall, Exeter, Barnstaple, and Totness. It was formerly valued in the king's books at 1556*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; but, since bishop Voysey's time, it lowered to 500*l.*

BISHOPS OF DEVONSHIRE.

905. Ædulphus, or Werstanus I.
906. Putta.
925. Ædulphus II.
932. Ethelgarus.
942. Algarus.
953. Alfwoldus I.
972. Alfwolfus.
981. Sydemanus.
990. Alfredus, abbot of Malmesbury.
999. Alfwoldus II.
1014. Eadnothus.
1032. Livyngus, who, after the death of Burwoldus, bishop of Cornwall, procured that bishopric to be annexed to his own; and his successor removed both to Exeter. See *Worcester.*

BISHOPS OF CORNWALL.

* * St. Patroe: he lived about the year 850.
909. Athelstan I.
* * Conanus.
* * Ruydocus.
* * Aldredus I.
* * Britwynus.
966. Athelstan II.
966. Wolfi.
* * Woronus.
* * Wolocus.
* * Stidio.
* * Aldredus II.
* * Burwoldus, or Brithwaldus. The last bishop of Cornwall.

BISHOPS OF EXETER.

1046. Leofric, who removed the see to Exeter, in 1050.
1074. Osbert, brother to the earl of Hereford: died in 1103.

[See vacant 3 years.]

1107. William Warelwast, Warlewast, or Warewast; resigned his see in 1127: died in 1137.
1128. Robert Chichester, dean of Salisbury.
1150. Robert Warlewast, dean of Salisbury.
1161. Bartholomew Iscanus.
1185. John: died in 1191.

[See vacant 2 years.]

1193. Henry Marshall, dean of York: died 1206.

[See vacant above 7 years.]

1214. Simon de Apulia, dean of York.
1224. William Brewer, privy councillor to Henry III.
1245. Richard Blondy.
1258. Walter Bronscombe, archdeacon of Surrey.
1280. Peter Quivil, canon of Exeter.
1293. Thomas de Button, dean of Wells.
1307. Walter Stapleton, lord treasurer: beheaded by a mob in London, Oct. 15, 1326.
1326. James de Berkeley: died in 1327.
— John Godeleigh chosen; but set aside by the pope.
1327. John Grandison.
1370. Thomas Brentingham, lord treasurer.
1395. Edmund Stafford, lord chancellor.
1419. John Ketterick; translated from Lichfield and Coventry: died in 1420.
1420. James Cary, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry: died before he took possession of the see.
— Edmund Lacy; translated from Hereford.
1456. George Nevill, lord chancellor, and chancellor of Oxford; translated to York.
1465. John Booth, prebendary of St. Paul's.
1478. Peter Courtenay, archdeacon of Exeter; translated to Winchester.
1486. Richard Fox, prebendary of Salisbury, lord privy seal; translated to Bath and Wells.
1492. Oliver King, prebendary of St. Paul's; translated to Bath and Wells.
1495. Richard Redman; translated from St. Asaph; translated to Ely.
1502. John Arundel; translated from Lichfield and Coventry.
1504. Hugh Oldham, or Oldman, prebendary of York and Lichfield.
1519. John Voysey, alias Harman, dean of Windsor; resigned in 1551.
1551. Miles Coverdale; deprived and banished by queen Mary, in 1553. After her death he refused to return to his bishopric, and lived in retirement until his 81st year.
1553. John Voysey, *again*; restored by queen Mary on her accession.
1555. James Turberville, prebendary of Winton; deprived in Jan. 1560.
1560. William Alley, prebendary of St. Paul's.
1571. William Bradbridge, dean of Salisbury.
1579. John Woolton, canon-residentiary of Exeter.
1594. Gervase Babington; translated from Llandaff; translated to Worcester.
1598. William Cotton, canon-residentiary of St. Paul's.
1621. Valentine Cary, dean of St. Paul's.
1627. Joseph Hall, dean of Worcester; translated to Norwich in 1641.
1641. Ralph Brownrigg, prebendary of Durham.
1660. John Gauden, master of the Temple; translated to Worcester.
1662. Seth Ward, dean of Exeter; translated to Salisbury.
1667. Anthony Sparrow, archdeacon of Sudbury; translated to Norwich.
1676. Thomas Lamplugh, dean of Rochester; translated to York.
1688. Sir Jonathan Trelawney, bart.; translated from Bristol; translated to Winchester.
1707. Offspring Blackhall, rector of St. Mary Aldermary, London.
1716. Lancelot Blakburn, dean of Exeter; translated to York.
1724. Stephen Weston.
1743. Nicholas Claggett; translated from St. David's.
1746. George Lavington, canon-residentiary of St. Paul's.
1762. Frederick Keppel, canon of Windsor, and in 1766 dean of Windsor.
1778. John Ross, one of his majesty's chaplains, and prebendary of Durham.
1792. William Buller, dean of Canterbury.
1797. Henry-Reginald Courtenay; translated from Bristol: died in 1803.
1803. John Fisher, archdeacon of Exeter; translated to Salisbury.
1807. Hon. George Pelham; translated from Bristol; translated to Lincoln.
1820. William Carey; translated to St. Asaph.
1830. Christopher Bethell (April 7); translated from Gloucester; translated to Bangor (Oct. 10) same year.
— Henry Phillpotts, fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford (Nov. 11), a prebendary of Durham, and the PRESENT (1851) Lord Bishop of Exeter.

BISHOPRIC OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

THE see of Gloucester was one of the six erected by king Henry VIII. in the year 1541, and was formerly part of the diocese of Worcester. The cathedral church was the church belonging to the abbey here, which was dissolved by the above king, and its revenue appropriated to the maintenance of the bishop. This diocese latterly comprehended all Gloucestershire (two chapelries excepted), Bristol deanery, and the parish of Kingswood, in Wiltshire.

The Third Report of the "Ecclesiastical Commissioners, appointed to consider the state of the Established Church in England and Wales," having recommended the consolidation of the see of Bristol with this see, an act was passed 6th and 7th William IV. cap. 77 (Aug. 13, 1836) empowering his majesty in council to unite them accordingly, and an order in council was published in the *London Gazette*, Oct. 7, following, declaring them one see. The prelate of the united diocese is called the "Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol."

The diocese now comprises the county of Gloucester, the city and deanery of Bristol,

Bedminster, and Abbots'-Leigh, Somerset, and the deaneries of Malmesbury and Cricklade, Wiltshire. The see of Gloucester was valued in the king's books at 315*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

BISHOPS OF GLOUCESTER.

1541. John Wakeman, the last abbot of Tewkesbury.
1550. John Hooper: he held the see of Worcester *in commendam* in 1552; was deprived by queen Mary in 1553; and condemned to the flames in 1555, in which year he was burnt at Gloucester on Feb. 9.
1554. James Brookes, master of Baliol college, Oxford: died in 1558.
[See vacant 3 years.]
1562. Richard Cheyney, also bishop of Bristol: died in 1579.
[See vacant 2 years.]
1581. John Bullingham, also bishop of Bristol: died in 1598.
1598. Godfrey Goldsborough, prebendary of Worcester.
1604. Thomas Ravis, dean of Christ-Church, Oxford; translated to London.
1607. Henry Parry, dean of Chester; translated to Worcester.
1610. Giles Thomson, dean of Windsor.
1612. Miles Smith, canon-residentiary of Hereford.
1624. Godfrey Goodman, dean of Rochester: his see was sequestrated in 1640, and he died a papist in 1655.
[The see vacant 5 years.]
1660. William Nicholson, archdeacon of Brecknock.
1672. John Pritchet, or Pritchard, vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate.
1681. Robert Frampton, dean of Gloucester: deprived for not taking the oaths.
1691. Edward Fowler, prebendary of Gloucester.
1714. Richard Willis, dean of Lincoln; translated to Salisbury.
1722. Joseph Wilcocks, prebendary of Westminster; translated to Rochester.
1731. Elias Sydall; translated from St. David's.
1734. Martin Benson, prebendary of Durham.
1752. James Johnson, canon-residentiary of St. Paul's; translated to Worcester.
1759. William Warburton, dean of Bristol, and preacher at Lincoln's Inn.
1779. Hon. James Yorke; translated from St. David's; translated to Ely.
1781. Samuel Halifax; translated to St. Asaph.
1789. Richard Beadon, archdeacon of London; translated to Bath and Wells.
1802. George-Isaac Huntingford, warden of Winchester; translated to Hereford.
1815. Hon. Henry Ryder; translated to Lichfield and Coventry.
1824. Christopher Bethell (March 11); translated to Exeter.
1830. James-Henry Monk. The first prelate (Oct. 7, 1836) of the united see of Gloucester and Bristol; the PRESENT (1850) Lord Bishop, and a prebendary of Westminster and Hereford.

BISHOPRIC OF HEREFORD.

THIS was a bishopric in the time of the Britons, and one of the suffragans to the metropolitan see of St. David's. When the country was conquered by the Saxons, it became a member of the province of Canterbury. The subsequent cathedral was founded in honour of Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, who had been treacherously made away with here by the queen of Offa, king of Mercia, his intended mother-in-law. It was rebuilt by Rainelm, the thirtieth bishop, and what he left undone, was finished by his successors. The see has given two saints to the Church of Rome; to the state two lord chancellors, three lord treasurers, and one lord deputy of Ireland; and two chancellors to the university of Oxford. The diocese contains the greater part of the county of Hereford, with parts of Shropshire, Monmouthshire, Montgomeryshire, Radnorshire, and Worcestershire. It has two archdeacons, viz., of Hereford and Salop; and is valued in the king's books at 768*l.* 10*s.* 6¾*d.*

BISHOPS OF HEREFORD.

680. Putta; translated from Rochester.
691. Tirhtullus.
703. Tortherus.
718. Walstodus, or Wastoldus.
736. Cuthbert; translated to Canterbury.
741. Podda.
746. Ecca, or Acca.
752. Cedde.
758. Albertus, or Alberus.
769. Esna.
775. Celmund.
788. Utellus.
788. Wulfehard.
809. Beonna.
829. Edulph.
849. Cuthwolf.
868. Mucellus.
888. Deorlaf.
908. Cunemund, or Ceynemundus.
928. Edgar.
949. Tidhelm.
966. Wulfehelm.
990. Alfric.
997. Athulf.
1012. Athelstan.
1055. St. Leovegard, or Leofgar.
[The see vacant 4 years.]

1060. Walter, chaplain to the queen.
1079. Robert Losing, prebendary of St. Paul's.
1095. Gerard, chancellor to William the conqueror; translated to York.
1101. Rainelm, chancellor to the queen: he rebuilt the cathedral.
1115. Geoffrey de Clyve, chaplain to the king.
1120. Richard de Cappella, clerk of the seal.
1131. Robert de Betun, prior of Lanthony.
1148. Gilbert Foliot, abbot of Gloucester; translated to London.
1163. Robert de Melun, prior of Lanthony: died in 1166.

[See vacant 7 years.]

1174. Robert Foliot, archdeacon of Oxford.
1186. William de Vere, prebendary of St. Paul's.
1200. Giles de Bruse, or Braose.
1216. Hugh de Mapenore, dean of Hereford.
1219. Hugh Foliot, archdeacon of Salop.
1234. Ralph de Maydenstune, or Maidstone, dean of Hereford: he resigned Dec. 1239.
1240. Peter de Egueblank, or Egeblaunch, a Savoyard.
1268. John de Breton.
1275. St. Thomas de Cantilupe, archdeacon of Stafford; lord chancellor of England, and chancellor of Oxford.
1282. Richard Swinefield.
1317. Adam de Orleton, lord treasurer; translated to Worcester.
1327. Thomas Charlton, canon of York; lord chancellor of Ireland.
1344. John Trilleck.
1361. Lewis de Charleton, canon of Hereford; chancellor of Oxford.
1369. William Courteney, canon of York; translated to London.
1375. John Gilbert; translated from Bangor; lord treasurer; translated to St. David's.
1389. John Trevenant, or Treffnant, canon of St. Asaph and Lincoln.
1404. Robert Maschal, confessor to the king.
1417. Edmund Lacy, canon of Windsor; translated to Exeter.
1420. Thomas Polton, dean of York; translated to Chichester.
1422. Thomas Spofford, abbot of St. Mary's, York; bishop elect of Rochester; but removed to this see before consecration: resigned.
1448. Richard Beauchamp, archdeacon of Suffolk; translated to Salisbury.
1450. Reginald Butler, or Botteler, abbot of Gloucester; translated to Lichfield and Coventry.
1453. John Stanbery, or Stanbury; translated from Bangor.
1474. Thomas Milling, abbot of Westminster.
1492. Edmund Audley; translated from Rochester; translated to Salisbury.
1502. Adrian de Castello, prebendary of St. Paul's; translated to Bath and Wells.
1504. Richard Mayhew, or Mayo, president of Magdalen College, Oxford.
1516. Charles Booth, prebendary of Lincoln.
1535. Edward Fox, provost of King's College, Cambridge.
1538. Edmund Bonner, archdeacon of Leicester; before consecration, translated to London.
1539. John Skypp, archdeacon of Dorset.
1553. John Harley, prebendary of Worcester: deprived for being married.
1554. Robert Warton, or Parfew; translated from St. Asaph.
— Thomas Reynolds; nominated by queen Mary, but, on her death, set aside by Elizabeth.
1559. John Scory, the deprived bishop of Chichester; made bishop of Hereford by queen Elizabeth.
1585. Herbert Westphaling, canon of Windsor.
1602. Robert Bennet, dean of Windsor.
1617. Francis Godwin; translated from Landaff. He wrote the *History of English Bishops*.
— William Juxon, dean of Worcester, elected; but before consecration translated to London.
— Godfrey Goodman, bishop of Gloucester, elected; but declined the appointment.
1634. Augustin Lindsell; translated from Peterborough: died same year.
— Matthew Wren, dean of Windsor; translated to Norwich.
1635. Theophilus Field; translated from St. David's in Dec. 1635: died June 1636.
1636. George Cook, or Coke; translated from Bristol: died in 1646.

[See vacant 14 years.]

1660. Nicholas Monk, provost of Eton College.
1661. Herbert Croft, dean of Hereford.
1691. Gilbert Ironside; translated from Bristol.
1701. Humphrey Humphreys; translated from Bangor.
1712. Philip Bisse; translated from St. David's.
1721. Benjamin Hoadley; translated from Bangor; translated to Salisbury.[1]
1723. Hon. Henry Egerton, canon of Christchurch, Oxford.
1746. Lord James Beauclerk, canon of Windsor: died in 1787, aged 85.
1787. Hon. John Harley, dean of Windsor: died the next year.
1788. John Butler; translated from Oxford.
1802. Folliot Herbert Walker Cornewall; translated from Bristol; translated to Worcester.
1808. John Luxmore; translated from Bristol; translated to St. Asaph.
1815. George-Isaac Huntingford; translated from Gloucester: died in 1832.
1832. Hon. Edward Grey: died 1837.
1837. Thomas Musgrave; translated to the archbishopric of York.
1848. Renn Dickson Hampden, late principal of St. Mary's Hall, regius professor of Divinity, and canon of Christ-Church, Oxford. The PRESENT (1851) Lord Bishop of Hereford; consecrated March 26, 1848.

[1] Doctor Hoadley, while bishop of this see, preached a sermon (March 31, 1717) on "the nature of the Kingdom of Christ," in which he asserted the true dominion established by Our Saviour; and thereby was originated the well-known "Bangorian Controversy," wherein he vindicated his able discourse, maintaining that Christ alone is the head of the Church. *But the worthy prelate* drew on himself by his sermon (which was preached before George I.) the indignation of almost all the clergy. The controversy, however, ended, as Steele observes, "in the utter confusion of his enemies."—*Steele's Letters*, vol. i. pp. 173, 180. Dr. Hoadley, who was a most learned divine, died in April 1761, at the age of 85.

BISHOPRIC OF LICHFIELD.

THIS bishopric is said to have been founded by Oswy, king of Northumbria, about the year 656, and although it had, until very recently, a double name (Lichfield and Coventry), yet, like Bath and Wells, it has always been a single diocese. It was so extremely wealthy, that Offa, king of Mercia, by the favour of pope Adrian, constituted it an archiepiscopal see; but this title was laid aside on the death of that king. In 1075, Peter, the thirty-fourth bishop, removed the see to Chester; in 1102, his immediate successor removed it to Coventry; and bishop Roger de Clinton, according to some authorities (bishop Hugo Novant being mentioned by others), removed it back to Lichfield, but with great opposition from the monks of Coventry. The dispute was finally settled in a manner nearly similar to that mentioned between Bath and Wells: it was agreed that the bishop should be styled from both places; that they should choose the bishop alternately; and that they should both make one chapter, of which the prior of Coventry should be the chief. Matters continued thus until the Reformation, when the priory of Coventry was dissolved by Henry VIII., but the style of the bishop continued as before.

By an order in council under date of Jan. 24, 1837, the archdeaconry of Coventry was separated from this see and added to the see of Worcester, and the double name was then discontinued. The diocese of Lichfield now includes the whole of the counties of Stafford and Derby, with part of Shropshire, having somewhat more than 120 churches in the last-named county.

This see (with Coventry) has given three saints to the Church; and to the nation one lord chancellor, three lord treasurers, and three presidents of Wales. It is valued in the king's books at *559l.* 18*s.* 2¾*d.*

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF LICHFIELD.

656. Dwyna, Diuma, or Duma.
658. Cellach, a Scot: he resigned, and returned to his own country.
660. Trumhere, abbot of Ingethling.
664. Jaruman.
667. St. Chad, or Ceadda; translated to York.
672. Winfride: deprived by archbishop Theodore.
676. St. Sexulf, or Saxulf, abbot of Medeshamstede, now Peterborough.
691. Headda, or Eatheadus, of Sidnacester.
721. Aldwyn.
737. Witta, or Huitta.
752. Hemel.
765. Cuthfrid: died in 768.
768. Berthun: died in 785.
785. Higbert, or Sigbert I.
786. Adulphus, the *Archbishop*. This title was laid aside in 799.
— Humbert I.
812. Herewin.
834. Higbert, or Sigbert II.
837. Ethelwald, or Ethelwold.
845. Humbert II.
864. Kinebert, or Kenferth.
872. St. Cumbert, or Cineferth.
898. Tunbright, Tunfrith, or Tumfriht.
928. Ella.
944. Ælfgar.
953. Kinsey, or Kinsius.
964. Winsey, or Winsius.
977. Elphege.
990. Godwin.
1007. Leofgar, or Leosgar.
1027. Brithmar.
1038. Wolfius.
1054. Leofwin, abbot of Coventry.
1067. Peter: he removed the see to Chester.
1085. Robert de Limesey, prebendary of St. Paul's: he removed the see to Coventry in 1102.
[See vacant 4 years.]
1117. Robert Pecham, or Peche, chaplain to Henry I.: died in 1127.
[See vacant 2 years.]

BISHOPS OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY.

1129. Roger de Clinton, archdeacon of Buckingham: he removed the see to Lichfield.
1149. Walter Durdent, prior of Canterbury.
1162. Richard Peche, archdeacon of Coventry.
1183. Geraldus Puella, or la Pucelle: died Jan. 1185.
1185. Hugh Novant, Nunant, or Minant, prior of the Carthusians: he removed the see permanently to Lichfield.
1198. Geoffrey de Muschamp, archdeacon of Cleveland.
1208. Walter Grey, lord chancellor; translated to Worcester.
1215. William de Cornhull, archdeacon of Huntingdon.
1224. Alexander de Savensby, or Stavenby.
— William de Rule, or Raleigh, elected by both chapters; but being chosen bishop of Norwich also, he accepted the latter:

the chapter of Lichfield then chose William de Manchestre, their dean, and that of Coventry elected Nicholas de Farnham; and after much controversy, both chapters, at the king's request, agreed in the choice of

1239. Hugh de Pateshull, lord treasurer: he died Dec. 1241.
— Richard, surnamed Crassus, elected; but died before consecration.
— Robert de Monte Pessulano next chosen; but he, finding his election disagreeable to the king, refused the see, and the pope appointed
1245. Roger de Weseham, dean of Lincoln.
1257. Roger de Longespée, or de Molend.
1296. Walter de Langton; lord treasurer, and lord chancellor.
1322. Roger de Northbrugh, or Northburgh, archdeacon of Richmond; lord keeper, and lord treasurer.
1360. Robert Stretton, canon of Lichfield.
1386. Walter Skirlawe, dean of St. Martin's; translated to Bath and Wells same year.
— Richard Scrope; translated to York.
1398. John Burghill; translated from Landaff.
1415. John Keterich; translated from St. David's; translated to Exeter.
1420. James Cary; translated to Exeter: died before taking possession of that see.
— William Heyworth.
1447. William Booth, prebendary of St. Paul's; translated to York.
1452. Nicholas Close; translated from Carlisle; chancellor of Cambridge.
1453. Reginald Butler; translated from Hereford.
1459. John Halse, or Hales, prebendary of St. Paul's.
1492. William Smith, archdeacon of Surrey; translated to Lincoln.
1496. John Arundel, dean of Exeter; translated to Exeter.
1503. Geoffry Blythe, dean of York.
1534. Rowland Lee, chancellor and prebendary of Lichfield, and lord president of Wales.
1543. Richard Sampson; translated from Chichester; lord president of Wales.
1554. Ralph Baines, or Bayne: deprived in 1559, and died soon after.
1560. Thomas Bentham, fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford.
1580. William Overton, prebendary of Winchester and Salisbury.
1609. George Abbot, dean of Winchester; translated to London.
1610. Richard Neile, or Neale; translated from Rochester; translated to Lincoln.
1614. John Overal, dean of St. Paul's; translated to Norwich.
1619. Thomas Moreton; translated from Chester; translated to Durham.
1632. Robert Wright; translated from Bristol.
1643. Accepted Frewen, dean of Gloucester; translated to York.
1661. John Hacket, residentiary of St. Paul's.
1671. Thomas Wood, dean of Lichfield.
1692. William Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph; translated to Worcester.
1699. John Hough; translated from Oxford; translated to Worcester.
1717. Edward Chandler, prebendary of Worcester; translated to Durham.
1730. Richard Smalbroke; translated from St. David's.
1749. Hon. Frederick Cornwallis, canon of Windsor, and, in 1766, dean of St. Paul's; translated to Canterbury.
1768. Hon. John Egerton; translated from Bangor; translated to Durham.
1771. Brownlow North, dean of Canterbury; translated to Worcester.
1774. Richard Hurd, master of the Temple, preceptor to the prince of Wales; translated to Worcester.
1781. Hon. James Cornwallis, dean of Canterbury; succeeded to the earldom of Cornwallis in 1823: died in 1824.
1824. Hon. Henry Ryder; translated from Gloucester: died in 1836.
1836. Samuel Butler, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; in Jan. 1837, bishop of Lichfield, only. See *above*: died in 1839.
1839. James Bowstead; translated from Sodor and Man: died in 1843.
1843. John Lonsdale, archdeacon of Middlesex, and principal of King's College, London, elected Nov. 6. The PRESENT (1851) Lord Bishop of Lichfield.

BISHOPRIC OF LINCOLN.

THIS diocese was formerly two sees, Sidnacester (not far from Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire), and Dorchester, in Oxfordshire. The former was united to Dorchester, after remaining a long time vacant, subsequent to the death of Eadulphus II. its ninth bishop; and both were, about the year 1075, removed to Lincoln by bishop Remigius de Feschamp, who built a cathedral, which was afterwards destroyed by fire, but rebuilt by Alexander, the twenty-third bishop, and made the beautiful pile it now appears by Hugh of Burgundy the twenty-fifth bishop. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary and all Saints.

The diocese was very large; so much so, that the dioceses of Ely, Oxford, and Peterborough, when originally formed, were taken from it; and it afterwards continued to be the largest diocese in England.[1] At present it comprises the counties of Lincoln

[1] The county of Bucks was recently (Nov. 12, 1845) taken from the see of Lincoln, and added to that of Oxford. Bedfordshire and Huntingdon had previously been taken from it, and added to the diocese of Ely; and Leicestershire, added to the diocese of Peterborough. Part of Hertfordshire, also, was taken from it in 1845, and, with another part of that county, abstracted from London, given to Rochester.

and Nottingham only. The revenues were valued at the dissolution of monasteries at 2065*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*; but many of the manors having been seized upon, the see was rated in the king's books at 894*l.* 10*s.* The see has given to the Church of Rome three saints, and one cardinal; and to the realm of England six lord chancellors, one lord treasurer, one lord keeper, four chancellors to the university of Oxford, and two to Cambridge. The bishops of Lincoln were heretofore accounted chancellors to the archbishop of Canterbury.

BISHOPS OF DORCHESTER.

625. Birinus.
650. Agilbertus.
737. Totta, the first bishop of Leicester.
764. Edbertus.
786. Unwona.
801. Werinbertus.
814. Rethunus.
861. Aldredus.
873. Ceolredus.
— Harlardus.
* * * *
905. Ceolulfus, or Kenulphus.

BISHOPS OF SIDNACESTER.

678. Eadhedus.
679. Ethelwinus.
701. Edgarus.
720. Kinebertus, or Embercus.
733. Alwigh.
751. Eadulphus I.
767. Ceolulfus.
783. Unwona.
789. Eadulphus II.; after whose death the see remained long vacant, when it was joined to that of Dorchester.

BISHOPS OF DORCHESTER AND SIDNACESTER.

949. Leofwynus, who first united the sees of Sidnacester and Dorchester
960. Ailnothus.
967. Ascwinus, or Œswy.
994. Alfhelmus.
1004. Eadnothus I.
1016. Eadhericus.
1034. Eadnothus II.
1052. Ulfus Normanus.
1053. Wulfinus; after whose death the see was, by his successor, removed to Lincoln.

BISHOPS OF LINCOLN.

1070. St. Remigius de Feschamp.
1092. Robert Bloet, or Bluet; lord chancellor.
1123. Alexander, archdeacon of Salisbury; lord chancellor.
1147. Robert de Chesney, or Cheney, *alias* Querceto: died in 1166.
[See vacant 7 years.]
1173. Geoffrey Plantagenet: resigned in 1181.
1183. Walter de Constantiis, archdeacon of Oxford; translated to Rouen in 1184.
[See vacant 2 years.]
1186. Hugh, prior of the Carthusians at Witham, in Somersetshire: canonised.
[See vacant 3 years.]
1203. William de Blois, prebendary of Lincoln.
[See vacant 3 years.]
1209. Hugo Wallis, or de Wells, archdeacon of Wells; lord chancellor.
1235. Robert Grosthead, or Grouthed, archdeacon of Leicester.
1254. Henry Lexington, dean of Lincoln.
1258. Benedict, or Richard de Gravesend, dean of Lincoln.
1281. Oliver Sutton, dean of Lincoln.
1300. John Aldberry, or d'Aldreby, chancellor of Lincoln.
1319. Thomas Beke, chancellor of Lincoln.
1320. Henry de Burghersh, lord treasurer, and lord chancellor.
1343. Thomas le Bec, or Bek.
1351. John Gynwell, Gyndwelle, or Sinwell, archdeacon of Northampton.
1363. John Bokyngham, keeper of the privy seal.
1398. Henry Beaufort, dean of Wells, and chancellor of Oxford; lord chancellor; translated to Winchester. This prelate was third son of John of Gaunt, by Katherine Swinford.
1405. Philip de Repingdon, abbot of Leicester; chancellor of Oxford: resigned on being made a cardinal.
1420. Richard Fleyming, canon of Lincoln.
1431. William Grey; translated from London.
1436. William Alnewick; translated from Norwich.
1450. Marmaduke Lumley, chancellor of Cambridge; translated from Carlisle.
1452. John Chadworth, archdeacon of Wells.
1471. Thomas Rotherham, *alias* Scot; translated from Rochester; keeper of the privy seal, lord chancellor, and chancellor of Cambridge; translated to York.
1480. John Russel, archdeacon of Berks; lord chancellor, and chancellor of Oxford.
1495. William Smith; translated from Lichfield and Coventry; chancellor of Oxford, and president of Wales.
1513. Thomas Wolsey, bishop of Tournay, almoner; dean of York; translated to York, Aug. 1514; afterwards cardinal.
1515. William Atwater, dean of Salisbury.
1520. John Longland, principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
1547. Henry Holbeach; translated from Rochester.

1552. John Tailour, master of St. John's College, Cambridge: deprived in 1553.
1553. John Whyte, warden of Winchester; translated to Winchester in 1556.
1557. Thomas Watson, dean of Durham: deprived in 1559.
1560. Nicholas Bullingham, archdeacon of Lincoln; translated to Worcester, Jan. 1571.
1571. Thomas Cowper, dean of Christchurch, Oxford; translated to Winchester.
1584. William Wickham, dean of Lincoln; translated to Winchester.
1595. William Chaderton; translated from Chester.
1608. William Barlow; translated from Rochester.
1613. Richard Neile, or Neale; translated from Lichfield and Coventry; translated to Durham.
1617. George Monteigne, dean of Westminster; translated to London.
1621. John Williams, dean of Westminster, lord keeper; translated to York, Dec. 1641.
1642. Thomas Wineffe, or Winniffe, dean of St. Paul's: died in 1654.

[The see vacant 6 years.]

1660. Robert Sanderson, prebendary of Lincoln.
1663. Benjamin Laney; translated from Peterborough; translated to Ely.
1667. William Fuller; translated from Limerick, in Ireland.
1675. Thomas Barlow, provost of Queen's College, Oxford.
1691. Thomas Tenison, vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; translated to Canterbury.
1694. James Gardner, sub-dean of Lincoln.
1705. William Wake, dean of Exeter; translated to Canterbury, Jan. 1716.
1716. Edmund Gibson, archdeacon of Surrey; translated to London.
1723. Richard Reynolds; translated from Bangor.
1743. John Thomas, bishop elect of St. Asaph; translated to Salisbury.
1761. John Green, dean of Lincoln, and, in 1771, canon-residentiary of St. Paul's: died 1779.
1779. Thomas Thurlow, dean of Rochester, and, in 1781, dean of St. Paul's; translated to Durham.
1787. George Pretyman Tomline, dean of St. Paul's; translated to Winchester.
1820. Hon. George Pelham; translated from Exeter: died in 1827.
1827. John Kaye; translated from Bristol. The PRESENT (1851) Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

BISHOPRIC OF LLANDAFF.

THIS is a very ancient see: by whom founded is uncertain: it was one of the suffragans of St. David's, and the first bishop, that is known for certainty, is St. Dubritius. The see was formerly wealthy; but its revenues were greatly diminished, particularly by Anthony Dunstan, its sixty-third bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Thelian, its second bishop (but Dugdale says, to St. Peter); and takes its name from its situation; Lan, or Llan, in Welsh, signifying a church; and the edifice being founded close upon the river Taffi, in Glamorganshire. The bishopric comprises Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, and part of Brecon: it has two archdeaconries, viz., Llandaff and Monmouth; and is valued in the king's books at 154*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*

BISHOPS OF LLANDAFF.

522. St. Dubritius.
* * Thelian, Teilaus, or Eliud.
* * Oudoceus.
* * Ubylwinus, or Unelbicus.
* * Aydanus.
* * Elgistil.
* * Lunapeius.
* * Comergius, or Comegern.
* * Argwistil.
* * Gurvan.
* * Guodloiu.
* * Edilbinus.
* * Grecielus.
* * Berthgwyn.
* * Tyrcheanus, Tyrchan, or Tridianus.
* * Elvogus.
* * Catguaert, or Catguaret.
* * Cerenhire.
* * Nobis.
* * Gulfridus.
* * Nudd.
* * Cimelian, or Cemeliauc.
* * Libiau.
* * Marcluith.
* * Pater.

982. Gogwan, Gucanor, or Gucaunus.
993. Bledri.
1022. Joseph.
1059. Herewald.
1107. Urban, archdeacon of Llandaff.

[The see vacant 6 years.]

1139. Uhtred.
1148. Galfrid.
1153. Nicholas ap Gwrgant.
1183. William de Salso Marisco, or Saltmarsh.
1191. Henry, prior of Abergavenny.
1219. William, prior of Godcliffe.
1230. Elias de Radnor: died in 1140.

[The see vacant 4 years.]

1244. William de Burgh, chaplain to the king.
1253. John de la Ware.
1256. William of Radnor.
1266. William de Braose, prebendary of Llandaff.
1287. Philip de Staunton. — *Prynne.* But the see is generally considered to have been vacant from 1287 to 1296.
1296. John de Monmouth.
1323. John Eglescliffe; translated from Connor, in Ireland.

1347. John Paschal.
1362. Roger Cradock; translated from Waterford, in Ireland.
1383. Thomas Rushooke, confessor to the king; translated to Chichester.
1385. William of Bottlesham, titular bishop of Bethlehem; translated to Rochester.
1389. Edmund Bromfeld.
1391. Tideman, de Winchecombe, abbot of Beauly; translated to Worcester.
1395. Andrew Barret.
1397. John Burghill, or Bruchilla, confessor to the king; translated to Lichfield and Coventry.
1399. Thomas Peverel; translated from Ossory, in Ireland; translated to Worcester.
1408. John de la Zouche.
Quære, de Johanne Fulford.—*Le Neve.*
1425. John Wells.
1441. Nicholas Ashby, prior of Westminster.
1458. John Hunden, prior of King's Langley: he resigned the see.
1476. John Smith.
1478. John Marshal.
1496. John Ingleby, prior of Shene.
1500. Miles Salley, or Sawley, abbot of Eynesham.
1516. George Athequa, or Attien, a Spaniard; chaplain to queen Catharine, who brought him out of Spain with her.
1537. Robert Holgate, prior of Wotton; translated to York.
1545. Anthony Kitchin, or Dunstan, abbot of Eynnesham.
[The see vacant 3 years.]
1560. Hugh Jones.
1575. William Blethyn, prebendary of York.
1591. Gervase Babington, prebendary of Hereford; translated to Exeter.
1594. William Morgan (he translated the Bible into Welsh); translated to St. Asaph.
1601. Francis Godwin, canon of Wells; translated to Hereford.
1618. George Carleton; translated to Chichester.
1619. Theophilus Field, rector of Cotton, Suffolk; translated to St. David's in 1627.
1627. William Murray; translated from Kilfinora, in Ireland.
1639. Morgan Owen.
[The see vacant 16 years.]
1660. Hugh Lloyd, archdeacon of St. David's.
1667. Francis Davies, archdeacon of Landaff.
1675. William Lloyd, prebendary of St. Paul's; translated to Peterborough.
1679. William Beaw, vicar of Adderbury, in Oxfordshire.
1707. John Tyler, dean of Hereford.
1724. Robert Clavering, canon of Christchurch, Oxford; translated to Peterborough.
1728. John Harris, prebendary of Canterbury.
1738. Matthias Mawson, rector of Hadstock, in Essex; translated to Chichester.
1740. John Gilbert, dean of Exeter; translated to Salisbury.
1748. Edward Cresset, dean of Hereford.
1754. Richard Newcome, canon of Windsor; translated to St. Asaph.
1761. John Ewer, canon of Windsor; translated to Bangor.
1769. Jonathan Shipley, dean of Winchester; translated to St. Asaph.
1769. Hon. Shute Barrington, canon of St. Paul's; translated to Salisbury.
1782. Richard Watson, regius professor of Divinity, university of Cambridge, and archdeacon of Ely: died July 1816.
1816. Herbert Marsh; translated to Peterborough.
1819. William Van-Mildert; translated to Durham.
1826. Charles-Richard Sumner (April 25); translated to Winchester.
1827. Edward Copleston.
1849. Alfred Ollivant, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. The PRESENT (1851) Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

BISHOPRIC OF LONDON.

THE see was archiepiscopal in the time of the Britons, and was designed by pope Gregory to have continued so; but St. Augustine, whom his holiness had sent to convert the Saxons, was so pleased with his reception from Ethelbert, king of Kent, that he set up his staff at Canterbury, the capital of Ethelbert's dominions, which has continued the metropolitan see of England ever since. London still remained a bishopric. Its cathedral church was built by Ethelbert, and was afterwards much improved by bishop Erkenwald: it has repeatedly been destroyed by fire; the last time in 1666; since when it was built anew, at the public expense, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, and re-dedicated to St. Paul. The bishop has precedency before all bishops of the realm, next to the two archbishops, and is dean to the archbishop of Canterbury. The see has yielded to the Church of Rome five saints; and to the English nation nine lord chancellors, seven lord treasurers, one chancellor of the exchequer, and two chancellors to the university of Oxford: it is valued in the king's books at 1119*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* The diocese now contains the county of Middlesex, and certain parishes[1] in Essex, Kent, and Surrey.[2]

[1] Charlton, Lee, Lewisham, Greenwich, Woolwich, Eltham, Plumstead, and St. Nicholas and St. Paul, Deptford, lately (August 20, 1845) taken from the see of Rochester; and the parishes of St. Mary Newington, Barnes, Putney, Mortlake, and Wimbledon, *peculiars* of the archbishop of Canterbury, added, from that see. — *Second General Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners*, 1848.

[2] On the next avoidance of the see of Winchester, the following, also, will be added to London: borough of Southwark, and parishes of Christchurch, Southwark, Battersea, Bermondsey, Camberwell, Clapham, Lambeth, Rotherhithe, Streatham, Tooting, Graveney, Wandsworth, and Merton. — *Idem.*

Archbishops of London.

[The archbishops' names are set down by Jocelyne of Furnes, in his book of *British Bishops*, and nowhere else, that I can find. — *Stowe.*]

1. Thean; the first archbishop of London, in the time of Lucius, who built the church of St. Peter, in a place called Cornehill, in London, by the aid of Cyran, chief butler to king Lucius.
2. Elvanus.
3. Cadar.
4. Obinus.
5. Conan.
6. Paludius.
7. Stephen.
8. Iltute.
9. Dedwin, or Theodwin.
10. Thedred.
11. Hillary.
12. Restitutus.
13. Guidelium, or Guiteline
14. Fastidius.
15. Vodimus: slain by the Saxons.
16. Theanus; the sixteenth and last archbishop: he fled with the Britons into Wales.

Bishops of London.

514. Restitutus.
553. Theonus.
604. St. Miletus; translated to Canterbury.

[The see vacant 39 years.]

658. St. Ceadda: died in 664.

[The see vacant 2 years.]

666. Wina; translated from Winchester.
675. St. Erkenwald.
697. Waldherus.
715. Ingualdus.
746. Egwolfus.
754. Wighedus.
761. Eadbrightus.
768. Edgarus.
773. Kenwalchus.
784. Eadbaldus.
795. Hecbertus, or Heathobertus.
802. Osmundus, or Oswynus.
816. Ethelnothus.
830. Ceolbertus.
841. Renulphus, or Ceolnulfus.
851. Suithulfus.
863. Eadstanus.
898. Wulfius, or Walsius.
— Ethelwardus.
926. Elstanus.
938. Theodredus, surnamed the Good Bishop.
— Wolstanus.
941. Brithelmus.
958. St. Dunstan; translated from Worcester; translated to Canterbury.
960. Oelfstan, or Ælfstan.
996. Wuffstan.
1004. Aldwin, or Alduinus; translated from Durham.
1016. Alfwy.
1032. Elfward, or Alword, abbot of Evesham.
1044. Robert the Norman, Gemiticensis; translated to Canterbury.
1051. William the Norman: he obtained great privileges of William the conqueror for the city of London.
1075. Hugh d'Orevalle, or de Orwell, a Norman.
1085. Maurice, archdeacon of Maine; lord chancellor.
1108. Richard de Beaumis, Belmis, or Rufus I.
1128. Gilbert, surnamed Universalis, canon of Lyons.

[The see vacant 5 years.]

1141. Robert de Sigello, monk of Reading.
1152. Richard de Beaumis, or Belmis II., archdeacon of Middlesex.
1163. Robert, or Gilbert Foliot; translated from Hereford.

[The see vacant 2 years.]

1189. Richard Fitz-Neale, or Fitz-Nigel, dean of Lincoln.
1199. William de St. Mariæ Ecclesia, prebendary of St. Paul's: resigned.
1221. Eustace de Fauconberg, lord treasurer.
1229. Roger Niger, archdeacon of Colchester: canonised.
1241. Fulke Basset, dean of York.
1260. Henry de Wengham, or Wingham, prebendary of St. Paul's; lord chancellor: died July 1262.
1262. Richard Talbot, dean of St. Paul's: died Oct. 1262.
— Henry de Sandwich, prebendary of St. Paul's.
1273. John de Chishull, dean of St. Paul's; lord chancellor, and lord treasurer.
— Fulke Lovell elected, but declined the dignity.
1280. Richard de Gravesend, prebendary of St. Paul's.
1304. Ralph de Baldoc, or Baudake, dean of St. Paul's.
1313. Gilbert de Segrave, precentor of St. Paul's.
1317. Richard de Newport, dean of St. Paul's.
1318. Stephen de Gravesend, prebendary of St. Paul's.
1338. Richard de Wentworth, or Bynteworth, prebendary of St. Paul's, and lord chancellor.
1340. Ralph de Stratford, prebendary of St. Paul's and Salisbury.
1354. Michael de Northburg, prebendary of St. Paul's.
1361. Simon de Sudbury, *alias* Tybold, chancellor of Salisbury; translated to Canterbury.
1375. William Courtenay; translated from Hereford; lord chancellor, chancellor of Oxford; translated to Canterbury.
1381. Robert de Braybroke, dean of Salisbury; lord chancellor.
1404. Roger de Walden, dean of York; lord treasurer.
1406. Nicholas de Bubwith, or Bubbewyth, prebendary of Salisbury; master of the rolls, keeper of the privy seal, and lord treasurer; translated to Salisbury.
1407. Richard de Clifford; translated from Worcester.

1421. John Kempe; translated from Chichester; translated to York.
1426. William Grey, dean of York; translated to Lincoln.
1431. Robert Fitz-Hugh, archdeacon of Northampton, and chancellor of Cambridge.
1436. Robert Gilbert, dean of York.
1448. Thomas Kempe, archdeacon of Middlesex, and chancellor of York.
1489. Richard Hill, dean of the king's chapel, and prebendary of Salisbury.
1496. Thomas Savage; translated from Rochester; translated to York.
1502. William Warham, prebendary of St. Paul's; lord chancellor; translated to Canterbury.
1504. William Barnes, master of the rolls.
1506. Richard Fitz-James; translated from Chichester.
1522. Cuthbert Tunstall, dean of Salisbury; master of the rolls; translated to Durham.
1530. John Stockesley, archdeacon of Dorset.
1539. Edmund Bonner, archdeacon of Leicester, bishop elect of Hereford: deprived Sept. 1549.
1550. Nicholas Ridley; translated from Rochester: this honoured prelate and martyr was, with the apostolic Latimer, burnt at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555.
1553. Edmund Bonner, *again*; restored by queen Mary: again deprived by Elizabeth in May 1559: and died in Sept. 1569.[1]
1559. Edmund Grindal, master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; translated to York.
1570. Edwyn Sandys; translated from Worcester.
1577. John Aylmer, archdeacon of Lincoln.
1594. Richard Fletcher; translated from Worcester: died June 15, 1596.
1597. Richard Bancroft, prebendary of Westminster; translated to Canterbury.
1604. Richard Vaughan; translated from Chester.
1607. Thomas Ravis; translated from Gloucester.
1610. George Abbot; translated from Lichfield and Coventry; translated to Canterbury.
1611. John King, dean of Christchurch, Oxford.
1621. George Monteigne; translated from Lincoln.
1628. William Laud; translated from Bath and Wells, chancellor of Oxford; translated to Canterbury.
1633. William Juxon; translated from Hereford before consecration; lord treasurer: he attended Charles I. on the scaffold, and at the Restoration was translated to Canterbury.
1660. Gilbert Sheldon, prebendary of Gloucester; translated to Canterbury.
1663. Humphrey Henchman; translated from Salisbury; bishop almoner.
1675. Henry Compton; translated from Oxford, Dec. 1675.
1713. John Robinson; translated from Bristol; first plenipotentiary at the treaty of Utrecht.
1723. Edmund Gibson; translated from Lincoln.
1748. Thomas Sherlock; translated from Salisbury.
1761. Thomas Hayter; translated from Norwich: died the next year.
1762. Richard Osbaldeston; translated from Carlisle: died in 1764.
1764. Richard Terrick; translated from Peterborough.
1777. Robert Lowth; translated from Oxford.
1787. Beilby Porteus; translated from Chester: died in 1809.
1809. John Randolph; translated from Bangor.
1813. William Howley; translated to Canterbury.
1828. Charles-James Blomfield; translated from Chester. The PRESENT Lord Bishop of London, and dean of the Chapel-Royal.

BISHOPRIC OF NORWICH.

This was once two distinct bishoprics, Elmham, in Norfolk, and Dunwich, in Suffolk. Felix, a Burgundian, who first converted the East Angles, founded the first see; and Bifus, the third bishop in succession from him, finding himself, from his great age, unable to bear so great a burden, got his diocese divided into two. Both sees suffered extremely from the Danish invasions, insomuch that, after the death of St. Humbert, they lay vacant for upwards of a hundred years. At length, the see of Elmham was revived, and the see of Dunwich was united to it; but Herefast, the twenty-second bishop, removed the seat to Thetford, in Norfolk, where it remained until Herbert Losinga, the twenty-fourth bishop, removed it to Norwich, and it has continued here ever since. The value of this bishopric was greatly diminished at the Reformation, as Henry VIII. seized all its lands, and gave it, in lieu of them, only what lands belonged to the monastery of St. Bennet's in the Holm. The cathedral was first built by Herbert Losinga, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity; but, as most of the structures in those days were chiefly composed of wood, it several times suffered from fire; at last it

[1] This furious and sanguinary bishop, when at Rome to get the sentence of divorce confirmed against Catharine of Arragon, was so daring in his behaviour that the pope threatened to cast him into a cauldron of boiling lead. In the reign of Edward VI. he was twice imprisoned, and also lost his bishopric, to which, on the accession of Mary, he was restored. During the whole of that queen's reign he displayed a most merciless spirit by bringing numbers of Protestants to the stake; and when Elizabeth came to the throne, he refused to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and was in consequence again removed from his ecclesiastical functions, and sent a prisoner to the Marshalsea, where he died. His body was interred privately in St. George's churchyard, Southwark.

was completed, in the manner we now see it, by William de Middleton, the thirty-sixth bishop. The see has given to the Church of Rome two saints; and to the nation five lord chancellors, one lord treasurer, one lord chief justice, and one principal secretary of state. The diocese now comprises the county of Norfolk and parts of Suffolk; and has three archdeaconries, namely, Norfolk, Norwich, and Suffolk. The see is valued in the king's books at 899*l.* 18*s.* 7½*d.*

Bishops of the East Angles.

630. St. Felix, a Burgundian.
647. Thomas, a deacon.
652. Brigilsus, or Bonifacius.
669. Bifus or Bisus, by whom this diocese was divided into those of

Elmham and Dunwich.

673. Bedwinus.
696. Northbertus.
720. Headulacus.
736. Eadilfridus.
767. Lanferthus.
771. Athelwolfus.
779. Hunferthus.
786. Sybba.
788. Alherdus.
818. St. Humbertus, or Humbryct; after whose death both sees lay vacant for the space of 100 years.

* * Acca.
* * Astwolfus.
* * Eadfarthus.
* * Cuthwynus.
* * Alberthus, or Aldberthus.
* * Eglasius.
* * Hardulfus, or Heardredus.
* * Ælphunus.
* * Thefridus, Tedfrid, or Tydferth.
* * Weremundus.
* * Wilfredus, or Wyredus; the last bishop of Dunwich.

Bishops of Elmham and Dunwich united.

955. Athulf.
962. Alfrid.
967. Theodred.
973. Athelstan.
993. Algar.
1021. Alwyn.
1028. Alfric.
1032. Alifregus.
1034. Stigand; translated to Winchester.
1043. Grinkettel; translated from Selsey.
1047. Ethelmar, or Egelmar.
1070. Arfastus, or Herefast, who removed the see to Thetford; lord chancellor in 1067.
1085. William Galfragus, or Galsagus; after whose death the see was removed to Norwich.

Bishops of Norwich.

1091. Herbert Losinga, abbot of Ramsay; lord chancellor: in 1094 removed the see to Norwich.
1121. Everard, archdeacon of Salisbury.
1146. William Turbus, a Norman; prior of Norwich.
1175. John of Oxford, dean of Salisbury.
1200. John de Grey; elected to Canterbury, but set aside by the pope.
[The see vacant 7 years.]
1218. Pandulph Masca, the pope's legate, and a cardinal.
1226. Thomas de Blundeville, clerk of the exchequer.
1236. Radulph, or Ralph.
[The see vacant 3 years.]
1239. William de Raleigh; translated to Winchester.
1244. Walter de Suthfield, or Calthorp.
1253. Simon de Wauton, or Walton, one of the king's justices.
1265. Roger de Skerwing, prior of Norwich.
1278. William de Middleton, archdeacon of Canterbury.
1288. Ralph Walpole, archdeacon of Ely; translated to Ely.
1299. John Salmon, or Saleman, prior of Ely; lord chancellor.
1299. Robert de Baldock, archdeacon of Middlesex, elected; but the pope having reserved the presentation, he declined: lord chancellor in 1323.
1325. William Ayremyn; lord treasurer.
— Thomas de Hemenhale elected; but before consecration removed to Worcester.
1336. Anthony de Beck: poisoned by his own servants.
1344. William Bateman, archdeacon of Norwich.
1355. Thomas Percy.
1370. Henry le Spencer, surnamed the Warlike.
1406. Alexander Totington, prior of Norwich.
1413. Richard Courtney, chancellor of Oxford: he died at the siege of Harfleur.
1416. John Wakering, archdeacon of Canterbury.
1426. William Alnewick, archdeacon of Salisbury; keeper of the privy seal; translated to Lincoln.
1436. Thomas Brown; translated from Rochester: he attended at the council of Basil.
— John Stanberry, provost of Eton; nominated by the king, but set aside by the pope.
1446. Walter Hart, or Lyhert, provost of Oriel College, Oxford.
1472. James Goldwell, dean of Salisbury.
1499. Thomas Jane, archdeacon of Essex.

1501. Richard Nix, canon of Windsor, and dean of the king's chapel.
1536. William Rugg, or Repps, abbot of St. Benedict, in Hulme.
1550. Thomas Thirleby; translated from Westminster; translated to Ely.
1554. John Hopton, chaplain to queen Mary.
— Richard Cox, elected in 1559; but before consecration removed to Ely.
1560. John Parkhurst.
1575. Edmund Freke; translated from Rochester; translated to Worcester.
1585. Edmund Scambler; translated from Peterborough, Jan. 5.: died May 7, 1594, aged 85.
1594. William Redman, archdeacon of Canterbury.
1602. John Jegon, dean of Norwich.
1618. John Overal; translated from Lichfield and Coventry.
1619. Samuel Harsnet; translated from Chichester; translated to York.
1628. Francis White; translated from Carlisle; translated to Ely.
1632. Richard Corbet; translated from Oxford.
1634. Matthew Wren; translated from Hereford; translated to Ely.
1638. Richard Montague; translated from Chichester.
1641. Joseph Hall; translated from Exeter.
1660. Edward Reynolds, dean of Christchurch, Oxford.
1676. Anthony Sparrow; translated from Exeter.
1685. William Lloyd; translated from Peterborough: deprived for not taking the oaths.
1691. John Moore, prebendary of Norwich; translated to Ely.
1707. Charles Trimnell, prebendary of Norwich; translated to Winchester.
1721. Thomas Green, archdeacon of Canterbury; translated to Ely.
1723. John Leng: died in 1727.
1728. William Baker; translated from Bangor.
1732. Robert Butts, dean of Norwich; translated to Ely.
1738. Thomas Gooch; translated from Bristol; translated to Ely.
1748. Samuel Lisle; translated from St. Asaph.
1749. Thomas Hayter, prebendary of Westminster; translated to London.
1761. Philip Yonge; translated from Bristol: died April 1783.
1783. Lewis Bagot; translated from Bristol; translated to St. Asaph.
1790. George Horne, dean of Canterbury: died Jan. 1792.
1792. Charles Manners Sutton, dean of Peterborough; translated to Canterbury.
1805. Henry Bathurst, prebendary of Durham: died in 1837.
1837. Edward Stanley.
1849. Samuel Hinds, D. D., of Queen's College, Oxford. The PRESENT (1851) Lord Bishop of Norwich.

BISHOPRIC OF OXFORD.

THIS diocese constituted a part of the diocese of Lincoln until 1541, when Henry VIII. erected it into a bishopric, and endowed it out of the lands of the dissolved monasteries of Abingdon and Osney; and assigned to it the church of the abbey of Osney, for a cathedral: five years afterwards, he removed the seat of the see to Oxford. The present cathedral of Oxford was anciently dedicated to St. Frideswide; but, when the see was translated hither, it was entitled Christchurch, and part of the lands appropriated by cardinal Wolsey to the maintenance of his colleges, was allotted to the dean and chapter: during the reign of Elizabeth, however, the see was almost stripped of the ample endowments it had received from her father. It contains the county of Oxford, the counties of Berks and Buckingham, lately added, with insulated parts of Wilts, the parish of Widford, in Gloucestershire, and part of the parish of Hungerford, lately taken from Salisbury.

BISHOPS OF OXFORD.

1541. Robert King, the last abbot of Osney: died in 1557.
— Thomas Goldwell, bishop of St. Asaph, was intended by queen Mary for this see; but she died before the translation could be perfected.

[See vacant 10 years.]

1567. Hugh Curwyn, dean of Hereford, archbishop of Dublin, and lord chancellor of Ireland: died the next year.

[See vacant 21 years.]

1589. John Underhill, rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, and chaplain to the queen: died May 1592.

[See vacant 11 years.]

1603. John Bridges, dean of Salisbury.
1618. John Howson; translated to Durham.
1628. Richard Corbet, dean of Christchurch, Oxford; translated to Norwich.
1632. John Bancroft, prebendary of St. Paul's.
1640. Robert Skinner; translated from Bristol; translated to Worcester.
1663. William Paul, dean of Lichfield.
1665. Walter Blandford, prebendary of Gloucester; translated to Worcester.
1671. Nathaniel Crewe, afterwards third lord Crewe, dean of Chichester; translated to Durham.
1674. Henry Compton, canon of Christchurch,

Oxford; translated to London, Dec. 1675.
1676. John Fell, dean of Christchurch.
1686. Samuel Parker, archdeacon of Canterbury.
1688. Timothy Hall, rector of Horsington, in Bucks.
1690. John Hough, prebendary of Worcester; translated to Lichfield and Coventry.
1699. William Talbot, dean of Worcester; translated to Salisbury.
1715. John Potter, canon of Christchurch, Oxford; translated to Canterbury.
1737. Thomas Secker; translated from Bristol; translated to Canterbury.
1758. John Hume; translated from Bristol; translated to Salisbury.
1766. Robert Lowth; translated from St. David's; translated to London.
1777. John Butler, prebendary of Winchester, and archdeacon of Surrey.
1788. Edward Smallwell, canon of Christchurch, Oxford; translated from St. David's: died in 1799.
1799. John Randolph, canon of Christchurch, and regius professor of Divinity, Oxford; translated to Bangor.
1807. Charles Moss; elected Jan. 14: died Dec. 1811.
1811. William Jackson; elected Dec. 31: died Nov. 1815.
1815. Hon. Edward Legge: died Jan. 1827.
1827. Charles Lloyd: died in 1829.
1829. Hon. Richard Bagot; translated to Bath and Wells.
1845. Samuel Wilberforce. The PRESENT (1851) Lord Bishop of Oxford, and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.

BISHOPRIC OF PETERBOROUGH.

THIS is another of the sees erected by Henry VIII., and endowed out of the lands of the dissolved monasteries; and was wholly taken from the diocese of Lincoln. The place was anciently called Medeshamstede; but Wolpher, king of the Mercians, founding an abbey here, and dedicating it to St. Peter, it came to be called Peterborough. The church was afterwards destroyed by the Danes; but it was rebuilt with great beauty, and continued to flourish till the Reformation. The diocese contains the counties of Northampton (in which Peterborough is situated), Leicestershire, and Rutland. It has two archdeaconries, Northampton and Leicester. The see is valued in the king's books at 414*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

BISHOPS OF PETERBOROUGH.

1541. John Chambers, the last abbot of Peterborough.
1557. David Poole, or Pole, archdeacon of Derby: deprived in 1559 by queen Elizabeth.
1560. Edmund Scambler, prebendary of Westminster and York; translated to Norwich, Jan. 5, 1585.
1585. Richard Howland, master of St. John's College, Cambridge.
1600. Thomas Dove, dean of Norwich.
1630. William Peirs, or Pierce, dean of Peterborough; translated to Bath and Wells.
1632. Augustin Lindsell, dean of Lichfield; translated to Hereford.
1634. Francis Dee, dean of Chichester.
1638. John Towers, dean of Peterborough: died Jan. 1648.

[The see vacant 12 years.]

1660. Benjamin Laney, dean of Rochester; translated to Lincoln.
1663. Joseph Henshaw, dean of Chichester.
1679. William Lloyd; translated from Llandaff; translated to Norwich.
1685. Thomas White, archdeacon of Northampton: deprived for not taking the oaths.
1691. Richard Cumberland, rector of All Saints, Stamford.
1718. White Kennet, dean of Peterborough.
1728. Robert Clavering; translated from Llandaff.
1748. John Thomas, canon-residentiary of St. Paul's; translated to Salisbury.
1757. Richard Terrick, canon-residentiary of St. Paul's, preacher at the rolls; translated to London.
1764. Robert Lamb, dean of Peterborough.
1769. John Hinchcliffe, master of Trinity College, Cambridge.
1794. Spencer Madan; translated from Bristol: died in 1813.
1813. John Parsons: died in 1819.
1819. Herbert Marsh, translated from Llandaff: died in 1839.
1839. George Davys, dean of Chester, fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. The PRESENT (1851) Lord Bishop of Peterborough.

BISHOPRIC OF ROCHESTER.

THIS see, next to Canterbury and York, is the most ancient in England, and was until lately, very small. It was founded by St. Augustin about ten years after he came to England. The cathedral was erected by Ethelbert, king of Kent, and dedicated to

St. Andrew; but the fabric growing ruinous, it was rebuilt by Gundulph, one of its prelates, in 1080. The bishop has been styled chaplain to the archbishop of Canterbury; and the archbishop claimed, and, for several centuries, disposed of, the see. His patronage, was, however, often disputed by the prior and monks here, who at length obtained a papal decree in their favour. In all solemn pomps and processions, the bishop of Rochester was cross-bearer to the archbishop. The revenue of the see became so small, that for many years the deanery of Westminster was held *in commendam* with it, for its better support. The diocese contained only a small part of the county of Kent, the parish of Iselham, in Cambridgeshire, and Freckenham, in Suffolk: it now comprises the city and deanery of Rochester, the county of Essex (ten parishes excepted), and Herts, and has four archdeaconries, viz.: St. Alban's, Colchester, Essex, and Rochester. The see has yielded to the Church of Rome one cardinal; and to the civil state of England, one lord chancellor, one lord keeper of the great seal, and one lord treasurer. The see is valued in the king's books at 358*l.* 3*s.* 2½*d.*

Bishops of Rochester.

604. St. Justus; translated to Canterbury.
622. Romanus: drowned on his way to Rome.
634. St. Paulinus, archbishop of York.
644. St. Ithamar.
656. Damianus: died in 664.

[See vacant 5 years.]

669. Putta: he resigned.
677. Quichelmus, or Gulielmus: resigned.
681. Godmundus, or Godwyndus.
693. Tobias: the first Englishman who was bishop of this see.
727. Adulfus, or Aldulfus.
740. Duina, or Dunnus.
764. Earduff.
775. Diora, or Deora.
790. Weremund.
802. Beornmod, or Beornredus.
804. Tadnoth.
* * Bedenoth.
* * Godwin I., dean of London.
* * Cutherwolf.
* * Swithulf: died in 897, in a great mortality.
* * Buiric.
* * Cheolmund.
* * Chineferth.
945. Burric, or Burrhieus.
980. Alfstanus.
1001. Godwin II.
1009. Godwin III.: died in 1038.

[See vacant 20 years.]

1058. Siward, abbot of Abingdon.
1076. Ernostus, or Arnolf, monk of Bec, in Normandy: died July 15, same year.
1077. Gundulph, monk of Bec; one of the most famous architects of his time.
1108. Ralph, or Rodolph; translated to Canterbury in 1114.
1115. St. Earnulph, abbot of Peterborough.
1125. John, archdeacon of Canterbury.
1137. John II.
1142. Ascelyn, a monk.
1147. Walter, archdeacon of Canterbury.
1183. Walleran, archdeacon of Baion.
1185. Gilbert de Glanville, chief justice
1214. Benet de Sansetun, precentor of St. Paul's.
1226. Henry de Sanford, archdeacon of Canterbury.
1235. Richard de Wendover, rector of Bromley, in Kent.
1250. Lawrence de St. Martin, chaplain and councillor to the king.
1274. Walter de Merton, lord chancellor.
1278. John de Bradfield, monk of Rochester.
— John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Coventry, elected; but declined the dignity.
1283. Thomas de Inglethorpe, dean of St. Paul's.
1291. Thomas de Wuldham, or Suthflete, prior of Rochester, chosen; but refused the see: again chosen, and accepted it.
1316. Haymo de Hythe, confessor to the king.
1352. John de Sheppey, prior of Rochester; lord treasurer
1360. William de Whittlesey, archdeacon of Huntingdon; translated to Worcester.
1363. Thomas Trelleck, dean of St. Paul's.
— John de Hertley, elected; but set aside by the pope.
1373. Thomas de Brinton, confessor to the king.
— John Barnet, elected; but set aside by the pope.
1389. William de Bottlesham; translated from Llandaff.
1400. John de Bottlesham, prebendary of York.
1404. Richard Young; translated from Bangor.
1419. John Kempe, archdeacon of Durham; translated to Chichester.
— Thomas Spofforth, or Spofford, elected; but set aside by the pope.
1422. John Langdon, monk of Canterbury.
1434. Thomas Browne, dean of Salisbury; translated to Norwich.
1436. William de Wells, abbot of York, afterwards provost of Beverley; keeper of the privy seal.
1444. John Lowe; translated from St. Asaph.
1467. Thomas Scot, surnamed Rotherham, provost of Beverley; translated to Lincoln.
1472. John Alcock, dean of St. Stephen's, Westminster; master of the rolls; translated to Worcester.
1476. John Russell, archdeacon of Bucks; translated to Lincoln.
1480. Edmund Audley, prebendary of York; translated to Hereford.
1492. Thomas Savage, canon of York, and dean of the king's chapel; translated to London.
1496. Richard Fitz-James, prebendary of St. Paul's; translated to Chichester.
1504. John Fisher, chancellor of Cambridge, and master of Queen's College; cardinal:

beheaded for denying the king's supremacy.[1]
1535. John Hilsey, prior of Dominican friars, in London.
1540. Nicholas Heath, archdeacon of Stafford, almoner; translated to Worcester.
1543. Henry Holbeach, dean of Worcester, suffragan bishop of Bristol; translated to Lincoln.
1547. Nicholas Ridley, master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; the illustrious martyr; translated to London April 1, 1550.
1550. John Poynet, prebendary of Canterbury; translated to Winchester.
1551. John Scory, one of the six preachers in Canterbury cathedral; translated to Chichester, May 23, 1552.

[See vacant 2 years.]

1554. Maurice Griffin, archdeacon of Rochester.
1559. Edmund Gheast, archdeacon of Canterbury; translated to Salisbury.
1571. Edmund Freke, dean of Salisbury; translated to Norwich in 1575.
1576. John Piers, dean of Salisbury, and Christ-Church, Oxford, almoner; translated to Salisbury, Oct. 1577.
1578. John Young, prebendary of Westminster.
1605. William Barlow, dean of Chester; translated to Lincoln.
1608. Richard Neile, dean of Westminster; translated to Lichfield and Coventry, Oct. 1610.
1610. John Buckeridge, president of St. John's College, Oxford; translated to Ely.
1628. Walter Curle, dean of Lichfield; translated to Bath and Wells, Oct. 1629.
1629. John Bowle, dean of Salisbury.
1637. John Warner, dean of Lichfield.
1666. John Dolben, dean of Westminster; translated to York.
1683. Francis Turner, dean of Windsor; translated to Ely the following year.
1684. Thomas Sprat, dean of Westminster.
1713. Francis Atterbury, dean of Christ-Church, Oxford, and preacher at the Rolls: deprived, and banished: died in 1732.
1723. Samuel Bradford; translated from Carlisle.
1731. Joseph Wilcocks; translated from Gloucester.
1756. Zachariah Pearce; translated from Bangor: he resigned the deanery of Westminster in 1768.
1774. John Thomas, dean of Westminster: died in 1793, aged 83.
1793. Samuel Horsley; translated from St. David's; translated to St. Asaph.
1802. Thomas Dampier, prebendary of Durham; translated to Ely.
1808. Walter King; elected Dec. 3: died in 1827.
1827. Hon. Hugh Percy; translated to Carlisle, same year.
— George Murray; translated from Sodor and Man. The PRESENT (1851) Lord Bishop of Rochester.

BISHOPRIC OF ST. ASAPH.

THIS bishopric is of great antiquity, having been founded in the sixth century, by Kentigern, a Scotsman, bishop of Glasgow. He began the church on the banks of the river Elwy, whence it is called by the Welsh *Land Elwy*, and in Latin *Elwensis*. Kentigern, returning into Scotland, left as his successor a holy man, named St. Asaph; but who succeeded the latter is uncertain, as no authentic records supply the information. It seems rather probable, however, that the religious settled here had been constrained to remove to some more peaceful abode, the country being frequently the seat of war between the natives and the English. The see was formerly a wealthy one; but its revenues were greatly lessened by the profusion of bishop Parfew, who alienated much of its lands. It is valued in the king's books at 187*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

The diocese consists of the counties of Denbigh and Flint (where is its church), and parts of Carnarvon, Montgomery, and Merioneth shires, and a small part of Shropshire. There is but one archdeaconry, that of St. Asaph, which is united to the bishopric, for its better maintenance.

BISHOPS OF ST. ASAPH.

583. Kentigern, bishop of Glasgow.
— St. Asaph.
* * * * * *
1143. Gilbertus, or Galfridus.
1152. Geoffrey of Monmouth.
1154. Richard: died the next year.
1155. Godefridus, or Godfrey.
1175. Adam, a Welshman; canon of Paris.
1183. John I., or Johannes.
1186. Reinerus, or Reyner.
1225. Abraham.
1235. Hugo, or Hugh.
1240. Howel ap Ednevet.

[The see vacant 2 years.]

[1] This prelate had incurred the resentment of Henry VIII. for having spoken with freedom in behalf of the queen (Catharine), when the business of her divorce was agitated. While he lay in confinement in the Tower, the pope, in order to comfort him, made him a cardinal; which provoked the king, who exclaimed, "Well, let the pope send him a red hat when he will, mother of God! he shall wear it on his shoulders, then! for I will leave him never a head to set it on." The tyrant was as good as his word. Erasmus says, that Dr Fisher was a man of great integrity, deep learning, sweetness of temper, and loftiness of soul.

1249. Enion, Anian, or Adianus.
1267. John II.
1268. Enion, or Anian II.
1293. Leoline de Bromfeld, canon of St. Asaph.
1314. David ap Blethin.
1352. John Trevour, or Trevaur.
1357. Leoline ap Madoc, dean of St. Asaph.
1376. William de Sprinlington, dean of St. Asaph.
1382. Lawrence Child, penitentiary to the pope.
1390. Alexander Bache.
1395. Johannes Trevaur II., prebendary of Hereford; deprived in 1402.
1402. David II.
1411. Robert de Lancaster.
1433. John Lowe; translated to Rochester.
1444. Reginald Peacock; translated to Chichester.
1450. Thomas I.
1461. Thomas II.
1472. Richard Redman; translated to Exeter.
1495. Michael Dyacon.
1499. David III.
1503. David ap Owen, abbot of Conway.
1513. Edmund Birkhead.
1518. Henry Standish, guardian of the Franciscans.
1535. William Barlow, prior of Bisham; translated to St. David's.
1536. Robert Warton, or Parfew, or Purfoy, abbot of Bermondsey; translated to Hereford.
1554. Thomas Goldwell: he went into voluntary exile.
1559. Richard Davies; translated to St. David's.
1561. Thomas Davies.
1573. William Hughes.
1601. William Morgan; translated from Llandaff.
1603. Richard Parry, dean of Bangor.
1622. John Hanmer, prebendary of Worcester.
1629. John Owen, archdeacon of St. Asaph: died in 1651.

[The see vacant 9 years.]

1660. George Griffith, archdeacon of St. Asaph.
1667. Henry Glenham, dean of Bristol.
1669. Isaac Barrow; translated from Sodor and Man.
1680. William Lloyd, dean of Bangor; translated to Lichfield and Coventry.
1692. Edward Jones; translated from Cloyne, in Ireland.
1703. George Hooper, dean of Canterbury; translated to Bath and Wells.
1704. William Beveridge, archdeacon of Colchester.
1708. William Fleetwood, canon of Windsor; translated to Ely.
1714. John Wynne, principal of Jesus College, Oxford; translated to Bath and Wells.
1727. Francis Hare, dean of Worcester, and dean of St. Paul's; translated to Chichester.
1731. Thomas Tanner, canon of Christ-Church, Oxford.
1736. Isaac Maddox, dean of Wells; translated to Worcester.
1743. John Thomas, dean of Peterborough, (elected, but not consecrated); translated to Lincoln.
— Samuel Lisle, archdeacon of Canterbury; translated to Norwich.
1748. Hon. Robert Drummond, prebendary of Westminster; translated to Salisbury.
1761. Richard Newcombe; translated from Llandaff.
1769. Jonathan Shipley; translated from Llandaff.
1789. Samuel Halifax; translated from Gloucester.
1790. Hon. Lewis Bagot; translated from Norwich.
1802. Samuel Horsley; translated from Rochester.
1806. William Cleaver; translated from Bangor.
1815. John Luxmore; translated from Hereford: died in 1830.
1830. William Carey; translated from Exeter: died in 1846.
1846. Thomas Vowler Short; translated from Sodor and Man. The PRESENT (1850) Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

BISHOPRIC OF ST. DAVID'S.

THIS see was once the metropolitan see of Wales, and archiepiscopal; and for many years the seat of the supreme ordinary of the Welsh. When Christianity was first planted in Great Britain, there were three archbishops' seats appointed, viz., London (afterwards removed to Canterbury), York, and Caerleon upon Usk, in Monmouthshire. That at Caerleon being found to be too near to the dominions of the Saxons, was removed, in the time of Arthur, king of the Britons, to a place called Menew, in the furthermost part of Pembrokeshire; but since, in honour of the archbishop who translated it here, the see is called St. David's. It is from the first name that the bishops style themselves *Menevensis*. Bishop Sampson was the last of the archbishops of St. David's; for he, withdrawing himself, on account of a pestilence which raged in his diocese, to Dole, in Britanny, carried the pall with him. Yet his successors, though they lost the name, still preserved the archiepiscopal power; and the Welsh bishops continued to receive consecration at his hands, until the reign of Henry I., when Bernard, the forty-seventh bishop, was forced to submit himself to Canterbury.

The church standing so near the sea, frequently felt the desolating hand of the Danes, Norwegians, and other pirates, and was despoiled and ruined. The existing cathedral was erected by bishop Peter, the forty-ninth bishop, and was dedicated to St. Andrew and St. David; though now St. Andrew is omitted. It has given one saint

to the church; and to the nation three lord treasurers, one lord privy seal, a chancellor to the queen, and another to the university of Oxford. The diocese contains the counties of Pembroke, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Brecknock, and Radnor (five parishes of the last excepted), with parts of Montgomery, Glamorgan, and Hereford. The see is valued in the king's books at 457*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*

Archbishops of St. David's.

577. St. David.
* * Cenauc.
* * Eluid.
* * Ceneu.
* * Morvael.
* * Haernunen.
* * Elwaed.
* * Gurnven.
* * Lendivord, or Luedwith.
* * Gorwysc, or Gorwyst.
* * Gorgan, or Gogan.
* * Cledauc, or Cledauke.
* * Anian.
* * Elvoed, or Eludgeth.
* * Ethelmen, or Eldunen.
* * Elanc, Elnaeth, or Elvaoth.
* * Mascoed, Malscoed, or Maelschwythe.
* * Sadermen, Sadurnven, or Madenew.
* * Catellus, or Catulus.
* * Sulnay, or Sulhaithnay.
* * Novis, Nonis, or Namis.
* * Etwal, or Doythwal.
* * Asser.
* * Arthvael, or Alhuael.
* * St. Sampson, the last archbishop of the Welsh.
* * Kuclinus, or Ruclinus.
* * Rodheric.
* * Elguni, or Elguen.
* * Lunverd, or Lywarch.
* * Nergu, or Vergu.
* * Sulhidyr, Sulhidwr, or Hubert.
* * Everus, or Eneuris.
* * Morgeneu.
* * Nathan.
* * Jevan.
* * Argusteil.
* * Morgenveth, or Urgeneu.
* * Ervin, or Hernun.
* * Tramerin, or Caermerin.
* * Joseph.
* * Bleithud.
* * Sulgheim, or Sulgeheyn.
* * Abraham.
* * Sulgheim, *again*.
* * Rythmarch.
* * Wilfride, or Griffri.
* * Bernardus, chancellor to queen Adelise. The first prelate who submitted to the see of Canterbury.

Bishops of St. David's.

1147. David Fitzgerald, archdeacon of Cardigan.
1176. Peter de Leia, prior of Wenlock.
1198. Giraldus Cambrensis, the historian; his election was disputed, and he resigned.
1203. Geoffrey.
1214. Gervase: died in 1229.
1230. Anselm le Gros.
1248. Thomas Wallensis.
1256. Richard de Carew.
1280. Thomas Beck, archdeacon of Dorset.
1293. David Martyn.
1328. Henry Gower.
1347. John Thoresby, lord chancellor; translated to Worcester.
1350. Reginald Brian; translated to Worcester.
1353. Thomas Falstoffe, parson of Fakenham, in the county of Norfolk.
1361. Adam Houghton, lord chancellor.
— Richard Metford elected, but set aside by the pope.
1389. John Gilbert; translated from Hereford; lord treasurer: died in 1397.

[See vacant 4 years.]

1401. Guy de Mona, lord treasurer.
1408. Henry Chicheley, archdeacon of Salisbury; translated to Canterbury.
1414. John Ketterich, or Catryk, archdeacon of Surrey; translated to Lichfield and Coventry.
1415. Stephen Patrington, archdeacon of Surrey; translated to Chichester.
1417. Benedict Nichols; translated from Bangor.
1433. Thomas Rodeburn, archdeacon of Sudbury.
1442. William Lynwood, lord privy seal.
1447. John Langton, chancellor of Cambridge; chosen Jan. 1447: died May 1447.
— John Delabere, dean of Wells. See a note in Le Neve's *Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, in relation to this prelate.
1460. Robert Tully, monk of Gloucester.
1482. Richard Martin, privy councillor to Edward IV.
1483. Thomas Langton, prebendary of Wells.
1484. Andrew ———[1]; his surname does not appear.
1485. Hugh Pavy, or Parry, archdeacon of Wilts.
1496. John Morgan, or Young, dean of Windsor: died May 1504.
1505. Robert Sherborne, dean of St. Paul's; translated to Chichester.
1509. Edward Vaughan, prebendary of St. Paul's.
1523. Richard Rawlins, prebendary of St. Paul's.
1536. William Barlow; translated from St. Asaph; translated to Bath and Wells.
1549. Robert Ferrar; deprived by queen Mary; a martyr: burnt March 30, 1555.
1553. Henry Morgan, principal of St. Edward Hall, Oxford; deprived by queen Elizabeth.
1559. Thomas Young, chancellor of St. David's; translated to York.
1561. Richard Davies; translated from St. Asaph.
1582. Marmaduke Middleton; translated from

[1] The accounts of the early prelates of this see are very conflicting; Godwin, Isaacson, Heylyn, and Le Neve frequently differing in names and dates. Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas appears to follow Le Neve, whom we also adopt as an authority in many instances.

Waterford, in Ireland: deprived in 1592, for publishing a forged will.

[The see vacant 2 years.]

1594. Anthony Rudd, dean of Gloucester.
1615. Richard Milbourne, dean of Rochester; translated to Carlisle.
1621. William Laud, dean of Gloucester; translated to Bath and Wells.
1627. Theophilus Field; translated from Llandaff; translated to Hereford.
1635. Roger Mainwaring, dean of Worcester: he died in 1653.

[See vacant till the Restoration.]

1660. William Lucy, rector of High Clere, Hunts.
1677. William Thomas, dean of Worcester; translated to Worcester.
1683. Lawrence Womach, archdeacon of Suffolk.
1686. John Lloyd, principal of Jesus College, Oxford.
1687. Thomas Watson, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; deprived for simony and other crimes, in 1699.

[See vacant 5 years.]

1705. George Bull, archdeacon of Llandaff.
1710. Philip Bisse; translated to Hereford.
1712. Adam Ottley, archdeacon of Salop, and prebendary of Hereford.
1723. Richard Smalbroke, treasurer of Llandaff; translated to Lichfield and Coventry.
1730. Elias Sydall, dean of Canterbury; translated to Gloucester.
1731. Nicholas Clagget, dean of Rochester; translated to Exeter.
1743. Edward Willes, dean of Lincoln; translated to Bath and Wells.
1744. Hon. Richard Trevor, canon of Windsor; translated to Durham.
1752. Anthony Ellis, prebendary of Gloucester.
1761. Samuel Squire, dean of Bristol.
1766. Robert Lowth, prebendary of Durham; translated to Oxford.
— Charles Moss, archdeacon of Colchester; translated to Bath and Wells.
1774. Hon. James York, dean of Lincoln; translated to Gloucester.
1779. John Warren, archdeacon of Worcester; translated to Bangor.
1783. Edward Smallwell; translated to Oxford.
1788. Samuel Horsley, prebendary of Gloucester; translated to Rochester.
1793. Hon. William Stuart, canon of Christ-Church, Oxford; translated to Armagh.
1800. Lord George Murray: died in 1803.
1803. Thomas Burgess, prebendary of Durham; translated to Salisbury.
1825. John Banks Jenkinson: died in 1840.
1840. Connop Thirlwall, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. The PRESENT (1851) Lord Bishop of St. David's.

BISHOPRIC OF SALISBURY.

THIS see has undergone many alterations, from the time of its establishment, to its final settlement at Salisbury. Its first seat was at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire; and the diocese then had episcopal jurisdiction over all those counties that now constitute the sees of Salisbury, Bristol, Wells, and Exeter. Wells and Exeter were dismembered from it, and erected into two distinct bishopries; and another see was afterwards formed out of the remaining jurisdiction of Sherborne, and seated at Wilton, in Wiltshire. But this last see, after having had eleven bishops of its own, was once more united to Sherborne. Subsequently the seat of the see was removed to Salisbury, the principal city in those parts; but the then bishop removed it thence to the hill called Old Sarum, and began to build a cathedral church there, which was finished by St. Osmund: this situation was chosen, perhaps, from the strong fortifications with which the hill was surrounded, and as being more out of the reach of the Danes. Bishop Richard Poore once more brought the seat of the see from Old Sarum to Salisbury, or New Sarum, where it has continued ever since. He first began the cathedral church here, which was finished in the year 1258 by bishop Bridport, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary.[1] In ancient times, the bishops of Salisbury were precentors to the archbishops of Canterbury; and Edward IV. annexed the chancellorship of the Garter to the bishops of this see; but in the new statutes made by Henry VIII. this office was left solely at the king's disposal, and might be conferred on a clergyman or layman; after bishop Ward's time, however, it was conferred without interruption, until latterly, on the bishops of Salisbury. The see has yielded to the Church of Rome one saint, and two cardinals; and to the English nation one lord chief justice, three lord chancellors, two lord treasurers, and two

[1] The cathedral is remarkable as presenting one of the purest and noblest existing specimens of the early Gothic or pointed style of architecture. It was completed in 1258, but from the general uniformity of the plan, and the construction of the whole building, except the upper part of the tower and the spire, the design may be reasonably referred to the earlier period of its foundation in 1219. It consists of a nave and aisles, two transepts, a choir and Lady chapel, with a central tower and spire. The west front is divided by buttresses into five compartments, adorned with tabernacle-work and statues; and here is the grand entrance, consisting of a central and lateral archways, surmounted by a window handsomely ornamented; and on the sides are angular towers and pinnacles. The lancet-windows arranged in triads, and the projecting gables or pediments of the transepts, choir, and chapel, with their turrets and pinnacles, add much to the characteristic beauty of the edifice. The tower, which rises from the intersection of the nave and larger transepts, is embellished with bands of tracery and pinnacles, and crowned with a lofty spire, enriched with corresponding bands, crockets, and other ornaments

masters of the rolls; and two chancellors to the university of Oxford, and one to Cambridge.

The diocese contains Wiltshire and Dorsetshire. It has three archdeaconries, Salisbury, Wiltshire, and Dorset; and is valued in the king's books at 1367*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Bishops of Sherborne.

705. St. Adhelm, or Aldhelm.
710. Fordhere.
738. Herewald.
756. Ethelwald I.
778. Denefrith.
798. Wilbert.
717. Ealstan, Alfstan.
868. Eadmund, or St. Hamund; martyr.
872. Etheleage.
875. Alfric.
879. Asser, surnamed *Menevensis.*
883. Swithelmus, or Sigelmus I.
889. Ethelwald II.; after whose death the diocese was divided into several sees, Wells, Devonshire, &c., by Plegmund, archbishop of Canterbury; and another see was erected at Wilton, whose seat was sometimes there, and sometimes at Ramsbury and Sunning.

Sherborne.

906. Werstane.
918. Elthebald.
— Sigelmus II.
934. Alfred.
941. Wulfine.
958. Alfwold, or Elfwold.
978. Athelric.
986. Ethelsius.
998. Brithwyn I.
1069. Elmer.
1020. Brithwyn II.
1041. Elfwold; after whose death Herman, who had before been bishop of Wilton, and resigned that see, was made bishop of Sherborne; and having united both sees, he shortly removed the seat to Salisbury, from which place the bishops have since had their name.

Wilton.

906. Ethelstan.
920. Odo Severus.
934. Osulph.
971. Alfstan.
981. Wulfgar, or Alfgar.
986. Siricius; translated to Canterbury.
990. Alfric, or Aluricius; translated to Canterbury.
996. Brithwold.
1013. Aethelwin.
1045. Herman, the last bishop of Wilton.

Bishops of Salisbury.

1046. Herman; succeeded in 1046 as bishop of Wilton, and in 1058 as bishop of Sherborne: he removed the see, first to Salisbury, and then to Old Sarum.
1078. St. Osmund de Sees, earl of Dorset, lord chancellor: died 1099.

[See vacant 2 years.]

1102. Roger, lord chief justice, and lord treasurer: died in 1139.

[See vacant 3 years.]

1142. Josceline de Bailol, a Lombard, archdeacon of Winchester, and prebendary of York: died 1184.

[See vacant 4 years.]

1188. Hubert Walter, dean of York; translated to Canterbury in 1193.
1194. Herbert Poore, or Robert Poore.
1217. Richard Poore; translated from Chichester: he removed the see back to Salisbury; translated to Durham.
1228. Robert de Bingham, prebendary of Salisbury.
1246. William de York, provost of Beverley.
1256. Giles de Bridport, dean of Wells.
1263. Walter de la Wyle, sub-chanter of Salisbury.
1270. Robert Wykehampton, dean of Salisbury.
1284. Walter Scammel, dean of Salisbury.
1287. Henry de Brandeston, dean of Salisbury: died Feb. 1288.
— Lawrence de Awkeburne elected; but died before consecration.
1288. William de Corner: he was also elected archbishop of Dublin; but was set aside by the pope.
1291. Nicholas Longespee, prebendary of Salisbury.
1315. Roger de Mortival, dean of Lincoln.
1330. Robert Wivill.
1375. Ralph Ergham; translated to Bath and Wells.
1388. John Waltham, master of the rolls, and lord treasurer.
1395. Richard Mitford; translated from Chichester.
1407. Nicholas Bubbewith; translated from London.
1408. Robert Hallam, archdeacon of Canterbury, cardinal, and chancellor of Oxford.
1417. John Chandeler, dean of Salisbury.
1427. Robert Nevill, provost of Beverley.
1438. William Aiscough, clerk of the council.
1450. Richard Beauchamp; translated from Hereford: the first chancellor of the Garter.
1482. Lionel Woodville, dean of Exeter, chancellor of Oxford.

1485. Thomas Langton; translated from St. David's; translated to Winchester; chancellor of the Garter.
1493. John Blyth, master of the rolls, chancellor of Cambridge; chancellor of the Garter.
1500. Henry Deane; translated from Bangor; translated to Canterbury.
1501. Edmund Audley; translated from Hereford; chancellor of the Garter.
1524. Lawrence Campejus, cardinal; deprived for non-residence by act of parliament, in 1534. The chancellorship of the Garter in lay hands.
1535. Nicholas Shaxton, treasurer of Sarum: he resigned in consequence of not subscribing to the Six Articles.
1539. John Salcott, *alias* Capon; translated from Bangor: died Oct. 1557.
— Peter Petow, cardinal; appointed to this see by the pope; but the queen would not allow him to enter the realm.
1558. Francis Mallet, nominated by the queen, Oct. 14, 1558; but set aside on her death Nov. 17 following.
1559. John Jewell: died in 1571.
1571. Edmund Gheast; translated from Rochester; almoner.
1577. John Piers; translated from Rochester; almoner; translated to York, Feb. 1, 1589.

[The see vacant 2 years.]

1591. John Coldwell, dean of Rochester.
1598. Henry Cotton, prebendary of Winchester.
1614. Robert Abbot, master of Baliol College, Oxford.
1618. Martin Fotherby, prebendary of Canterbury.
1620. Robert Tounson, dean of Westminster.
1621. John Davenant, master of Queen's College, Cambridge.
1641. Brian Duppa; translated from Chichester; tutor to the prince; translated to Winchester in 1660: died in 1662.
1660. Humphrey Henchman, precentor of Salisbury; translated to London.
1663. John Earle; translated from Worcester.
1665. Alexander Hyde, dean of Winchester.
1667. Seth Ward; translated from Exeter; chancellor of the Garter.
1689. Gilbert Burnet, preacher at the rolls.
1715. William Talbot; translated from Oxford; translated to Durham.
1722. Richard Willis; translated from Gloucester; translated to Winchester.
1723. Benjamin Hoadley; translated from Hereford; translated to Winchester.
1734. Thomas Sherlock; translated from Bangor; translated to London.
1748. John Gilbert; translated from Llandaff; translated to York.
1757. John Thomas I.; translated from Peterborough; translated to Winchester.
1761. Robert Drummond; translated from St. Asaph; translated to York.
— John Thomas II.; translated from Lincoln.
1766. John Hume; translated from Oxford.
1782. Hon. Shute Barrington; translated from Llandaff; translated to Durham.
1791. John Douglas; translated from Carlisle: died in 1807.
1807. John Fisher; translated from Exeter: died in 1825.
1825. Thomas Burgess; translated from St. David's: died in 1837.
1837. Edward Denison, fellow of Merton College, Oxford. The PRESENT (1851) Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

BISHOPRIC OF WINCHESTER.

THIS see is of great antiquity, and has always continued here, anciently the capital of the West Saxon kingdom. The cathedral was founded and endowed by Kingil, or Kenegilsus, the first Christian king of the West Saxons, who gave to it all the lands within seven miles of the church. His son Kinelwalchin ratified his father's donation, and added to it the manors of Alresford and Worthy. The church first built becoming ruinous, the present fabric was begun by Walkin, or Walkeline, the thirty-fourth bishop, but was not finished until the time of William of Wykeham, who made great additions to it. It was first dedicated to St. Amphibalus; then to St. Peter; next to St. Swithin, once bishop here; and lastly to the Blessed Trinity, as it still remains. The bishop is accounted sub-dean to the archbishop of Canterbury; and by Edward III. had the office of prelate of the order of St. George, or the Garter, conferred upon him; which has continued to him ever since. The bishops were anciently reputed to be earls of Southampton; and are so styled in the new statutes of the Garter made by Henry VIII.; but that title does not now belong to them. They had great privileges, and very large possessions, insomuch that Henry de Blois (brother to king Stephen), when bishop, procured the pope's consent to make Winchester an archbishop's see; and seven of the suffragans of Canterbury were to have been given to it; but this arrangement was not completed. Since the Reformation, the power and great wealth of this see have been much diminished; and its valuation in the king's books at present is less by 1000*l.* a-year than it was at that time. It has given to the Church of Rome ten saints and two cardinals; and to the English nation one lord chief justice, nine lord chancellors, two lord treasurers, one lord privy seal, one chancellor of the exchequer,

and one chancellor of the university of Oxford. The diocese contains the whole county of Hants; together with the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, and part of Surrey; it has two archdeaconries, Winchester and Surrey; and is valued in the king's books at 2793*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

Bishops of Winchester.

636. St. Birine, or Birinus.
650. Agilbertus.
660. Wina; expelled: afterwards bishop of London.
670. St. Eleutherius.
677. St. Headda.
705. Daniel: resigned.
745. Humphrey, or Humfridus.
755. Kinehard, or Kineward.
780. Athelard; translated to Canterbury.
793. Egbald.
795. Dudda.
799. Kineberth.
808. Alhmund.
814. Withenius, or Wighteinus, or Wigthen.
827. Herefrid: murdered by the Danes.
832. Edmund.
833. Helmstan.
838. St. Swithin.
862. Athelred; translated to Canterbury.
875. Dunbert, or Dumbert.
879. Denewulf, a hogherd under king Alfred, whom he sheltered when he fled from the Danes.
888. St. Anthelm, or Bertulf.
906. St. Frithstan.
942. St. Brinstan.
935. Elphege, the Bald.
951. Elffine, or Alfsius.
958. Brithelm.
963. St. Ethelwald.
983. St. Elphegus, abbot of Bath.
1006. Kenulph.
1007. St. Brithwold.
1015. St. Elfsinus, or Eadsinus.
1032. Alfwine.
1047. Stigand; translated to Canterbury.
1070. Walkeline, or Walkin.

[See vacant 2 years.]

1100. William Giffard, prebendary of St. Paul's; lord chancellor: not consecrated until 1107.
1129. Henry de Blois, abbot of Glastonbury, and cardinal; brother to king Stephen.

[See vacant 3 years.]

1174. Richard Tocliffe, or More, archbishop of Poitiers.
1189. Godfrey de Lucy, or Luci.
1205. Sir Peter de Rupibus, knt.: died in 1238.

[See vacant 5 years.]

1243. William de Raleigh, or Radley; translated from Norwich.
1250. Gethelmar, Aymer, or Ludomare de Valentia, the king's half-brother.
1261. John Exon, or Oxon.
— Richard Moore elected; but set aside by the archbishop of Canterbury.
1267. Nicholas de Ely; translated from Worcester: died Feb. 1280.
1280. John de Pontois, or Sawbridge: died Dec. 1304.
1305. Henry Woodloke, or de Merewell.
1316. John de Sandale, dean of St. Paul's, lord chancellor, lord treasurer, and chancellor of the exchequer.
— Adam * * * elected; but set aside by the pope.
1320. Reginald de Asserius, the pope's legate.
1323. John de Stratford, lord chancellor, and lord treasurer; translated to Canterbury.
1333. Adam de Orleton; translated from Worcester.
— John Devenesche chosen; but set aside by the pope.
1345. William de Edendon, lord treasurer, and lord chancellor.
1367. William de Wykeham, lord chancellor.
1405. Henry de Beaufort, third son of John of Gaunt by Catherine Swinford; cardinal, and lord chancellor; translated from Lincoln.
1447. William de Waynflete, or Pattyn, provost of Eton College, lord chancellor.
1487. Peter Courtenay; translated from Exeter.
1493. Thomas Langton; translated from Salisbury; elected to Canterbury, but died before his translation was perfected.
1501. Richard Fox; translated from Durham; lord privy seal: died Sept. 1528.
1529. Thomas Wolsey, archbishop of York, cardinal, and lord chancellor: he held this see, *in commendam*, from April 6, 1529, until his death, Nov. 29, 1530.
1531. Stephen Gardiner, master of Trinity College, Cambridge: deprived by Edward VI., in 1550, for opposing the Reformation; committed to the Tower, where he was imprisoned during the remainder of Edward's reign.
1551. John Poynet; translated from Rochester: resigned in 1553.
1553. Bishop Gardiner, *again*; restored by queen Mary, and made lord chancellor: died Nov. 12, 1555.
1556. John Whyte; translated from Lincoln: deprived in 1560.
1561. Robert Horne, dean of Durham: died 1580.
1580. John Watson, dean of Winchester.
1584. Thomas Cowper; translated from Lincoln.
1595. William Wickham; translated from Lincoln, Jan. 7, 1595: died June 12 following.
1595. William Day, dean of Windsor; elected Nov. 3, 1595: died Sept. 20, 1596.
1597. Thomas Bilson; translated from Worcester.
1616. James Mountague; translated from Bath and Wells.
1619. Lancelot Andrews; translated from Ely.
1627. Richard Neile, or Neale; translated from Durham; translated to York.
1632. Walter Curle; translated from Bath and Wells; bishop almoner: died in 1650.

[The see vacant 10 years.]

1660. Brian Duppa; translated from Salisbury.
1662. George Morley; translated from Worcester.

1684. Peter Mews, or Mew; translated from Bath and Wells.
1707. Sir Jonathan Trelawney, bart.; translated from Exeter.
1721. Charles Trimnell; translated from Norwich.
1723. Richard Willis; translated from Salisbury.
1734. Benjamin Hoadly; translated from Salisbury.
1761. John Thomas; translated from Salisbury.
1781. Hon. Brownlow North; translated from Worcester.
1820. George Pretyman Tomline; translated from Lincoln.
1827. Charles-Richard Sumner; translated from Llandaff; prelate of the order of the Garter. The PRESENT (1851) Lord Bishop of Winchester.

BISHOPRIC OF WORCESTER.

THIS see was founded by Ethelred, king of the Mercians in the year 679; the diocese was taken from that of Lichfield. Ethelred likewise built the church, which was dedicated to St. Peter; and on this fabric becoming ruinous, Oswald, the eighteenth bishop, commenced its repair, which was completed by his successors: Oswald displaced the married priests and settled monks in their stead. His foundation, however, was destroyed by the Danes, and the church that now stands was begun by Wolstan II., and dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

The diocese comprises (with Coventry, detached from the see of Lichfield, and added to this see by an order in council, Jan. 24, 1837) the two counties of Worcester and Warwick (excepting a part of the deanery of Burford, in the county of Worcester, which is in the diocese of Hereford), the parish of Staunton, in Gloucestershire, and the parish of Hales-Owen, in Salop. The see has yielded to the Church of Rome four saints; and to the English nation five lord chancellors, three lord treasurers, one chancellor to the queen, one lord president of Wales, and one vice-president. It is valued in the king's books at 1049*l.* 16*s.* 3¾*d.*

BISHOPS OF WORCESTER.

679. Boselus, Boisel, or Bosel.
691. Ostforus.
693. St. Edwin, or Egwyn.
717. Wilfride
744. Milred.
775. Weremund.
779. Tilhere.
782. Eathored, or Adored.
799. Denebert.
822. Eadbert, or Hubert.
848. Alwinus.
872. Werefrid.
892. Wilfreth I.
915. Ethelan, or Ethelhune, abbot of Brackley.
922. Wilfreth II.
929. Kenewold.
957. St. Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury; translated to London, which he held with this see, till he was translated to Canterbury.
960. St. Oswald; in 971 made archbishop of York, which he held with this see.
998. Adulfe, abbot of Peterborough; succeeded to this see, and York.
1002. Wolstan; he likewise succeeded to this see, and York.
1023. Leoffius, abbot of Thorney.
— Britteagus, abbot of Pershore.
1038. Livingus, bishop also of Devonshire and Cornwall.
1046. Aldred; translated to York.
1062. St. Wolstan II., prior of Worcester; the last Saxon bishop of this see.
1097. Sampson, canon of Baion.
1113. Theulph, or Theobald, or Teoldus, canon of Baion: died in 1124.
1125. Simon, chancellor to the queen.
* * Alured. No date. *Quære de hoc.*
1151. John Pagham, or Payham.
1163. Roger, son of Robert, earl of Gloucester.
1180. Baldwin, abbot of Ford; translated to Canterbury in 1184.
1186. Robert de Northall, abbot of Gloucester.
1191. Robert FitzRalph, canon of Lincoln: died the next year.
1192. Henry de Soilly, abbot of Gloucester.
1196. John de Constance, dean of Rouen, archdeacon of Oxford.
1199. Maugere, dean of York.
1215. Walter de Grey; translated from Lichfield, lord chancellor; translated to York.
1217. Sivester de Evesham, prior of Worcester.
1218. William de Blois, archdeacon of Bucks.
1236. Walter de Cantilupe, son to the lord Cantilupe.
1266. Nicholas de Ely, archdeacon of Ely, lord chancellor, and privy treasurer; translated to Winchester.
1268. Godfrey Gifford, archdeacon of Wells, lord chancellor.
[John de St. German, elected, but it is doubtful if he was ever consecrated.]
1302. William de Gainsborough, or Gaynesburg, friar minor at Oxford.
[Peter of Savoy, nominated by the pope, but set aside by the king.]
1308. Walter Reynolds, prebendary of St. Paul's,

lord chancellor, and lord treasurer; translated to Canterbury, 1313.
1314. Walter Maydenstun, or Maidstone, prebendary of St. Paul's.
1318. Thomas Cobham, sub-dean of Sarum: died 1327.
[Wolstan, prior of Worcester; elected 1327, but was not consecrated.]
1327. Adam de Orleton; translated from Hereford; translated to Winchester.
1333. Simon de Montacute, archdeacon of Canterbury; translated to Ely.
1337. Thomas Hennibal, monk of Norwich.
1338. Wolstan de Brandesford, prior of Worcester: probably the Wolstan not consecrated in 1327.
[John de Evesham, prior of Worcester; elected 1349, but not consecrated.]
1349. John Thoresby; translated from St. David's, lord chancellor, cardinal; translated to York.
1352. Reginald Bryan; translated from St. David's.
1362. John Barnet, archdeacon of London, lord treasurer; translated to Bath and Wells.
1363. William de Wittlesey; translated from Rochester; translated to Canterbury.
1369. William de Lynne, or Lenne; translated from Chichester.
1375. Henry Wakefield, archdeacon of Canterbury, lord treasurer.
— John Green, elected; but set aside by the pope.
1395. Tideman de Winchcombe; translated from Llandaff.
1401. Richard Clifford, dean of York; translated to London.
1408. Thomas Peverel; translated from Llandaff.
1419. Philip Morgan, chancellor of Normandy; translated to Ely.
1425. Thomas Polton, or Poldon, or Pulton; translated from Chichester.
1434. Thomas Bourchier, dean of St. Mabin's, London; translated to Ely.
1443. John Carpenter, provost of Oriel College, Oxford, chancellor of Oxford.
1476. John Alcock; translated from Rochester; translated to Ely; lord chancellor.
1486. Robert Morton, prebendary of York and Lincoln.
1497. John Gigles, prebendary of St. Paul's, York, and Lincoln.
1499. Silvester Gigles, nephew to the last bishop.
[Julius de Medicis, cardinal, afterwards pope Clement VII.; made administrator of this see in 1521; resigned in 1522.]
1523. Jerome de Ghinucci, an Italian: deprived in 1534.
1535. Hugh Latimer, the illustrious and apostolic martyr; consecrated Sept. 1535; resigned the see July 1, 1539: burnt at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555.
1539. John Bell, archdeacon of Gloucester.
1543. Nicholas Heath, translated from Rochester: displaced by Edward VI., and the see put *in commendam*.
1552. John Hooper, bishop of Gloucester; held this see *in commendam* in 1552: deprived in 1553; and suffered martyrdom in 1555.
1553. Nicholas Heath; restored by queen Mary; translated to York.
1555. Richard Pate, archdeacon of Lincoln and Winchester: deprived.
1559. Edwyn Sandys, prebendary of Peterborough; translated to London.
[John Calfhill chosen; but died before consecration in 1570.]
1571. Nicholas Bullingham; translated from Lincoln, Jan. 1571.
1577. John Whitgift, dean of Lincoln; translated to Canterbury, Sept. 1583.
1584. Edmund Freke; translated from Norwich.
1593. Richard Fletcher; translated from Bristol; translated to London in Dec. 1594.
1596. Thomas Bilson, prebendary of Winchester; translated to Winchester.
1597. Gervase Babington; translated from Exeter.
1610. Henry Parry; translated from Gloucester: died Dec. 1616.
1617. John Thornborough; translated from Bristol.
1641. John Prideaux, canon of Christ-Church, Oxford: died in 1650.
[The see vacant 10 years.]
1660. George Morley, dean of Christ-Church, Oxford; translated to Winchester.
1662. John Gauden; translated from Exeter.
— John Earle, dean of Westminster; translated to Salisbury.
1663. Robert Skinner; translated from Oxford.
1671. Walter Blandford; translated from Oxford.
1675. James Fleetwood, prebendary of Lichfield.
1683. William Thomas; translated from St. David's.
1689. Edward Stillingfleet, dean of St. Paul's.
1699. William Lloyd; translated from Lichfield and Coventry.
1714. John Hough; translated from Lichfield and Coventry.
1743. Isaac Maddox; translated from St. Asaph.
1759. James Johnson; translated from Gloucester.
1774. Hon. Brownlow North; translated from Lichfield and Coventry; translated to Winchester.
1781. Richard Hurd; translated from Lichfield and Coventry: died 1808.
1808. Foliot Herbert Walker Cornewall; translated from Hereford.
1831. Robert James Carr; translated from Chichester: died in 1841.
1841. Henry Pepys; translated from Sodor and Man. The PRESENT (1851) Lord Bishop of Worcester.

BISHOPRIC AND DEANERY OF WESTMINSTER.

AT the dissolution of monasteries, Westminster Abbey was valued at 3977*l.* per annum; Henry VIII., in 1539, erected the abbey into a deanery; and in 1541, he erected it into a bishopric, and appointed John Thirleby prelate. But he having

wasted the patrimony allotted by the king for the support of the see, was translated to Norwich, and with him ended the bishopric of Westminster. The dignity existed only nine years; and Middlesex, which was the diocese, was restored to London. The dean continued to preside until the accession of queen Mary, who restored the abbot; but queen Elizabeth displaced the abbot, and erected the abbey into a collegiate church, of a dean and twelve prebendaries, as it still continues. On the revival of the order of the Bath in 1725, the dean of Westminster was appointed dean of that order; and this honour has been continued to his successors.

Bishop and Deans of Westminster.

1539. William Benson, the last abbot, and first dean.
1541. Thomas Thirleby, first and only bishop; translated to Norwich.
1550. Richard Coxe, dean, afterwards bishop of Ely.
1553. Hugh Weston, dean, rector of Lincoln College, Oxford.
1556. John Frecknam, abbot: deprived.
1560. William Bill, dean, master of Trinity College, Cambridge.
1561. Gabriel Goodman, prebendary of St. Paul's.
1601. Lancelot Andrews, afterwards bishop of Chichester.
1605. Richard Neyle, or Neale, afterwards bishop of Rochester.
1610. George Monteigne, afterwards bishop of Lincoln.
1617. Robert Thompson, afterwards bishop of Salisbury.
1629. John Williams, bishop of Lincoln, and dean here; translated to York.
1660. John Earle, clerk of the closet; afterwards bishop of Salisbury.
1663. John Dolben, bishop of Rochester; translated to York.
1683. Thomas Spratt, bishop of Rochester.
1712. Francis Atterbury, bishop of Rochester.
1723. Samuel Bradford, bishop of Rochester.
1731. Joseph Wilcocks, bishop of Rochester.
1756. Zachariah Pearse, bishop of Rochester.
1769. John Thomas, prebendary of Westminster; promoted to the deanery on the resignation of bishop Pearse, and on his death, in 1774, succeeded him in the bishopric.
1793. Samuel Horsley, bishop of Rochester.
1802. William Vincent, sub-almoner.
1816. John Ireland, previously a canon of Westminster.
1842. Thomas Turton, now bishop of Ely.
1845. Samuel Wilberforce, now bishop of Oxford: resigned same year.
— William Buckland, previously canon of Christ-Church, Oxford. The PRESENT (1851) Dean of Westminster.

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF YORK.

York is the most ancient metropolitan see in England, being, it is said, so made by king Lucius, about A.D. 180, when Christianity was first, although partially planted, in England. But this establishment was overturned by the Saxons driving out the Britons. When the former were converted, pope Gregory determined that its former dignity should be restored to York, and Paulinus was made archbishop of this see, about A.D. 622. York and Durham were the only two sees in the north of England for a large space of time, until Henry I. erected a bishopric at Carlisle, and Henry VIII. another at Chester. York was the metropolitan see of the Scottish bishops; but during the time of archbishop Nevill they withdrew their obedience, and had archbishops of their own. Much dispute arose between the two English metropolitans about precedency, as, by pope Gregory's institutions, it was thought he meant, that whichever of them was first confirmed, should be superior: appeal was made to the court of Rome by both parties, and it was determined in favour of Canterbury; but York was allowed to style himself primate of England, while Canterbury styles himself primate of *all* England. The archbishop of York hath precedence before all dukes not of the blood-royal; as also before all the great officers of state, the lord high chancellor excepted. York has yielded to the Church of Rome eight saints and three cardinals; and to the English nation twelve lord chancellors, two lord treasurers, and two lord presidents of the north.

The diocese now contains all Yorkshire, except that part in the diocese of Ripon; and there are three archdeaconries, viz. York, the East Riding, and Cleveland. The see was, at first, stated in the king's books at 2035*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; but after Henry VIII. had made free with its lands, it was rated at only 1609*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

622. St. Paulinus: he died in 644, being then bishop of Rochester.

[See vacant above 30 years.]

— St. Chad, previously bishop of Lichfield: died in 672.
669. Wilfride I.
678. St. Bosa.
705. St. John of Beverley: resigned.
718. St. Wilfride II.
735. St. Egbert, brother to king Eadbert of Northumbria.
767. Adelbert, Albert, Caena, or Coena.
780. Eanbald I.
797. Eanbald II.
812. Wolsius, or Wulfius.
830. Wilmund, or Wymond.
854. Wulfhere, or Wilferus.
895. Ethelbald.
921. Redeward, or Redward.
941. Wolstan, or Wolfstan I.
955. Oskitell.
971. Athelwald.
— St. Oswald; held the see of Worcester *in commendam*.
993. Adulphus, or Adulse; also held the see of Worcester.
1002. Wolfstan, or Wolstan II.; held Worcester also.
1023. Alfric, or Putta.
1050. Kinsius.
1061. Aldred; translated from Worcester.
1070. Thomas I., canon of Baion.
1100. Gerard; translated from Hereford.
1109. Thomas II., bishop-elect of London; but removed, before consecration, to this see.
1114. Thurstan, prebendary of St. Paul's: he resigned in Jan. 1139.
1144. William, a kinsman of king Stephen's; deprived by the pope in 1147.

[Hilary, bishop of Chichester, chosen by part of the chapter; but the other part chose]

1147. Henry Murdac, abbot of Fountains.
1153. William, who was deprived in 1147, restored.
1154. Roger, archdeacon of Canterbury.

[The see vacant 10 years.]

1191. Godfrey Plantagenet, natural son of Henry II., archdeacon of Lincoln, lord chancellor.

[The see vacant 4 years.]

Simon de Langton, brother to Stephen archbishop of Canterbury, elected; but set aside by the pope.
1217. Walter de Grey; translated from Worcester; lord chancellor.
1256. St. Sewall de Bovill, dean of York.
1258. Godfrey de Kinton, or Ludeham, dean of York.
1264. William de Langton, or Ruderfield, elected; but put aside by the pope, who conferred the see on St. Bonaventure, cardinal, who soon afterwards resigned it.
1265. Walter Giffard; translated from Bath and Wells; lord chancellor.
1279. William Wickwane, chancellor of York.
1285. John Romayne, precentor of Lincoln.
1296. Henry de Newerke, dean of York.
1299. Thomas Corbridge, or Corbrigge, prebendary of York.
1303. William Greenfield, or Grenfeld, dean of Chichester, lord chancellor.
1316. William de Melton, provost of Beverley, lord chancellor, and lord treasurer.
1340. William le Zouch, or de la Zouch, dean of York, lord treasurer.
1352. John Thoresby; translated from Worcester; cardinal; lord chancellor.
1373. Alexander Nevill, archdeacon of Durham: banished in 1387.
1388. Thomas Fitz-Alan, or Arundel; translated from Ely; translated to Canterbury; lord chancellor.
1396. Robert Waldby; translated from Chichester.
1398. Richard Scrope; translated from Lichfield and Coventry; beheaded June 8, 1405. This is the first instance of a prelate suffering death in England, upon the sentence of a civil judge.
1405. Thomas Langley, or Longley, dean of York, elected; but put aside by the pope.
— Robert Hallum, nominated by the pope; but, the king not consenting, he was removed to Salisbury.
1407. Henry Bowett; translated from Bath and Wells.
1424. Richard Flemyng, bishop of Lincoln, promoted to this see; but the appointment not confirmed.
1426. John Kempe; translated from London; cardinal, and lord chancellor; translated to Canterbury.
1452. William Booth; translated from Lichfield and Coventry.
1465. George Nevill; translated from Exeter; lord chancellor.
1476. Laurence Booth; translated from Durham.
1480. Thomas Scott, or Rotheram; translated from Lincoln; lord chancellor.
1501. Thomas Savage; translated from London.
1508. Christopher Bainbridge; translated from Durham; cardinal.
1514. Thomas Wolsey; translated from Lincoln; lord chancellor, and cardinal.
1531. Edward Lee, chancellor of Salisbury, and prebendary of York.
1545. Robert Holgate; translated from Llandaff; lord president of the north: deprived.
1555. Nicholas Heath, late bishop of Worcester; lord chancellor: deprived in 1558.
— William May, dean of St. Paul's, chosen; but died before consecration, Aug. 1560.
1560. Thomas Young; translated from St. David's; lord president of the north.
1570. Edmund Grindal; translated from London; translated to Canterbury in 1575.
1576. Edwyn Sandys; translated from London.
1588. John Piers; translated from Salisbury.
1595. Matthew Hutton I.; translated from Durham.
1606. Tobias Matthew; translated from Durham.
1628. George Monteigne; translated from Durham: died the same year.
— Samuel Harsnet; translated from Norwich: died May 1631.

1632. Richard Neile, or Neyle; translated from Winchester.
1641. John Williams; translated from Lincoln; lord keeper: died in 1650.

[The see vacant 10 years.]

1660. Accepted Frewen; translated from Lichfield and Coventry.
1664. Richard Sterne; translated from Carlisle.
1683. John Dolben; translated from Rochester.
1688. Thomas Lamplugh; translated from Exeter.
1691. John Sharp, dean of Canterbury.
1714. Sir William Dawes, bart.; translated from Chester.
1724. Lancelot Blackburn; translated from Exeter.
1743. Thomas Herring; translated from Bangor; translated to Canterbury.
1747. Matthew Hutton II.; translated from Bangor; translated to Canterbury.
1757. John Gilbert; translated from Salisbury.
1761. Hon. Robert Drummond; translated from Salisbury; almoner.
1776. William Markham; translated from Chester; almoner: died 1807.
1807. Hon. Edward Venables Vernon, afterwards Harcourt; translated from Carlisle: died Nov. 1847.
1847. Thomas Musgrave; translated from Hereford. The PRESENT (1851) Archbishop of York, Primate of England, and Lord High Almoner to the Queen.

BISHOPRIC OF CARLISLE.

THIS see was erected in 1133 by Henry I., and made suffragan to York. The cathedral church had been founded a short time before by Walter, deputy in these parts for William Rufus, and by him dedicated to the Virgin Mary. He likewise built a monastery, and filled it with canons regular of St. Augustin. This foundation continued till the dissolution of monasteries, when its lands were added to the see. The church was almost ruined by the usurper Cromwell, and his soldiers; and has never since recovered its former beauty, although it was repaired after the Restoration. The diocese contains the greater parts of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, in which are only ninety-three parishes; but these are (as are all the northern parishes) very large. There is one archdeaconry, viz. Carlisle. The see is valued in the king's books at *530l. 4s. 11½d.* It has given to the English nation one lord chancellor, and two lord treasurers; and three chancellors to the university of Cambridge.

BISHOPS OF CARLISLE.

1133. Athelwolf, or Athelward, the last prior of St. Oswald's.
1157. Bernard: died in 1186.

[See vacant 32 years.]

During this vacancy, however, king John, in 1200, gave the see to the archbishop of Sclavonia; and in 1203 he granted it to Alexander de Lucy; but the next regular bishop was

1218. Hugh de Bello Loco, abbot of Battel, in Sussex.
1223. Walter Maclerk, or Malclerk; lord treasurer; resigned.
1246. Silvester de Everdon, archdeacon of Chester; lord chancellor.
1255. Thomas Vipont.
1258. Robert de Cheverel, or Chause, called by Leland, chaplain to the queen.
1278. William de Rotherfeld, dean of York, elected; but he refused the see.
— Rodolph or Ralph de Ireton, prior of Gisborne.
1293. John de Halghton, or Halton, canon of Carlisle.
1325. William Ayremyn, canon of York, elected; but the pope appointed
— John de Rosse, canon of Hereford.
1332. John de Kirkeby, canon of Carlisle.
[John de Horncastle elected; but set aside by the pope.]
1353. Gilbert de Wilton.
1363. Thomas de Appleby, canon of Carlisle.
William Strickland chosen; but set aside by the pope.
1396. Robert Reade; translated from Waterford, in Ireland; translated to Chichester same year.
1397. Thomas Merkes. He was deprived in 1399, and was afterwards vicar of Sturminster, in Dorsetshire; and in 1404 became rector of Todenham, in Gloucestershire. He died about 1409.
1399. William Strickland.
1420. Roger Whelpdale, provost of Queen's College, Oxford.
1423. William Barrowe; translated from Bangor.
1430. Marmaduke Lumley, archdeacon of Northumberland, lord treasurer, lord chancellor, and chancellor of Cambridge; translated to Lincoln.
1450. Nicholas Close, archdeacon of Colchester; translated to Lichfield and Coventry.
1452. William Percy, prebendary of York, Lincoln, and Salisbury; chancellor of Cambridge.
1462. John Kingscotes, archdeacon of Gloucester.
1464. Richard Scrope, rector of Fen-Ditton, Cambridgeshire.
1468. Edward Story, chancellor of Cambridge; translated to Chichester.
1478. Richard Bell, prior of Durham: resigned.
1495. William Sever, or Seveyer, abbot of St. Mary's, York; translated to Durham.
1502. Roger Leybourn, archdeacon of Durham.

1509. John Penny; translated from Bangor.
1521. John Kite, archbishop of Armagh, in Ireland.
1537. Robert Aldrich, provost of Eton College, and canon of Windsor.
1556. Owen Oglethorpe, dean of Windsor. He crowned queen Elizabeth: deprived in 1559.
1561. John Best, prebendary of Wells.
1570. Richard Barnes, chancellor, and prebendary of York, styled bishop of Nottingham; translated to Durham.
1577. John Mey, prebendary of Ely.
1598. Henry Robinson, provost of Queen's College, Oxford.
1616. Robert Snowdon, prebendary of Southwell.
1621. Richard Milbourne; translated from St. David's.
1624. Richard Senhouse, dean of Gloucester.
1626. Francis White, dean of Carlisle; translated to Norwich.
1629. Barnabas Potter, provost of Queen's College, Oxford.
1641. James Usher, archbishop of Armagh: died in 1655.

[The see vacant 5 years.]

1660. Richard Sterne, master of Jesus College, Cambridge; translated to York.
1664. Edward Rainbow, dean of Peterborough.
1684. Thomas Smith, dean of Carlisle.
1702. William Nicholson, archdeacon and prebendary of Carlisle; translated to Derry, in Ireland.
1718. Samuel Bradford, prebendary of Westminster; translated to Rochester.
1723. John Waugh, dean of Gloucester.
1734. Sir George Fleming, bart., dean of Carlisle.
1747. Richard Osbaldeston, dean of York; translated to London.
1762. Charles Lyttelton, dean of Exeter.
1768. Edmund Law, archdeacon of Carlisle.
1787. John Douglas, canon-residentiary of St. Paul's; translated to Salisbury.
1791. Hon. Edward Venables Vernon, afterwards Harcourt; translated to York.
1808. Samuel Goodenough; elected Jan. 26: died in 1827.
1827. Hon. Hugh Percy; translated from Rochester Sept. 17. The PRESENT (1851) Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

BISHOPRIC OF CHESTER.

THE bishopric of Chester was anciently part of the diocese of Lichfield; one of whose bishops removing the seat of his see hither in the year 1075, occasioned his successors to be frequently styled bishops of Chester. But it was not erected into a distinct bishopric until the general dissolution of monasteries, when Henry VIII., in 1541, raised it to this dignity, and allotted the church of the abbey of St. Werburg for the cathedral, styling it the cathedral church of Christ and the Blessed Virgin; adding the bishopric to the province of Canterbury; but, soon after, he disjoined it from Canterbury, and added it to the province of York. When the abbey was dissolved, its revenues were valued at 1003*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*

This diocese contains the entire county of Chester, and parts of Lancashire, Cumberland, and Westmoreland. The bishopric is valued in the king's books at 420*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

There are two archdeaconries, viz. Chester and Richmond.

BISHOPS OF CHESTER.

1541. John Bird; translated from Bangor: deprived by queen Mary.
1554. George Cotes, master of Baliol College, Oxford.
1556. Cuthbert Scot, prebendary of St. Paul's: deprived by queen Elizabeth.
1561. William Downman, prebendary of Westminster: died in 1577.

[See vacant 2 years.]

1579. William Chaderton, prebendary of York and Westminster; translated to Lincoln.
1595. Hugh Bellot; translated from Bangor.
1597. Richard Vaughan; translated from Bangor; translated to London.
1604. George Lloyd; translated from Sodor and Man.
1616. Thomas Moreton, dean of Winchester; translated to Lichfield and Coventry.
1619. John Bridgeman, prebendary of Lichfield: died in 1657.

[See vacant 3 years.]

1660. Brian Walton, prebendary of St. Paul's, author of the Polyglot Bible.
1662. Henry Ferne, dean of Ely: consecrated in Feb., and died March following.
— George Hall, archdeacon of Canterbury.
1668. John Wilkins, prebendary of York: died Nov. 1672.
1673. John Pearson, prebendary of Salisbury and Ely.
1686. Thomas Cartwright, prebendary of Durham; nominated to Salisbury; but he fled.
1689. Nicholas Strafford, dean of St. Asaph.
1707. Sir William Dawes, bart., prebendary of Worcester; translated to York.
1714. Francis Gastrell, canon of Christ-Church, Oxford.
1725. Samuel Peploe, warden of Manchester.
1752. Edmund Keene, rector of Stanhope, Durham; translated to Ely.
1771. William Markham, dean of Christ-Church, Oxford; translated to York.
1777. Beilby Porteus, rector of Hunton, in Kent; translated to London.

1787. William Cleaver, prebendary of Westminster; translated to Bangor.
1800. Henry-William Majendie, canon-residentiary of St. Paul's; translated to Bangor.
1809. Bowyer Edward Sparke; translated to Ely.
1812. George-Henry Law; translated to Bath and Wells.
1824. Charles-James Blomfield; translated to London.
1828. John Bird Sumner, canon of Durham; translated to the see of Canterbury.
1848. John Graham, master of Christ's College, Cambridge. March 11. The PRESENT (1851) Lord Bishop of Chester.

BISHOPRIC OF DURHAM.

THE seat of this see was first fixed at Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, a small isle on the coast of Northumberland; but from this spot the monks were driven by the invasions of the Danes. They next fixed themselves at Chester-on-the-Street, where they remained nearly two hundred years, and then settled finally at Durham, having, during their peregrination from Lindisfarne, carried the bones of St. Cuthbert, the sixth bishop, with them; and when the cathedral of Durham was founded, these relics were deposited within it. To this saint the church was dedicated, and he also gave name to the large possessions of the church, which were anciently called "St. Cuthbert's patrimony." Durham has been deemed the richest bishopric in the kingdom; and the prebends have been frequently styled "the golden prebends of Durham." The bishops take precedence next after the bishops of London. The present beautiful cathedral was begun soon after the Norman Conquest, by William, the thirtieth bishop, and finished by his successors. The diocese contains the whole counties of Durham and Northumberland, and the jurisdiction of Hexham, in the latter county. The see is valued in the king's books at 2821*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d*: it has three archdeaconries, viz., Durham, Northumberland, and Lindisfarne. Durham has given to the Church of Rome eight saints and one cardinal; and to the English nation one lord chief justice, five lord chancellors, three lord treasurers, one principal secretary of state, one chancellor to the university of Oxford, and two masters of the rolls.

BISHOPS OF LINDISFARNE, OR HOLY ISLAND.

635. St. Aidan.
652. St. Finan.
661. Colman: he resigned.
664. Tuda.
[See vacant 14 years.]
678. Eata, St. Eata, or Estata.
685. St. Cuthbert.
688. St. Eadbert.
698. St. Eadfrid, or Egbert I.: died 721.
[See vacant 3 years.]
724. St. Ethelwold.
740. Kenulf, or Cynewolf.
781. Higbald.
803. Egbert II.
821. Heathured, or Heathored.
828. Egfrid.
846. Eanbert.
854. Eardulph. In 884 he removed the see to Chester-on-the-Street.
900. Cuthard, or Cutheard.
915. Tilred, or Milred.
929. Withred.
944. Uchtred.
947. Sexhelm: held the see only six months.
948. Aldred.
968. Alsius, Alfine, or Elfsig.
990. Aldwin, or Aldune, who removed the see to Durham.

BISHOPS OF DURHAM.

990. Aldune, Aldwine, or Aldwin.
1020. Eadmund.
1041. Eadred: died in less than eleven months.
1042. Egelric: resigned in 1056.
1056. Egelwine, his brother: expelled by William the Conqueror in 1070, and died in prison in 1071.
1072. Walcherus de Loraine, earl of Northumberland: slain.
1080. William de Carilepho, lord chief justice.
[The see vacant 4 years.]
1099. Ralph Flambard, lord treasurer, and lord chief justice.
1133. Geoffrey Rufus, lord chancellor.
1143. William de St. Barbara, dean of York.
1153. Hugh Pudsey, or Pusar, earl of Northumberland, treasurer of York, and archdeacon of Winchester.
1197. Philip de Poitiers: died in 1208.
[The see vacant 9 years.]
1217. Richard de Marisco, dean of Salisbury, archdeacon of Northumberland; lord chancellor.
1228. Richard Poore; translated from Salisbury.
1240. Nicholas de Farnham, elected Jan. 2; he refused the see of Lichfield, and unwillingly accepted this: resigned in 1249; and died in 1256.

1249. Walter de Kirkham.
1260. Robert Stitchell, prior of Finchdale.
1274. Robert de Insula.
1283. Anthony de Beck, archdeacon of Durham, patriarch of Jerusalem: he had also from the king, the principality of Man.
1311. Richard de Kellawe.
1317. Lewis de Beaumont, treasurer of Salisbury. [Robert de Greystanes elected; but set aside by the pope, and died soon after.]
1333. Richard de Angarville, Aungervyle, or de Bury, dean of Wells, lord privy seal, lord chancellor, and lord treasurer.
1345. Thomas de Hatfield, prebendary of York and Lincoln; principal secretary of state.
1381. John Fordham, dean of Wells, lord treasurer; translated to Ely.
1388. Walter Skirlaw; translated from Bath and Wells.
1406. Thomas Langley, or Longley, dean of York, lord chancellor, and cardinal.
1438. Robert Nevill; translated from Salisbury.
1457. Laurence Booth, dean of St. Paul's, chancellor of Cambridge, lord chancellor; translated to York.
1476. William Dudley, dean of Windsor: died 1483.

[See vacant 2 years.]

1485. John Sherwood, chancellor of Exeter: died 1492.

[See vacant 2 years.]

1494. Richard Fox; translated from Bath and Wells; translated to Winchester in 1501.
1502. William Sever, or Siveyer; translated from Carlisle: died 1505.

[See vacant 2 years.]

1507. Christopher Bainbridge, dean of York and Windsor, master of the rolls; translated to York in 1508.
1509. Thomas Ruthal, or Rowthall, dean of Salisbury; lord privy seal.
1523. Thomas Wolsey, archbishop of York, held this see *in commendam*; translated to Winchester in 1529.
1530. Cuthbert Tunstall, translated from London; deprived in 1552, and the bishopric dissolved; restored in 1553: deprived again in 1559.
1560. James Pilkington.
1577. Richard Barnes: translated from Carlisle.

[See vacant 2 years.]

1589. Matthew Hutton, dean of York; translated to York.
1595. Tobias Matthew, dean of Durham; translated to York.
1606. William James, dean of Durham.
1617. Richard Neile, or Neale; translated from Lincoln; translated to Winchester, Dec. 1627.
1627. George Montaigne; translated from London; translated to York.
1628. John Howson; translated from Oxford.
1632. Thomas Moreton; translated from Lichfield and Coventry: died in 1659

[See vacant about a year.]

1660. John Cosin, dean of Peterborough.
1674. Nathaniel Crewe, lord Crewe, the munificent and benevolent bishop; translated from Oxford: died in 1722.
1722. William Talbot; translated from Salisbury.
1730. Edward Chandler, translated from Lichfield and Coventry.
1750. Joseph Butler; translated from Bristol.
1752. Hon. Richard Trevor; translated from St. David's.
1771. Hon. John Egerton; translated from Lichfield and Coventry.
1787. Hon. Thomas Thurlow; translated from Lincoln.
1791. Hon. Shute Barrington; translated from Salisbury.
1826. William Van Mildert; translated from Llandaff.
1836. Edward Maltby; translated from Chichester. The PRESENT Lord Bishop of Durham.

BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER.

THIS see is of very recent erection. It was founded in accordance with the "Third Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, appointed to consider the state of the Established Church in England and Wales," printed in 1836. This report recommended the formation of the bishopric of Manchester, and an act of parliament was passed, 6th and 7th William IV., cap. 77 (Aug. 13, in that year) whereby his majesty, in council, was empowered to carry into effect the recommendations of the commissioners.[1] And by a further act, passed in 1847 (the 10th and 11th of Victoria, cap. 108), followed by an order in council, gazetted Sept. 1., in the latter year, this bishopric was constituted. The diocese comprises the greater part of the county of Lancaster, being for the purpose separated from the diocese of Chester.

BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

1847. James Prince Lee, head master of king Edward VI.'s School, Birmingham. Oct. 18: consecrated at Whitehall Chapel, Jan. 23, 1848; called to the house of peers by writ of summons, Feb. same year. The first and PRESENT (1851) Lord Bishop of Manchester.

[1] An order in council was gazetted in Oct. 1838, declaring that the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor should be united on the next vacancy in either (as recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners) and on that event occurring, that the bishopric of Manchester should be immediately created. The union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor did not, however, take place; and the see of Manchester was afterwards created by the act of 1847, and the order in council that followed it, irrespective of this contingency.

BISHOPRIC OF RIPON.

THIS bishopric is of recent creation. It was founded in accordance with the "Third Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners appointed to consider the state of the Established Church in England and Wales," in 1836. This report recommended the formation (among other sees) of the see of Ripon; and an act of parliament was passed in the 6th and 7th of William IV. (Aug. 13th in that year), whereby his majesty, in council, was empowered to constitute the bishopric. And an order in council, carrying into effect the recommendation of the commissioners was made accordingly, and gazetted on the 13th of October following. The diocese consists of the western portion of the county of York.

BISHOP OF RIPON.

1836. Charles-Thomas Longley, head-master of Harrow. The first and PRESENT (1851) Lord Bishop of the see.

BISHOPRIC OF HEXHAM.

THIS bishopric was founded in the infancy of the Saxon Church. Ten bishops enjoyed it successively; and then, by reason of the spoil and rapine of the Danes, it was discontinued, Tydfrith, the last bishop, driven away by these invaders, having died on a journey to Rome. The district in which the see was situated was anciently a county palatine; but by an act of parliament, 37th of Henry VIII., it was annexed to the county of Northumberland.

BISHOPS OF HEXHAM.

678. Estata, bishop of Lindisfarne.
680. Tumbert.
685. St. John of Beverley; translated to York.
709. St. Acca.
739. Frithebert.
766. Alhmund.
780. Tilhere.
789. Ethelbert.
797. Heardred.
800. Eanbert.
810. Tydferth, the last bishop of Hexham.

BISHOPRIC OF SODOR AND MAN.

THE bishopric of Man was affirmed by pope Gregory IV. It had, united to its diocese, the Western Isles of Scotland, which, when Man became dependent upon England, withdrew their obedience and had a bishop of their own. The patronage of the diocese was given, together with the island, to the Stanleys, and it ultimately came, by an heir-female, to the duke of Athol. The duke nominates the bishop to the king, who sends him to the archbishop of York for consecration. This prelate is not a lord of parliament, not holding from the king himself. The bishopric is united to that of Sodor, a village of Icolmkill, one of the Hebrides of Scotland; this latter was formerly a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands together with the Isle of Man; and the bishop of Man is called "Bishop of Sodor and Man." The diocese consists of the Island of Man.

BISHOPS OF MAN.

447. Germanus, settled here by St. Patrick.
* * Conindrius.
* * Romulus.
498. Machutus, Machilla, or Maughold.
* * Conanus.
* * St. Contentus. } Styled also bishops of
* * St. Bladus. } Sodor,
* * St. Malchus. }
889. Torkinus. }
* * Roolwer. } Styled also bishops of
* * William. } Sodor.
* * Brendinus. }
1113. Wymundus, or Reymundus, first bishop of Sodor and Man: deprived.
1151. John, a monk of Sais, in Normandy.
1154. Gamaliel.

* * Reginald, a Norwegian.
* * Christian, Orcadensis, or of Orkney.
* * Michael, a Manksman.
1203. Nicholas de Meaux, abbot of Furnes.
1217. Reginald, nephew to king Olave.
1226. John.
1230. Simon, Orcadensis, or of Orkney.
1249. Lawrence, archdeacon of Man.

[The see vacant almost 2 years.]

1252. Richard: he dedicated the church of St. Mary's of Rushen, or Castletown, in 1260.
1275. Mark of Galloway.
1305. Allen, or Onachus, of Galloway.
1321. Gilbert of Galloway.
1324. Bernard, a Scot, abbot of Kilwinning, in Scotland.
1334. Thomas, a Scot.
1348. William Russell, a Manksman, abbot of Rushen.
1374. John Donkan, a Manksman.
1381. Robert Waldby; translated to Dublin in 1391.

[He is said to have been bishop of this see in 1396; but Le Neve doubts it.]

[See vacant many years.]

1429. Richard Pully.
1448. John Green, or Sprotton, vicar of Dunchurch, Warwickshire.
1455. Thomas Burton.
1458. Thomas, abbot of Vale Royal, Cheshire.
1480. Richard Oldham, abbot of Chester.
1487. Huan Hisketh, or Blackleach.
1510. Thomas Stanley, rector of Wigan: deprived.
1545. Robert Farrer, or Ferrar; translated to St. David's.
1546. Henry Mann, dean of Chester.
1558. Thomas Stanley; restored: died in 1570.
1571. John Salisbury, dean of Norwich.
1573. James Stanley.

[Le Neve says the see was vacant about 3 years; but Heylyn states that this prelate held it from 1573 to 1576.]

1576. John Merick, vicar of Hornchurch, Essex.
1600. George Lloyd; translated to Chester.
1604. John Philips, archdeacon of Cleveland and Man.
1634. William Forster, prebendary of Chester.
1635. Richard Parr, rector of Eccleston, Lancashire: died in 1643.

[See vacant 17 years.]

1661. Samuel Rutter, archdeacon of Man.
1663. Isaac Barrow, fellow of Eton College; translated in 1669 to St. Asaph; but held this see two years *in commendam*.
1671. Henry Bridgeman, dean of Chester.
1682. John Lake, archdeacon of Cleveland; translated to Bristol.
1684. Baptist Levinge, prebendary of Winchester.

[See vacant 5 years.]

1697. Thomas Wilson, of Trinity College, Dublin: died in 1755.
1755. Mark Hiddesley, vicar of Hitchen, Herts.
1773. Richard Richmond, vicar of Walton-on-the-Hill, Lancashire.
1780. George Mason: died 1783.
1784. Claudius Crigan: died in 1813.
1813. George Murray; translated to Rochester.
1827. William Ward: died in 1838.
1838. James Bowstead; translated to Lichfield and Coventry.
1839. Henry Pepys; translated to Worcester.
1841. Thomas Vowler Short, rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury; translated to St. Asaph.
1846. Walter-Augustus Shirley; appointed Nov. 28: died in 1847.
1847. Hon. Robert-John Eden. The PRESENT (1851) Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man; who, on the decease of his brother, the earl of Auckland, in 1849, succeeded to the title.[1]

*** We follow Godwin, Heylyn, Le Neve, and others of the elder writers in giving the *earlier* prelates of each see. Sir Harris Nicolas does not commence his Catalogue of the bishops of England before the period of the Conquest, from which time the succession is, of course, more distinct and certain. But professing, as we do, to render our account of every institution perfect, as far as practicable, we determined upon tracing the bishops of our Church from the first ages of Christianity and the original foundation of their respective sees. If we may happen to err occasionally in a name or a date, we err with the distinguished antiquaries we have mentioned. The records of more than a thousand years ago are often, from causes that at once strike the mind, almost impenetrable to the most laborious research, but the results of the inquiries of illustrious men, even though they may not have produced a regular succession of our bishops, are, notwithstanding, of the highest interest and value. In many of the preceding lists, where Heylyn and Le Neve differ from each other in the precise name of a prelate, owing to the various and unsettled orthography of past ages, we have written the name as we find it in both these authorities, adopting, in this respect, the course taken by the most eminent modern writers of Ecclesiastical History.

[1] Lord Auckland is, consequently, in right of his earldom, a peer of parliament; but, as bishop of Sodor and Man, he has no seat in the house of lords. The operation of the act, 10th and 11th of Victoria, cap. 108, does not affect this see.

THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

THIS Most Noble and Illustrious Order[1] (if we consider either its antiquity, or the nobleness of the personages that have been inrolled therein,) excels and outvies all other institutions of honour in the whole world, and owes its origin to the great hero of that age, Edward III., who conquered France and Scotland, and brought their kings prisoners to England.

The Order began in 1349-50, the 24th year of his reign, viz.: 119 years before the foundation of the order of St. Michael, by Lewis XI., king of France, in 1469; eighty years before the institution of the order of the Golden Fleece, by Philip II., the second duke of Burgundy, in 1430; and 190 years before king James VI. of Scotland restored the order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle; and 209 years before the order of the Elephant was instituted in Denmark. Its origin is as follows:

King Edward, with a view to recovering France (which descended to him by right of his mother), made it his business to draw the best soldiers of Europe into his interest, and thereupon projecting and setting up king Arthur's Round Table, he proclaimed a solemn tilting, to invite foreigners of quality and courage to the exercise.

The place for the solemnity being fixed at Windsor, he, upon new-year's day, in the year 1344, published his royal letters of protection, for the safe coming and return of such foreign knights as had a mind to venture their reputation at those jousts and tournaments, which were to be held on the 19th of January ensuing.

Moreover, he provided a great supper, to begin the solemnity; and then ordaining this feast to be annually held at Whitsuntide, he, for that purpose, erected a particular building in the castle, wherein he placed a round table of 200 ft. diameter, in imitation of king Arthur's at Winchester, and thereat entertained the Knights, at his own expence, of 100*l.* per week.

This mighty and invincible prince Edward, being endowed with great piety, recommended himself and his companions to the protection of St. George of Cappadocia, whose parents, being Christians, afforded their son the advantage of being educated in that religion; and he taking to the profession of arms, was made a tribune, or colonel, (in Palestine, his mother's country), and behaving with great courage, he was raised to higher stations by the emperor Diocletian. But St. George complaining to the emperor of the severities he practised towards the Christians, and arguing in their defence, was thereupon thrown into prison, and cruelly treated. The emperor, however, perceiving that his constancy to the Christian religion was not to be shaken off, St. George was, on the 23rd of April, in the year 290, drawn through the city, and beheaded. Thus he received a crown of martyrdom. And that he might be held in continual remembrance, king Edward gave his companions, for part of their daily habit, the image of the saint (sitting upon horseback, encountering a dragon, with a tilting-spear), appendant to a blue riband, continually to be worn about their necks.

In 1347, the said king, issuing out his Garter, for the signal of a battle that was crowned with success (supposed to be Cressy), where he took John, king of France, prisoner, and brought him to England, at which time he had also David, king of Scotland, prisoner in England; and his eldest son, Edward the Black Prince (so called from his black armour), expelling the rebels of Castile, and enthroning Don Pedro, their lawful king; he, upon these mighty and glorious exploits, soon after instituted this Order, giving the Garter pre-eminence amongst its ensigns[2], whence the select

[1] We preserve the quaint style of Mr. Beatson in his account of this Order. We shall here mention, that with the view of counteracting the project of our king, Edward, the then French king, Philip of Valois, adopted a similar expedient at his own court, by inviting to it the martial men of fame and character in Germany and Italy, so to prevent their being engaged to Edward; and thus he gave a check to Edward's Order for a time.

[2] The collar, which weighs twenty ounces of pure gold, was introduced by king Henry VIII., and consists of twenty-six Garters enamelled, and as many knots, alliusive to the Sovereign of the Order and his twenty-five Knights Companions, and, with roses and mottoes, are exactly formed and joined, with St. George, on horseback, in armour, appendant. The medal, being of pure gold, is often enriched with jewels. The collar is put over a hood and mantle, and fastened to the shoulders by a silver riband.

Until the reign of king Charles II. the riband, with a lesser George, used to be worn round the neck, but Charles ordered it in future to be worn from the left shoulder, coming under the right arm. And the same king commanded, that the Sovereign and Knights Companions, also the prelate and chancellor of the Order, should at all times, in all places and assemblies, when they were not adorned with their robes, wear, upon the left side of their coats, cloaks, or riding cassocks, the cross of the Order, encompassed with the Garter, to show the world

number, whom he incorporated into a fraternity, were styled, *Equites aurea Periscelide*, viz. KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN GARTER.

The royal founder of this illustrious Order having established rules and statutes for its government, next resolved to elect, from those who had most signalised themselves by their heroic actions, twenty-five of the most celebrated Knights, who, together with himself, should make up the number to twenty-six, of which number this Order has almost always consisted. When the Order was founded, the famous William de Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, who was minister to King Edward III., had influence with that monarch to get himself named as the prelate to the Order, which office he got annexed to his see.

THE ORIGINAL KNIGHTS.

1 The SOVEREIGN, king EDWARD III.
2. Edward, prince of Wales (surnamed the Black Prince).
3. Henry, duke of Lancaster.
4. Thomas, earl of Warwick.
5. Piers, de Creilly, Captal de la Bouch.
6. Ralph, earl of Stafford.
7. William, earl of Salisbury.
8. Roger, earl of March.
9. Sir John Lisle.
10. Sir Bartholomew Burghersh.
11. Sir John Beauchamp.
12. Sir John Mohun.
13. Sir Hugh Courtenay.
14. Sir Thomas Holland.
15. Sir John Grey.
16. Sir Richard Fitz-Simon.
17. Sir Miles Stapleton.
18. Sir Thomas Wale.
19. Sir Hugh Wrottesley.
20. Sir Nele Loring.
21. Sir John Chandos.
22. Sir James Audley.
23. Sir Otho Holland.
24. Sir Henry Eam.
25. Sir Sanchet Daubrichcourt.
26. Sir Walter Pavely.

KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER.

*** The figures exhibit the number of each Knight in the order of Election; but the proper number of those Knights who have been elected since the year 1770 has not been ascertained.

A.

* * Abercorn, John-James Hamilton, marquess of; died 1818.
* * Abercorn, James Hamilton, marquess of.
271. Abergavenny, George Nevill, baron of; died 1535. See *Bergavenny*.
458. Albemarle, George Monk, duke of; died 1670.
471. Albemarle, Christopher Monk, duke of; died 1688.
505. Albemarle, Arnold Keppel, earl of; died 1718.
561. Albemarle, William-Anne Keppel, earl of; died 1754.
* * Albemarle, George Keppel, earl of; died 1772.
* * ALBERT, H. R. H. PRINCE; prince consort to the QUEEN, duke of Saxe, and prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.
* * Anglesey, Henry-William Paget, marquess of.
261. Ap Thomas, sir Rhys, *temp.* Henry VII.
163. ARAGON, ALPHONSUS, king of; died 1458.
514. Argyle, John Campbell, duke of, in Scotland; also duke of Greenwich in England; died 1743.
476. Arlington, Henry Bennet, earl of; died 1685.
314. Arundel, Henry Fitz-Alan, earl of; died 1579.
36. Arundel, Richard Fitz-Alan, earl of; died 1393.
95. Arundel, Thomas Fitz-Alan, earl of; died 1415.
106. Arundel, sir William Fitz-Alan, *alias*, *temp.* Henry IV.
144. Arundel, John Fitz-Alan, earl of; died 1434.
202. Arundel, William Fitz-Alan, earl of; died 1487.
209. Arundel, Thomas Fitz-Alan, earl of; died 1524.
285. Arundel, William Fitz-Alan, earl of; died 1543.
406. Arundel, Thomas Howard, earl of; died 1646.
* * Ashburnham, George, earl of; died 1830.
— Astley, sir John, *temp.* Henry VI.
22. Audley, James, baron; one of the original knights; died 1386.
304. Audley, Thomas, baron (of Walden); died 1544.
* * AUSTRIA, FRANCIS II., emperor of; died 1835.
160. Avranches, Albo Vasques, count of (in Normandy), *temp.* Henry VI.

B.

411. Banbury, William Knollys, earl of; died 1632.
55. Banester, sir Thomas; died 1380.

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to what height of honour they were arrived, from the said noble Order, instituted for persons of the greatest worth and merit; and to the Cross and Garter, he added a silver star of eight points, to be worn by the Knights on their left sides; and by the statutes of the Order, they were never to appear in public without their Garter, lesser George, and star, except upon the principal and solemn feasts, when they were to wear their collars.

122. Bardolph, William Phelip, generally called lord; died 1439.
45. Basset, Ralph, lord (of Drayton); died 1390.
* * Bath, Thomas Thynne, marquess of; died 1796.
* * Bath, Thomas Thynne, marquess of; died 1837.
* * Bathurst, Henry Bathurst, earl; died 1834.
61. Bavaria, William, duke of; died 1377.
11. Beauchamp, John; one of the original knights; died 1360.
158. Beauchamp, John, baron; died 1475.
473. Beaufort, Henry Somerset, duke of; died 1699.
516. Beaufort, Henry Somerset, duke of; died 1714.
* * Beaufort, Henry Somerset, duke of; died 1803.
* * Beaufort, Henry-Charles Somerset, duke of; died 1835.
* * Beaufort, Henry-Charles Somerset, duke of.
69. Beaumont, John, baron; died 1396.
155. Beaumont, John, viscount; died 1459.
39. Bedford, Ingelram de Coucy, earl of; died 1397.
90. Bedford, John Plantagenet, duke of; died 1435.
176. Bedford, Jasper Tudor, duke of; died 1495.
301. Bedford, John Russell, earl of; died 1554.
349. Bedford, Francis Russell, earl of; died 1585.
475. Bedford, William Russell, duke of; died 1700.
508. Bedford, Wriothesley Russell, duke of; died 1711.
561. Bedford, John Russell, duke of; died 1771.
* * Bedford, John, duke of; died 1839.
* * Bedford, Francis Russell, duke of.
* * BELGIANS, LEOPOLD (late prince of Saxe-Coburg), king of the (late prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld).
68. Bergavenny, William Beauchamp, baron of; died 1410.
531. Berkeley, James, earl of; died 1736.
422. Berkshire, Thomas Howard, earl of; died 1669.
179. Berners, John Bourchier, baron; died 1474.
402. Bindon, Thomas Howard, viscount; died 1582.
408. BOHEMIA, FREDERICK, king of; died 1632.
522. Bolton, Charles Paulet, duke of; died 1722.
181. Bonvill, William, baron; died 1460.
27. BORDEAUX, RICHARD, afterwards king RICHARD II.; died 1400.
380. Borough, Thomas, lord; died 1597.
153. Boteler, Ralph Boteler, lord (of Sudley); died 1473.
5. Bouch, Piers de Greilly, Captal de la; an original knight; died *circa* 1376.
536. Bolton, Charles Paulet, duke of; died 1754.
83. Bourchier, John, baron; died 1400.
130. Bourchier, Hugh Stafford, baron (*jure uxoris*); died 1421.
134. Bourchier, Lewis Robsart, baron (*jure uxoris*); died 1431.
52. Boxhull, sir Alan; died 1380.
456. Brandenburgh, Frederick-William, marquess of; died 1688.
557. Brandenburgh, Charles-William, margrave of; died 1745.
* * Brandenburgh Anspach, Charles-Frederick, margrave of.
515. Brandon, James Hamilton, duke of; died 1712.
255. Bray, sir Reginald; died 1503.
119. Borga, duke of, *temp.* Henry V.
452. Bristol, George Digby, earl of; died 1697.
31. Britanny, John de Montfort, duke of; died 1401.
305. Browne, sir Anthony; died 1548.
165. Brunswick, William, duke of; died 1482.
417. Brunswick, Christian II., duke of; died 1626.
* * BRUNSWICK, WILLIAM-AUGUSTUS-LEWIS, duke of.
499. Brunswick Luneburgh, George-William, duke of.
507. BRUNSWICK LUNEBURGH, GEORGE-LEWIS, elector of, afterwards king GEORGE I.; died 1727.
573. Brunswick Luneburgh, Ferdinand, duke of; died 1792.
* * BRUNSWICK WOLFENBUTTEL, CHARLES, duke of; died 1806.
57. Bryan, Guy de, baron; died 1390.
* * Buccleuch, Walter-Francis Montagu, duke of (in Scotland).
* * Buccleugh, Henry Scot, duke of (in Scotland); died 1812.
142. Buckingham, Humphrey Stafford, duke of; died 1459.
208. Buckingham, Henry Stafford, duke of; died 1485.
249. Buckingham, Edward Stafford, duke of; died 1521.
413. Buckingham, George Villiers, duke of; died 1629.
446. Buckingham, George Villiers, duke of; died 1687.
479. Buckingham, John Sheffield, duke of; died 1720.
* * Buckingham and Chandos, Richard Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos Grenville, duke of; died 1839.
* * Buckingham and Chandos, Richard Plantagenet Brydges Chandos Nugent Temple, duke of.
224. Burgh, Thomas, baron (of Gainsborough); died 1496.
10. Burghersh, Bartholomew, baron; one of the original knights; died 1369.
137. Burgundy, Philip, duke of; died 1467.
207. Burgundy, Charles, duke of; died 1477.
77. Burley, sir Simon; died 1388.
79. Burley, sir Richard, *temp.* Richard II.
82. Burley, sir John, *temp.* Richard II.
356. Burleigh, William Cecil, baron; died 1598.
102. Burnell, Hugh, baron; died 1420.
545. Burlington, Richard Boyle, earl of; died 1735.
577. Bute, John Stuart, earl of (in Scotland); died 1792.

C.

468. Cambridge, James Stuart, duke of; died 1667.
* * Cambridge, H. R. H. Adolphus-Frederick, duke of; died 1850.
* * Cambridge, George-William-Frederick-Charles, duke of, his son.
* * Cambridge. See *Hamilton*.
* * Camden, John Jefferys Pratt, marquess; died 1840.
* * Camden, George-Charles Pratt, marquess.
113. Camois, Thomas, baron; died 1421.
298. Carew, sir Nicholas; died 1539.
419. Carlisle, James Hay, earl of; died 1636.
569. Carlisle, Henry Howard, earl of; died 1758.
* * Carlisle, Frederick Howard, earl of; died 1825.

* * Carlisle, George Howard, earl of; died 1848.
217. Castile and Leon, Ferdinand, king of; died 1516.
262. Castile, Philip, king of; died 1506.
185. Chamberlayne, sir William, *temp.* Edward IV.
358. Chandos, Edmund Brydges, lord; died 1573.
21. Chandos, sir John; one of the original knights.
* * Chatham, John Pitt, earl of; died 1835.
238. Cheney, John, baron; died 1495.
302. Cheney, sir Thomas; died 1558.
104. Cherleton, Edward, baron (of Powis); died 1422.
544. Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of; died 1752.
* * Chesterfield, Philip Stanhope, earl of; died 1813.
423. Chevereuse, Claude de Loraine, duke of; died 1657.
* * Cholmondeley, George-James Cholmondeley, marquess of; died 1827.
28. Clarence, Lionel Plantagenet, duke of; died 1368.
89. Clarence, Thomas Plantagenet, duke of; died 1421.
184. Clarence, George Plantagenet, duke of; died 1477.
* * Clarence, H. R. H. William-Henry, duke of, afterwards king William IV. of Great Britain; died 1837.
* * Clarendon, George-William-Frederick Villiers, earl of.
* * Cleveland, William-Henry Vane, duke of; died 1842.
* * Cleveland, Henry Vane, duke of.
76. Clifford, sir Lewis; died 1404.
133. Clifford, John, baron; died 1422.
135. Clux, sir Henry Van, *alias* sir Heere Tanke, or Hartanclux, *temp.* Henry V.
43. Cobham, Reginald, baron.
323. Cobham, George Brooke, baron; died 1558.
367. Cobham, William Brooke, baron; died 1596.
389. Cobham, Henry Brooke, baron; died 1619.
141. Conimbra, Peter, duke of; died 1449.
220. Conyers, sir John; died 1490.
* * Cornwallis, Charles Cornwallis, marquess of; died 1805.
81. Courtenay, sir Peter; died 1409.
13. Courtenay, Hugh, baron; one of the original knights; died 1374.
299. Cumberland, Henry Clifford, earl of; died 1542.
377. Cumberland, George Clifford, earl of; died 1605.
543. Cumberland, William-Augustus, duke of; died 1765.
* * Cumberland, H. R. H. Ernest-Augustus, duke of. See *Hanover*.

D.

276. Dacre, Thomas, baron (of Gillesland).
434. Danby, Henry Danvers, earl of; died 1643.
265. Darcy, Thomas, baron; died 1538.
328. Darcy, Thomas, lord (of Chicke); died 1558.
* * Dartmouth, George Legge, earl of; died 1810.
228. D'Aubeney, Giles, baron; died 1507.
25. Daubrichcourt, sir Sanchet; one of the original knights.
111. Daubrichcourt, sir John, *temp.* Henry V.
* * De Grey, Thomas-Philip, earl, late lord-lieutenant of Ireland.
269. De la Warr, Thomas West, baron; died 1525.
324. De la Warr, Thomas West, baron; died 1554.
124. Denmark, Eric, king of; died 1459.
256. Denmark, John, king of; died 1513.
364. Denmark, Frederick II., king of; died 1588.
394. Denmark, Christian IV., king of; died 1648.
466. Denmark, Christian, king of; died 1699.
* * Denmark, Frederick VI., king of; died 1839.
486. Denmark, George, prince of, and duke of Cumberland; died 1708.
* * Denmark, Christopher of Bavaria, king of.
* * Denmark, Christierne, king of.
225. Derby, Thomas Stanley, earl of; died 1504.
319. Derby, Edward Stanley, earl of; died 1574.
359. Derby, Henry Stanley, earl of; died 1592.
391. Derby, William Stanley, earl of; died 1642.
451. Derby, James Stanley, earl of; died 1651.
* * Derby, Edward Smith Stanley, earl of.
41. Despencer, Edward, baron; died 1375.
78. D'Evereux, John, baron; died 1394.
251. Devonshire, Edward Courtenay, earl of; died 1509.
386. Devonshire, Charles Blount, earl of; died 1606.
496. Devonshire, William Cavendish, duke of; died 1707.
513. Devonshire, William Cavendish, duke of; died 1729.
547. Devonshire, William Cavendish, duke of; died 1755.
568. Devonshire, William Cavendish, duke of; died 1764.
* * Devonshire, William Cavendish, duke of; died 1811.
* * Devonshire, William Spencer Cavendish, duke of.
234. Dinham, John, lord; died 1509.
94. Dorset, John Beaufort, marquess of; died 1409.
215. Dorset, Thomas Grey, marquess of; died 1501.
241. Dorset, Thomas Grey, marquess of; died 1530.
373. Dorset, Thomas Sackville, earl of; died 1608.
420. Dorset, Edward Sackville, earl of; died 1652.
497. Dorset, Charles Sackville, earl of; died 1706.
524. Dorset, Lionel Sackville, duke of; died 1763.
* * Dorset, Charles Sackville Germaine, duke of; died 1843.
506. Dover (and Queensbury in Scotland), James Douglas, duke of; died 1711.
194. Douglas, James, earl of (in Scotland); died 1488.
85. Dunstavil, sir Robert, *temp.* Richard II.
178. Dudley, Edward Sutton, baron; died 1530.
195. Duras, Galliard, lord of (in France), *temp.* Edward IV.
330. Dudley, sir Andrew, *temp.* Elizabeth.
403. Dunbar, George Hume, earl of (in Scotland); died 1611.

E.

24. Fam, sir Henry; one of the original knights.
110. Erpingham, sir Thomas, *temp.* Henry IV.

442. Espernon, Bernard de Foix, duke of; installed 1661.
168. Essex, Bourchier Henry, earl of; died 1483.
243. Essex, Henry Bourchier, earl of; died 1539.
300. Essex, Thomas Cromwell, earl of; died 1540.
355. Essex, Walter Devereux, earl of; died 1576.
369. Essex, Robert Devereux, earl of; died 1600.
549. Essex, William Capel, earl of; died 1743.
63. Exeter, John Holland, duke of; died 1400.
92. Exeter, Thomas Beaufort, duke of; died 1426.
116. Exeter, John Holland, duke of; died 1446.
278. Exeter, Henry Courtenay, marquess of; died 1539.
392. Exeter, Thomas Cecil, earl of; died 1622.
430. Exeter, William Cecil, earl of; died 1640.
* * Exeter, Brownlow Cecil, marquess of.

F.

140. Falstaffe, sir John; died 1463.
105. Fanhope, John Cornwall, baron; died 1443.
114. Felbrygge, sir Simon, *temp.* Henry V.
49. Felton, sir Thomas, *temp.* Edward III.
218. Ferrara, Hercules D'Este, duke of; died 1505.
205. Ferrers, Walter Devereux, baron (of Chartley); died 1485.
492. Feversham, Louis de Duras, earl of; died 1709.
128. Fitz-Hugh, Henry, baron; died 1424.
16. Fitz-Simon, sir Richard; one of the original knights.
47. Fitz-Warine, William, baron; died 1361.
51. Fitz-Warine, Fulke, baron; died 1373.
292. FRANCE, FRANCIS I., king of; died 1547.
326. FRANCE, HENRY II., king of; died 1559.
348. FRANCE, CHARLES IX., king of; died 1574.
361. FRANCE, HENRY III., king of; died 1589.
374. FRANCE, HENRY IV., king of; died 1610.
* * FRANCE, LOUIS XVIII., king of; died 1824.
* * FRANCE, CHARLES X., king of; died 1836.
87. Frane, sir Sandich de, *alias* Sanchet de la Tour, *temp.* Richard II.
* * FRENCH, LOUIS-PHILIPPE, king of the; died 1850.

G.

308. Gage, sir John; died 1556.
60. Gelderland, William, duke of; died 1402.
93. GERMANY, ROBERT, emperor of; died 1410.
117. GERMANY, SIGISMUND, emperor of; died 1437.
151. GERMANY, ALBERT II., emperor of; died 1439.
171. GERMANY, FREDERIC III., emperor of; died 1493.
235. GERMANY, MAXIMILIAN I., emperor of; died 1519.
351. GERMANY, MAXIMILIAN II., emperor of; died 1576.
363. GERMANY, RODOLPH II., emperor of; died 1612.
264. GERMANY, CHARLES V., emperor of; died 1558.
279. GERMANY, FERDINAND, emperor of; died 1564.
58. Gloucester, Thomas Plantagenet, duke of; died 1397.
91. Gloucester, Thomas Plantagenet, duke of; died 1397.
198. GLOUCESTER, RICHARD PLANTAGENET, duke of (afterwards king RICHARD III.).
453. Gloucester, Henry Stuart, duke of; died 1669.
501. Gloucester, prince William, duke of. — Generally so termed, though he died before the patent passed the Great Seal; died 1689.
576. Gloucester, William-Henry, duke of; died 1805.
* * Gloucester, H. R. H. William Frederick, duke of; died 1834.
511. Godolphin, Sidney Godolphin, earl of; died 1712.
482. Grafton, Henry Fitz-Roy, duke of; died 1690.
534. Grafton, Charles Fitz-Roy, duke of; died 1723.
* * Grafton, George-Henry Fitz-Roy, duke of; died 1844.
* * Grafton, Augustus-Henry Fitz-Roy, duke of; died 1811.
84. Gramston, or Granston (*temp.* Richard II.), sir Thomas; died 1485.
562. Granville, John Carteret, earl; died 1763.
457. Graville, John Gasper Ferdinand, count de, *temp.* Charles II.
15. Grey, John, baron (of Codnor); one of the original knights; died 1392.
71. Grey, Richard, baron (of Codnor); died 1418.
* * Grey, Charles Grey, earl; died 1845.
129. Grey, sir John (earl of Tankerville in Normandy); died 1421.
148. Grey, sir John (father of Edmund, earl of Kent), *temp.* Henry VI.
Greenwich. See *Argyle.*
338. Grey, William, baron (of Wilton); died 1562.
252. Guildford, sir Richard, *temp.* Henry VII.
291. Guildford, sir Henry, *temp.* Henry VIII.
* * Guildford, Frederick North, earl of; died 1792.

H.

525. Halifax, Charles Montagu, earl of; died 1715.
* * Halifax, George Montagu Dunk, earl of; died 1772.
170. Hall, *alias* Hull, sir Edward; died 1453.
196. Harcourt, sir Robert; died 1474.
415. Hamilton, James, marquess of (in Scotland), and earl of Cambridge; died 1624.
431. Hamilton, James, marquess of (in Scotland), and earl of Cambridge; died 1648.
447. Hamilton, William, duke of (in Scotland), and earl of Cambridge; died 1651.
515. Hamilton, James, duke of (in Scotland), duke of Brandon; died 1712.
* * Hamilton, Alexander, duke of Hamilton (in Scotland), and duke of Brandon.
* * HANOVER, ERNEST-AUGUSTUS, king of (late H. R. H. the duke of Cumberland).
* * Hanover, George-Frederick, crown prince of.
* * Hardwicke, Philip Yorke, earl of; died 1834.
115. Harington, William, baron; died 1457.
189. Hastings, William, baron; died 1483.
336. Hastings, Edward Hastings, lord (of Loughborough); died 1558.
* * Hastings, Francis Rawdon Hastings, marquess of; died 1824.
371. Hatton, sir Christopher; died 1591.
32. Hereford, Humphrey de Bohun, earl of (and

earl of Essex and Northampton); died 1372.
282. Hereford, Walter Devereux, viscount; died 1558.
571. Hertford, Francis Seymour Conway, marquess of; died 1794.
* * Hertford, Francis Ingram Seymour Conway, marquess of; died 1822.
* * Hertford, Francis-Charles Seymour Conway, marquess of; died 1842.
* * Hertford, Richard Seymour Conway, marquess of.
556. Hesse, Frederick, prince of; died 1785.
* * Hesse-Cassel, William-George, landgrave of.
23. Holland, sir Otho; one of the original knights; died 1359.
118. Holland, William, duke of; died 1417.
421. Holland, Henry Rich, earl of; died 1649.
343. Holstein, Gotorp Adolphus, duke of; died 1586.
399. Holstein, Ulric, duke of; died 1624.
161. Hoo and Hastings, Thomas, lord; died 1453.
272. Howard, sir Edward; died 1513.
334. Howard, William Howard, lord (of Effingham); died 1573.
* * Howe, Richard Howe, earl; died 1799.
136. Hungerford, Walter, baron; died 1449.
345. Hunsdon, Henry Carey, lord; died 1596.
385. Hunsdon, George Carey, lord; died 1603.
40. Huntingdon, Guiscard d'Angouleme, earl of; died 1380.
322. Huntingdon, Francis Hastings, earl of; died 1560.
352. Huntingdon, Henry Hastings, earl of; died 1595.

K.

410. Kellie, Thomas Erskine, earl of (in Scotland); died 1639.
157. Kendal, John de Foix, earl of, *temp.* Henry VI.
14. Kent, Thomas Holland, earl of; one of the original knights; died 1360.
97. Kent, Edmund Holland, earl of; died 1407.
150. Kent, William Nevill, earl of; died 1462.
260. Kent, Richard Grey, earl of; died 1523.
517. Kent, Henry Grey, duke of; died 1740.
* * Kent, H. R. H. Edward, duke of; died 1820.
258. Kildare, Gerald Fitz-Gerald, earl of; died 1513.
303. Kingston, sir William; died 1541.
532. Kingston, Evelyn Pierrepoint, duke of; died 1715.
553. Kingston, Evelyn Pierrepoint, duke of; died 1773.
74. Knolys, sir Robert; died 1407.
382. Knollys, sir Francis; died 1596
183. Kyriell, sir Thomas, *temp.* Henry VI.

L.

3. Lancaster, Henry Plantagenet, duke of; one of the original knights; died 1362.
29. Lancaster, John Plantagenet, duke of; died 1399.
59. LANCASTER, HENRY PLANTAGENET, afterwards king HENRY IV.
* * Lansdowne, William Petty, marquess of; died 1805.
* * Lansdowne, Henry Fitzmaurice Petty, marquess of.
42. Latimer, William, baron; died 1380.
La Tour. Vide *de Frane.*
472. Lauderdale, John Maitland, duke of (in Scotland), and earl of Guildford; died 1682.
387. Lee, sir Henry; died 1611.
481. Leeds, Thomas Osborne, duke of; died 1712.
559. Leeds, Thomas Osborne, duke of; died 1789.
* * Leeds, George-William-Frederick Osborne duke of; died 1838.
342. Leicester, Robert Dudley, earl of; died 1588.
414. Leicester, Robert Sydney, earl of; died 1677.
* * Leiningen, Charles-William, prince of.
395. Lenox, Lodowick Stuart, duke of (in Scotland), and Richmond; died 1624.
416. Lenox, Esme Stuart, duke of (in Scotland), and earl of March; died 1624.
433. Lenox, James Stuart, duke of (in Scotland), and Richmond; died 1655.
462. Lenox, Charles Stuart, duke of (in Scotland), and Richmond; died 1672.
327. Lincoln, Edward Clinton, earl of; died 1585.
565. Lincoln, Henry Fiennes Clinton, earl of; died 1728.
429. Lindsey, Robert Bertie, earl of; died 1642.
463. Lindsey, Montagu Bertie, earl of; died 1666.
9. Lisle, John, baron (of Rugemont); one of the original knights; died 1356.
283. Lisle, Arthur Plantagenet, viscount; died 1541.
* * Liverpool, Robert Banks Jenkinson, earl of; died 1828.
* * Lonsdale, William Lowther, earl of; died 1844.
* * Londonderry, Robert Stewart, marquess of (in Ireland); died 1822.
156. Longueville, Gaston de Foix, earl of (in Normandy), *temp.* Henry VI.
20. Loring, sir Nele; one of the original knights; died 1385.
101. Lovel, John, baron; died 1408.
222. Lovel, Francis, viscount; died 1487.
254. Lovel, sir Thomas; died 1524.

M.

464. Manchester, Edward Montagu, earl of; died 1671.
46. Manny, Walter, baron; died 1372.
8. March, Roger Mortimer, earl of; one of the original knights; died 1360.
416. March, Esme Stuart, earl of, and duke of Lenox (in Scotland); died 1624.
452. Marlborough, Charles Spencer, duke of; died 1722.
509. Marlborough, John Churchill, duke of; died 1758.
* * Marlborough, George Spencer, duke of; died 1817.
270. Marney, Henry, lord; died 1524.
397. Marr, John Erskine, earl of (in Scotland); died 1634.
* * MECKLENBURGH STRELITZ, ADOLPHUS-FREDERICK III., duke of; died 1794.
193. Milan, Francis Sfortia, duke of; died 1466.
12. Mohun, John, baron; one of the original knights; died *circa* 1373.
467. Monmouth, James Scott, duke of; died 1685.

335. Montacute, Anthony Browne, viscount; died 1592.
187. Montagu, John Neville, marquess; died 1471.
529. Montagu, John Montagu, duke of; died 1749.
* * Montagu, George Brudenell, duke of; died 1790.
216. Montgomery, sir Thomas, *temp.* Edward IV.
404. Montgomery and Pembroke, Philip Herbert, earl of; died 1650.
206. Montjoy, Walter Blount, lord; died 1474.
289. Montjoy, William Blount, lord; died 1535.
275. Monteagle, Edward Stanley, baron; died 1523.
295. Montmorency, Anne, duke de (in France); died 1567.
354. Montmorency, Francis, duke de (in France); died 1579.
450. Montrose, James Graham, marquess of (in Scotland); died 1650.
* * Montrose, James Graham, duke of (in Scotland); died 1836.
103. Morley, Thomas, baron; died 1417.
435. Morton, William Douglas, earl of (in Scotland); died 1648.
199. Mountgrysson, lord (in Apulia), *temp.* Edward IV.
381. Mulgrave, Edmund Sheffield, earl of; died 1646.

N.

86. Namur, sir Robert de, *temp.* Richard II.
192. NAPLES, FERDINAND II., king of; died 1496.
274. Nemours, Julian de Medici, duke of; died 1516.
* * NETHERLANDS, WILLIAM, king of the; died March 1849.
44. Neville, John, baron; died 1388.
206. Newblanch, Philip Chabot, comte de (in France), *temp.* Henry VIII.
449. Newcastle, William Cavendish, duke of; died 1676.
480. Newcastle, Henry Cavendish, duke of; died 1691.
502. Newcastle, John Holles, duke of; died 1711.
530. Newcastle, Thomas Pelham Holles, duke of; died 1768.
* * Newcastle, Henry Fiennes Pelham Clinton, duke of; died 1794.
* * Newcastle, Henry Pelham Fiennes Pelham Clinton, duke of; died 1851.
64. Norfolk, Thomas Mowbray, duke of; died 1413.
131. Norfolk, John Mowbray, duke of; died 1432.
167. Norfolk, John Mowbray, duke of; died 1461.
200. Norfolk, John Mowbray, duke of; died 1475.
204. Norfolk, John Howard, duke of; died 1485.
221. Norfolk, Thomas Howard, duke of; died 1524.
268. Norfolk, Thomas Howard, duke of; died 1554.
340. Norfolk, Thomas Howard, duke of; died 1572.
406. Norfolk, Thomas Howard, earl of, and earl of Arundel and Surrey; died 1646.
489. Norfolk, Henry Howard, duke of; died 1701.
* * Norfolk, Henry-Charles Howard, duke of.
* * Norfolk, Bernard Edward Howard, duke of; died 1842.
* * Normanby, Constantine Henry, marquess of.
33. Northampton, William Bohun, earl of; died 1360.
312. Northampton, William Parr, marquess of; died 1571.
400. Northampton, Henry Howard, earl of; died 1614.
427. Northampton, William Compton, earl of; died 1630.
212. Northumberland, Henry Percy, earl of; died 1489.
242. Northumberland, Henry Algernon Percy, earl of; died 1527.
294. Northumberland, Henry Algernon Percy, earl of; died 1537.
310. Northumberland, John Dudley, duke of; died 1553.
346. Northumberland, Thomas Percy, earl of; died 1572.
378. Northumberland, Henry Percy, earl of; died 1632.
436. Northumberland, Algernon Percy, earl of; died 1668.
488. Northumberland, George Fitzroy, duke of; died 1716.
570. Northumberland, Hugh Percy, duke of; died 1786.
* * Northumberland, Henry Percy, earl of.
* * Northumberland, Hugh Percy, duke of; died 1819.
* * Northumberland, Hugh Percy, duke of; died 1847.
362. Nottingham, Charles Howard, earl of; died 1624.

O.

409. ORANGE, MAURICE, prince of; died 1625.
425. ORANGE, HENRY-FREDERIC, prince of; died 1647.
441. ORANGE, WILLIAM I., prince of; died 1650.
455. ORANGE, WILLIAM III., prince of; died 1702.
546. ORANGE, WILLIAM-CHARLES, prince of; died 1751.
565. ORANGE, WILLIAM V., prince of; died 1806.
542. Orford (elected while a commoner), Robert Walpole, earl of; died 1745.
370. Ormond and Ossory, Thomas Butler, earl of (in Ireland); died 1614.
444. Ormond, James Butler, duke of; died 1688.
494. Ormond, James Butler, duke of; attainted 1715.
477. Ossory, Thomas Butler, earl of (in Ireland), and lord Butler (in England); died 1680.
112. Oxford, Richard de Vere, earl of; died 1417.
227. Oxford, John de Vere, earl of; died 1513.
293. Oxford, John de Vere, earl of; died 1539.
461. Oxford, Aubrey de Vere, earl of; died 1702.
519. Oxford, Robert Harley, earl of, and earl Mortimer; died 1724.

P.

321. Paget, William, baron; died 1563.
210. Parr, sir William, *temp.* Edward IV.
26. Pavely, sir Walter; one of the original knights; died 1375.
34. Pembroke, John Hastings, earl of; died 1389.
188. Pembroke, William Herbert, earl of; died 1469.

325. Pembroke, William Herbert, earl of; died 1559.
360. Pembroke, Henry Herbert, earl of; died 1601.
398. Pembroke, William Herbert, earl of; died 1630.
404. Pembroke and Montgomery, Philip Herbert, earl of; died 1650.
490. Peterborough, Henry Mordaunt, earl of; died 1697.
504. Pembroke and Montgomery, Thomas Herbert, earl of; died 1733.
521. Peterborough and Monmouth, Charles Mordaunt, earl of; died 1735.
* * Pembroke and Montgomery, George-Augustus Herbert, earl of.
53. Pembruge, sir Richard, *temp.* Edward III.
122. Phelip, sir William, generally called lord Bardolf; died 1439.
164. POLAND, CASIMIR IV., king of; died 1492.
248. Pole, sir Richard, *temp.* Henry VII.
428. Portland, Richard Weston, earl of; died 1634.
503. Portland, William Bentinck, earl of; died 1709.
554. Portland, William Bentinck, duke of; died 1762.
* * Portland, William-Henry Cavendish Bentinck, duke of; died 1809.
123. PORTUGAL, JOHN, king of; died 1433.
146. PORTUGAL, EDWARD, king of; died 1438.
159. PORTUGAL, ALPHONSUS V., king of; died 1481.
219. PORTUGAL, JOHN II., king of; died 1495.
267. PORTUGAL, EMANUEL, king of; died 1521.
* * PORTUGAL, JOHN, king of; died 1826.
518. Poulett, John, earl; died 1743.
* * Powis, Edward Herbert, earl of; died 1848.
246. Poynings, sir Edward; died 1521.
498. PRUSSIA, FREDERICK I., king of; died 1712.
* * PRUSSIA, FREDERICK-WILLIAM III., king of; died 1840.
* * PRUSSIA, FREDERICK-WILLIAM IV., king of.

Q.

506. Queensberry and Dover, James Douglas, duke of; died 1711.

R.

109. Ramston, sir Thomas, *temp.* Henry IV.
143. Ratcliffe, sir John; died 1437.
223. Ratcliffe, sir Richard; died 1485.
365. Rhine, John Casimir, count palatin; died 1592.
432. Rhine, Charles Lodovic, count palatin; died 1680.
440. Rhine, Rupert, count palatin; died 1682.
443. Rhine, Maurice, count palatin; died 1654.
445. Rhine, Edward, count palatin; died 1663.
484. Rhine, Charles, count palatin; died 1685.
287. Richmond and Somerset, Henry Fitz-Roy, duke of; died 1536.
395. Richmond and Lenox, Lodovick Stewart, duke of; died 1624.
433. Richmond and Lenox, James Stewart, duke of; died 1655.
462. Richmond and Lenox, Charles Stewart, duke of; died 1670.
485. Richmond, Charles Lenox, duke of; died 1723.
541. Richmond and Lenox, Charles Lenox, duke of; died 1750.
* * Richmond, Charles Lenox, duke of; died 1806.
* * Richmond, Charles Lenox, duke of; died 1819.
* * Richmond, Charles Gordon Lenox, duke of.
166. Rivers, Richard Widville, earl; died 1469.
197. Rivers, Anthony Widville, earl; died 1483.
121. Robessart, sir John; died 1450.
134. Robessart, sir Lewis, baron Bourchier (*jure uxoris*); died 1431.
339. Rochester, sir Robert.
491. Rochester, Lawrence Hyde, earl of; died 1711.
* * Rochford, William-Henry Nassau, earl of; died 1781.
574. Rockingham, Charles Watson Wentworth, marquess of; died 1782.
99. Roos, William Roos, baron; died 1414.
538. Roxburgh, John Ker, duke of (in Scotland); died 1741.
* * Roxburgh, John Ker, duke of (in Scotland); died 1804.
* * RUSSIA, ALEXANDER, emperor of; died 1825.
* * RUSSIA, NICHOLAS, emperor of.
286. Rutland, Thomas Manners, earl of; died 1543.
341. Rutland, Henry Manners, earl of; died 1563.
366. Rutland, Edward Manners, earl of; died 1587.
412. Rutland, Francis Manners, earl of; died 1632.
523. Rutland, John Manners, duke of; died 1721.
537. Rutland, John Manners, duke of; died 1779.
* * Rutland, Charles Manners, duke of; died 1787.
* * Rutland, John-Henry Manners, duke of.

S.

474. St. Albans, Henry Jermyn, earl of; died 1683.
528. St. Albans, Charles Beauclerk, duke of; died 1726.
551. St. Albans, Charles Beauclerk, duke of; died 1751.
315. St. Leger, sir Anthony, *temp.* Henry VIII.
7. Salisbury, William Montacute, earl of; one of the original knights; died 1397.
126. Salisbury, Thomas Montacute, earl of; died 1428.
149. Salisbury, Richard Neville, earl of; died 1460.
180. Salisbury, Richard Neville, earl of, and earl of Warwick; died 1471.
401. Salisbury, Robert Cecil, earl of; died 1612.
418. Salisbury, William Cecil, earl of; died 1668.
483. Salisbury, Cecil, earl of; died 1683.
* * Salisbury, James Cecil, marquess of; died 1823.
* * Salisbury, James Brownlow William Gascoigne Cecil, marquess of.
Sanchet la Tour. See *de Frane.*
459. Sandwich, Edward Montagu, earl of; died 1672.
277. Sandys, William Sandys, baron (of the Vine), died 1542.
72. Sarnsfield, sir Nicholas, *temp.* Edward III.
236. Savage, sir John; died 1492.
333. Savoy, Emanuel, duke of; died 1580.

Saxe-Coburg, Leopold, prince of. See *King of the Belgians.*
* * SAXE-COBURG and GOTHA, ERNEST I., duke of.
* * SAXE-COBURG and GOTHA, ERNEST II., duke of.
* * Saxe-Meiningen, Bernard Erich-Freund, duke of.
* * SAXONY, FREDERICK-AUGUSTUS, king of.
556. Saxe-Gotha, Frederick III., duke of.
470. Saxony, John-George II., duke of; died 1680.
139. Scales, Thomas Scales, baron; died 1460.
539. Scarborough, Richard Lumley, earl of; died 1740.
495. Schombergh, Frederick, duke of; died 1690.
510. Schombergh, Mynhardt, duke of; died 1719.
297. SCOTLAND, JAMES V., king of; died 1542.
375. SCOTLAND, JAMES VI., king of, ascended the throne as king of Great Britain, 1603; died 1625.
190. Scrope, John Scrope, baron (of Bolton); died 1494.
368. Scrope, Henry Scrope, baron (of Bolton), died 1592.
390. Scrope, Thomas Scrope, baron (of Bolton); died 1612.
* * Scrope, Henry Scrope, baron (of Masham).
320. Seymour, Thomas Seymour, lord, of Sudley; died 1549.
138. Shrewsbury, John Talbot, earl of; died 1453.
172. Shrewsbury, John Talbot, earl of; died 1460.
230. Shrewsbury, George Talbot, earl of; died 1541.
316. Shrewsbury, Francis Talbot, earl of; died 1560.
344. Shrewsbury, George Talbot, earl of; died 1590.
376. Shrewsbury, Gilbert Talbot, earl of; died 1616.
500. Shrewsbury, Charles Talbot, duke of; died 1718.
239. SICILY, ALPHONSUS, king of; died 1495.
350. Sidney, sir Henry; died 1586.
94. Somerset and Dorset, John Beaufort, marquess of; died 1410.
147. Somerset, Edmund Beaufort, duke of; died 1455.
152. Somerset, John Beaufort, duke of; died 1444.
306. Somerset, Edward Seymour, duke of; died 1552.
407. Somerset, Robert Car, earl of; died 1645.
460. Somerset, William Seymour, duke of; died 1660.
487. Somerset, Charles Seymour, duke of; died 1748.
* * Somerset, Edward-Adolphus Seymour, duke of.
290. Southampton, William Fitzwilliam, earl of; died 1543.
317. Southampton, Thomas Wriothesley, earl of; died 1550.
478. Southampton, Charles Fitzroy, duke of; died 1730.
331. SPAIN, PHILIP II., king of, *temp.* Elizabeth: he resigned the Order; died 1598.
* * SPAIN, FERDINAND VII., king of; died 1833.
* * Spencer, Frederick Spencer, earl.
* * Spencer, George-John Spencer, earl; died 1834.
6. Stafford, Ralph Stafford, earl of; one of the original knights; died 1372.
38. Stafford, Hugh Stafford, earl of; died 1386.
96. Stafford, Edmund, earl of; died 1403.
* * Stafford, Granville Leveson-Gower, marquess of; died 1803.
* * Stafford, George Granville Leveson-Gower, marquess of; died 1833.
107. Stanley, sir John; died 1413.
237. Stanley, sir William; died 1494.
174. Stanley, Thomas Stanley, baron; died 1458.
17. Stapleton, sir Miles; one of the original knights; died 1373.
80. Stapleton, sir Bryan, *temp.* Edward III.
438. Strafford, Thomas Wentworth, earl of; died 1641.
465. Strafford, William Wentworth, earl of; died 1695.
520. Strafford, Thomas Wentworth, earl of; died 1739.
232. Strange, George Stanley, baron (of Knokyn); died 1497.
75. Sulby (or Sully), sir John, *temp.* Edward III.
37. Suffolk, Robert Ufford, earl of; died 1369.
66. Suffolk, Michael de la Pole, earl of; died 1389.
132. Suffolk, William de la Pole, duke of; died 1450.
201. Suffolk, John de la Pole, duke of; died 1491.
253. Suffolk, Edmund de la Pole, duke of; died 1513.
273. Suffolk, Charles Brandon, duke of; died 1545.
318. Suffolk, Henry Grey, duke of; died 1554.
384. Suffolk, Thomas Howard, earl of; died 1626.
426. Suffolk, Theophilus Howard, earl of; died 1640.
493. Sunderland, Robert Spencer, earl of; died 1702.
533. Sunderland, Charles Spencer, earl of; died 1722.
162. Surien, sir Francis, *temp.* Henry VI.
62. Surrey, Thomas Holland, duke of; died 1400.
307. Surrey, Henry Howard, commonly called earl of; died 1546.
284. Sussex, Robert Ratcliffe, earl of; died 1542.
332. Sussex, Henry Ratcliffe, earl of; died 1556.
337. Sussex, Thomas Ratcliffe, earl of; died 1583.
372. Sussex, Henry Ratcliffe, earl of; died 1593.
388. Sussex, Robert Ratcliffe, earl of; died 1629.
* * SUSSEX, H. R. H. AUGUSTUS-FREDERICK, duke of; died 1843.
* * Sutherland, George Granville Leveson-Gower, duke of; died 1833.
* * Sutherland, George Granville Leveson-Gower, duke of.
424. SWEDEN, GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS II., king of; died 1632.
469. SWEDEN, CHARLES XI., king of; died 1697.

T.

100. Talbot, Gilbert Talbot, baron, and baron Strange of Blackmere; died 1419.
247. Talbot, sir Gilbert; died 1516.
* * Talbot, Charles Chetwynd, earl; died 1849.
129. Tankerville, sir John Grey, earl of (in Normandy); died 1421.
454. Tarente, Henry, Charles de Tremouille, prince de; died 1672.
575. Temple, Richard Grenville Temple, earl of; died 1779.

540. Townshend, Charles Townshend, viscount; died 1738.
226. Tunstal, sir Richard, *temp.* Henry VI.

U.

48. Ufford, sir Thomas, *temp.* Edward III.
Ughtrede, *alias* Utreight, *alias* Wright. See *Wright.*
108. Umfreville, sir Robert de; died 1437.
211. Urbino, Frederick, duke of (in Italy); died 1482.
257. Urbino, Guido, duke of (in Italy); died 1508.

V.

56. Vache, sir Richard de la, *temp.* Edward III.
73. Vache, sir Philip de la, *temp.* Richard II.
50. Van Hall, sir Francis, knight banneret, *temp.* Edward III.
154. Visco, Henry, duke of (in Portugal); died 1460.

W.

550. Waldegrave, James Waldegrave, earl; died 1741.
572. Waldegrave, James Waldegrave, earl; died 1763.
18. Wale, sir Thomas; one of the original knights; died 1352.
2. WALES, EDWARD, prince of (the Black Prince); one of the original knights; died 1376, *vitâ patris.*
27. WALES, RICHARD PLANTAGENET, prince of, afterwards king RICHARD II.; died 1399.
88. WALES, HENRY, prince of, afterwards king HENRY V.; died 1422.
175. WALES, EDWARD, prince of, son of Henry V.; died 1471.
213. WALES, EDWARD, prince of, afterwards king EDWARD V.; died 1483.
240. WALES, ARTHUR, prince of, son of king Henry VII.; died 1502, *vitâ patris.*
250. WALES, HENRY, prince of, afterwards king HENRY VIII.; died 1547.
393. WALES, HENRY-FREDERICK, prince of, son of James I.; died 1612, *vitâ patris.*
405. WALES, CHARLES, prince of, afterwards king CHARLES I.; died 1649.
437. WALES, CHARLES, prince of, afterwards king CHARLES II.; died 1685.
526. WALES, FREDERICK-LEWIS, prince of, son of George II.; died 1751, *vitâ patris.*
512. WALES, GEORGE-AUGUSTUS, prince of, afterwards king GEORGE II.; died 1760.
553. WALES, GEORGE-WILLIAM-FREDERICK, prince of, afterwards king GEORGE III.; died 1820.
* * WALES, GEORGE-AUGUSTUS-FREDERICK, prince of, afterwards king GEORGE IV.; died 1830.
* * WALES, H. R. H. ALBERT-EDWARD, prince of, son of her present majesty, the QUEEN.
313. Wallop, sir John; died 1551.
4. Warwick, Thomas Beauchamp, earl of; one of the original knights; died 1369.
35. Warwick, Thomas Beauchamp, earl of; died 1401.
125. Warwick, Richard Beauchamp, earl of; died 1439.
180. Warwick, Richard Nevill, earl of; died 1471.
347. Warwick, Ambrose Dudley, earl of; died 1589.
231. Welles, John Welles, viscount; died 1498.
* * Wellesley, Henry Colley Wellesley, marquess of (in Ireland); died 1842.
* * Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Field-marshal, the duke of.
182. Wenlock, John Wenlock, lord; died 1471.
169. Wentworth, sir Philip, *temp.* Henry VI.
* * Westminster, Robert Grosvenor, marquess of; died 1845.
98. Westmoreland, Ralph Nevill, earl of; died 1425.
288. Westmoreland, Ralph Nevill, earl of; died 1549.
329. Westmoreland, Henry Nevill, earl of; died 1563.
* * Westmoreland, John Fane, earl of; died 1841.
70. Willoughby, William Willoughby, baron (de Eresby); died 1409.
127. Willoughby, Robert Willoughby, baron (de Eresby); died 1452.
245. Willoughby de Broke, Robert Willoughby, baron; died 1503.
548. Wilmington, Spencer Compton, earl of; died 1743.
67. Wiltshire, William Scrope, earl of; died 1399.
177. Wiltshire and Ormond, James Butler, earl of; died 1461.
203. Wiltshire, John Stafford, earl of; died 1473.
259. Wiltshire, Henry Stafford, earl of; died 1523.
281. Wiltshire, Thomas Boleyn, earl of; died 1538.
566. Winchelsea, Daniel Finch, earl of; died 1769.
* * Winchelsea and Nottingham, George Finch, earl of; died 1826.
311. Winchester, William Paulet, marquess of; died 1572.
280. Wingfield, sir Richard; died *circa* 1525.
309. Wingfield, sir Anthony, *temp.* Henry VIII.
233. Widville, sir Edward; died 1488.
383. Wirtemburg, Frederick, duke of; died 1608.
* * WIRTEMBURG, WILLIAM I., king of.
* * Worcester, Thomas Percy, earl of; died 1402.
186. Worcester, John Tiptoft, earl of; died 1470.
244. Worcester, Charles Somerset, earl of; died 1526.
353. Worcester, William Somerset, earl of; died 1589.
379. Worcester, Edward Somerset, earl of; died 1628.
54. Wright, *alias* Ughtrede, *alias* Utright[1], sir Thomas, *temp.* Edward III.
19. Wrottesley, sir Hugh; one of the original knights; died 1380.

Y.

30. York, Edmund Plantagenet, duke of; died 1402.

[1] Sir Harris Nicolas asks, "If this personage was Thomas de Ughtrede, who was summoned to parliament from 17th to 38th of Edward III., and who died in 1365?" We have carefully looked through all the authorities, and conclude that he was.

65. York, Edward Plantagenet, duke of; died 1415.
145. York, Richard Plantagenet, duke of; died 1460.
214. York, Richard Plantagenet, duke of; died 1483.
439. York, James Stuart, duke of, afterwards king James II.; died 1710.
527. York, Ernest-Augustus, duke of, brother of king George I.; died 1728.
564. York, Edward-Augustus, duke of, brother of king George III.; died 1767.
* * York and Albany, H. R. H. Frederick, duke of; died 1827.

The present Knights.

Our Most Gracious Sovereign.
H. R. H. Albert-Edward, prince of Wales.
H. R. H. prince Albert, prince consort.
Ernest-Augustus, king of Hanover.
George-Frederick, crown prince of Hanover.
George-William, duke of Cambridge.
Leopold, king of the Belgians.
Nicholas, emperor of Russia.
William, king of Wurtemburg.
Frederick-William IV., king of Prussia.
Frederick-Augustus, king of Saxony.
Bernard, duke of Saxe-Meiningen.
William, duke of Brunswick.
Ernest II., duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.
Charles-William, prince of Leiningen.
1. John-Henry, duke of Rutland.
2. Arthur, duke of Wellington.
3. Henry-William, marquess of Anglesey.
4. William, duke of Devonshire.
5. Brownlow-Cecil, marquess of Exeter.
6. Charles, duke of Richmond.
7. Walter, duke of Buccleuch.
8. Alexander, duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
9. Henry, marquess of Lansdowne.
10. Edward-Adolphus, duke of Somerset.
11. Edward, earl of Derby.
12. George Granville, duke of Sutherland.
13. Henry, duke of Beaufort.
14. Richard, duke of Buckingham and Chandos.
15. James Brownlow, marquess of Salisbury.
16. Henry, duke of Cleveland.
17. Thomas-Philip, earl de Grey.
18. James, marquess of Abercorn.
19. George-Charles, marquess of Camden.
20. Richard, marquess of Hertford.
21. Francis, duke of Bedford.
22. Henry-Charles, duke of Norfolk.
23. George-William-Frederick, earl of Clarendon.
24. Frederick, earl Spencer.
25. Constantine-Henry, marquess of Normanby.

By a statute bearing date June 28, 1831, it was ordained that in future the Order should consist of the Sovereign and twenty-five Knights, together with such lineal descendants of his Majesty George I. as shall have been, or may hereafter be, elected Knights of the most noble Order of the Garter.

KNIGHTS OF THE BATH.

The knighthood of the Bath is supposed to have been adopted by the ancient Franks, inhabitants of Lower Germany, with whom, it is highly probable, the Saxons, who invaded England, had the same common descent, and who, with other customs, upon their settling here, introduced the same method of knighthood. These ancient Franks, when they conferred knighthood, observed, amongst other solemn rites, bathing before they performed their vigils; which rites continued to be practised in England, and hence the members were denominated "Knights of the Bath."

In the reign of Henry IV. there was a degree of knighthood under the express appellation of "The Bath."[1] That king, on the day of his coronation in the Tower of London, conferred the dignity of knighthood upon forty-six esquires, who had watched all the night before, and had bathed themselves. From that time it was customary with our kings to confer this dignity upon their coronations, the coronations of their queens, the birth and marriage of the royal issue, and the first advancement of their sons to honours. They conferred it, also, upon their designed expeditions against their foreign enemies, upon installations of Knights of the Garter, and when some grand anniversary festivals were celebrated. The last Knights of the Bath so made, were installed at the coronation of king Charles II. in 1661; after which time the Order was neglected, until the year 1725, when king George I. was graciously pleased to revive it, and to provide a book of statutes for the government of the Order. By

[1] There were Knights created with the ceremonies of the Bath, so early as the reign of king John. Sir Harris Nicolas mentions two knights created in that reign, viz.: sir Thomas Esturmy, July 17, 1204, and sir Theodore le Tyas, November 5, 1205. In the subsequent early reigns, various knights were created; but whether they came under the denomination of Knights of the Bath, seems doubtful.

these statutes the number of the knights was fixed at thirty-eight, viz.: the Sovereign and thirty-seven Knights Companions.—*Beatson.*

The king ordained the chapel of king Henry VII. to be the chapel of the Order, and directed that each Knight's banner, with plates of his arms and style, should be placed over the respective stalls of the Knights, in manner as those of the Knights of the Garter in St. George's chapel in the same castle of Windsor, and he allowed them supporters to their arms.—*Idem.*

The Original Knights.

(*Made at the Coronation of King Henry IV., October* 13, 1399.)[1]

Thomas Plantagenet. } Younger sons of
John Plantagenet. } the king.
Humphrey Plantagenet. }
Sir Thomas Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel.
Sir Richard Nevil, son to the earl of Warwick.
Sir Edmund Stafford, brother to the earl of Stafford.
Sir Hugh Courtenay. } Sons to the earl of De-
Sir Thomas Courtenay. } vonshire.
Sir Henry Beaumont, lord Beaumont.
Sir Henry Willoughby, the lord Willoughby's brother.
Sir Hugh Stafford, brother to the earl of Stafford.
Sir Richard, or Thomas de Camois, son of the lord Camois.
The lord of Paule.
Sir Peter Mauley, lord Mauley.
Lord Latimer.
Lord D'Eyncourt.
Sir Almeric de St. Amand, lord de St. Amand.
Sir Thomas Beauchamp.
Sir Thomas Pelham.
Sir John Luttrell.
Sir John Lisle.
Sir William Hankford, justice.
Sir William Brenchley, justice.
Sir Bartholomew Rochford.
Sir Giles Daubinie.
Sir William Butler.
Sir John Ashton.
Sir Richard Sanape.
Sir John Tiptoft.
Sir Richard Francis.
Sir Henry Persie, or Percy, (Hotspur).
Sir John Arundel.
Sir William Stralley.
Sir John Turpington.
Sir Ailmer Saint.
Sir Edward Hastings.
Sir John Griesley.
Sir Gerald Sotill.
Sir John Arden.
Sir Robert Chalons.
Sir Thomas Dymock.
Sir Walter Hungerford.
Sir William Gilethorpe, and
Sir William Newport.

The subsequent occasions chosen for the institution of Knights of the Bath, were the following:—

At the coronation of king Henry V. in 1413.
On the feast of St. George, in the 5th or 6th year of Henry V.
On the eve of St. George, in the 9th year of the same king.
At the coronation of Henry VI., November 6, 1429.
At the coronation of Edward IV. in June 1461.
At the coronation of Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV., May 26, 1464.
At the creation of the prince of Wales and duke of York, April 18, 1475.
On the marriage of Richard, duke of York, second son to Edward IV.

[King Edward V. had named the persons to be Knights of the Bath for his coronation, but he was deposed before he was crowned.]

At the coronation of Richard III. and his queen Anne.
At the coronation of Henry VII., October 28, 1485.
At the coronation of Elizabeth, queen of Henry VII., in the 3rd year of his reign.
On prince Arthur, the king's eldest son, being created prince of Wales, 1489.
On prince Henry, the king's second son, being created duke of York, 1494.
On the marriage of Arthur, prince of Wales, November 17, 1501.
On prince Henry, duke of York, being created prince of Wales, 1503.
At the coronation of Henry VIII., June 23, 1509.
At the coronation of Anna Boleyn, queen of Henry VIII., May 30, 1533.
At the coronation of Edward VI., February 20, 1547.
At the coronation of queen Mary (queen regnant), September 28, 1553.
At the coronation of queen Elizabeth (queen regnant), January 15, 1559.
At the coronation of James I., July 25, 1603.
On Twelfth-Eve, January 5, 1604, when twelve knights only were elected.
On the creation of prince Henry, as prince of Wales, June 1, 1610.
On Charles, duke of York, being created prince of Wales, November 3, 1616.
At the coronation of Charles I., February 2, 1626.
At the coronation of Charles II., April 23, 1661; after which time the Order fell into disuse.

[1] The date of the installation of the Knights created by Henry IV. on the occasion of his being crowned is stated by several authorities, among them Sir Harris Nicolas, to be March 17, 1400. We believe that the date we adopt is the date of the record.

KNIGHTS CREATED ON THE REVIVAL OF THE ORDER, IN 1725.

His majesty king GEORGE, sovereign.
His royal highness WILLIAM-AUGUSTUS, duke of Cumberland.
John, duke of Montagu, grand master.
Charles, duke of Richmond; quitted for the Order of the Garter, 1726.
William, duke of Manchester.
Charles, earl of Burford, eldest son to the duke of St. Albans; quitted for the Garter, 1741.
John, earl of Leicester.
William-Anne, earl of Albemarle; quitted for the Garter, 1749.
Henry, earl of Deloraine.
George, earl of Halifax.
Talbot, earl of Sussex.
Thomas, earl of Pomfret.
Lord Nassau Poulett, younger son to the duke of Bolton.
George, viscount Torrington.
George, viscount Malpas, eldest son to the earl of Cholmondeley.
John, viscount Glenorchy, eldest son to the earl of Breadalbane.
John, lord De la Warr, afterwards earl of De la Warr.
Hugh, lord Clinton, afterwards earl Clinton.
Edward, lord Walpole, afterwards earl of Orford.
Sir Spencer Compton, afterwards earl of Wilmington; quitted for the Garter, 1733.
Sir William Stanhope, brother to the earl of Chesterfield.
Sir Conyers D'Arcy, uncle to the earl of Holderness.
Sir Thomas Lumley Saunderson, afterwards earl of Scarborough.
Sir Paul Methuen.
Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards earl of Orford; quitted for the Garter, 1726.
Sir Robert Sutton.
Sir Charles Wilies.
Sir John Hobart, afterwards earl of Buckinghamshire.
Sir William Gage, bart.
Sir Robert Clifton.
Sir Michael Newton.
Sir William Yonge, bart.
Sir Thomas Watson Wentworth, afterwards earl of Malton and marquess of Rockingham.
Sir John Monson, afterwards lord Monson.
Sir William Morgan.
Sir Thomas Coke, afterwards lord Lovel and earl of Leicester.
William, earl of Inchiquin.
John, viscount Tyrconnel.

THE EXTENSION OR RE-ORGANISATION OF THE ORDER, in 1815.

"WHITEHALL, January 2, 1815.

"WHEREAS His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty (George III.) sovereign of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, is desirous of commemorating the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contests in which this empire has been engaged, and of marking in an especial manner his gracious sense of the valour, perseverance, and devotion of the officers of His Majesty's forces by sea and land; and whereas His Royal Highness has thought fit, by virtue of the royal prerogative, and of the power reserved to the sovereign in the statutes of the said Most Honourable Military Order, to advance the splendour and extend the limits of the said Order, to the end that those officers who have had the opportunities of signalising themselves by eminent services during the late war may share in the honours of the said Order, and that their names may be handed down to remote posterity, accompanied by the marks of distinction which they have so nobly earned; the Prince Regent has therefore been graciously pleased to ordain as follows:

"The Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath shall from this time forward be comprised of three classes, differing in their ranks and degrees of dignity.

"The First Class shall consist of Knights Grand Crosses, which designation shall be substituted henceforward for that of Knights Companions, and from the date hereof the present Knights Companions and extra Knights of the Order shall in all acts, proceedings, and pleadings be styled Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath. The number of the Knights Grand Crosses shall not at any time or upon any account whatever exceed seventy-two, whereof there may be a number not exceeding twelve, so nominated and appointed in consideration of eminent services rendered to the state by British subjects in civil and diplomatic employments. The dignity of a Knight Grand Cross shall not be conferred upon any officer who shall not have attained the rank of major-general in the army or rear-admiral in the navy, except as to the twelve Knights Grand Crosses, who may be appointed on account of civil services.

"The Second Class of the Order shall be composed of Knights Commanders, whose number shall not exceed one hundred and eighty, exclusive of foreign Officers holding British commissions, and shall take place and precedence before all Knights Bachelors of the United Kingdom.

"The Third Class of the Order shall be composed of Officers holding commissions in His Majesty's service by sea or land, who shall be styled Companions of the said Order. They shall not be entitled to the appellation, style, precedence, or privileges of Knights Bachelors, but shall take place and precedence of all Esquires."

In 1847 (April 14) the number of Knights Grand Crosses was increased to Fifty Military, and Twenty-five Civil, Knights; so ordained by Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The other classes were also increased in the number of Knights.

KNIGHTS OF THE BATH.

(From the revival of the Order in 1725, to its enlargement in 1815; and of the KNIGHTS GRAND CROSSES *from that year to the present time.)*

A.

Abercromby, sir Ralph: died 1801.
Abercromby, hon. sir John: died Feb. 1817.
Abercromby, sir Robert: died Nov. 1827.
A'Court, sir William, bart., afterwards lord Heytesbury.
Adair, Rt. hon. sir Robert.
Adam, Rt. hon. sir Frederick.
Adams, sir John W.: died March 1837.
Albemarle, William-Anne, earl of (1725)[1]: died 1754.
ALBERT, H. R. H. PRINCE, of SAXE-COBURG and GOTHA, prince consort to Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA.
Alten, Charles, count: died April 1840 (*honorary*).
Amherst, sir Jeffrey, afterwards lord Amherst (1761): djed Aug. 1797.
Anglesey, Henry-William, marquess of. See *Paget.*
Anson, sir George: died Nov. 1849.
Antrim, William Randall, marquess of (1780): died 1791.
Aston, sir Arthur, late envoy-extraordinary to Spain.
Auchmuty, sir Samuel: died Aug. 1822.
Auckland, George, earl of (*civil*): died Jan. 1849.
AUSTRIA, H. I. H. archduke CHARLES of (*honorary*): died April 1847.
AUSTRIA, H. I. H. archduke FREDERICK-CHARLES of (*honorary*): died Oct. 1847.
Aylmer, Matthew, lord: died Feb. 1850.

B.

Bagot, Rt. hon. sir Charles (*civil*): died May 1843.
Baird, sir David, bart.: died Aug. 1829.
Banks, Rt. hon. sir Joseph, bart. (1795; *honorary*): died June 1820.
Barlow, sir George Hilaro, bart. (*civil*): died Dec. 1846.
Barlow, sir Robert: died May 1843.
Barnard, sir Andrew-Francis.
Barnes, sir Edward: died March 1838.
Bateman, William, viscount (1732): died 1744.
Beauclerk, lord Amelius: died Dec. 1846.
Beaulieu, Edward, earl of (1753): died 1802.
Beckwith, sir George: died March 1823.
Bellamont, Charles, earl of (1764): died Oct. 1800.
Bentinck, lord William: died June 1839.
Beresford, William Carr, viscount.
Berkeley, sir George Cranfield: died Feb. 1818.
Blakeney, William, lord (1756): died 1761.
Blakeney, Rt. hon. sir Edward.
Blaquiere, sir John, afterwards lord De Blaquiere: died Aug. 1812.
Bligh, sir Richard Rodney: died April 1821.
Bloomfield, sir Benjamin, afterwards lord Bloomfield (*civil*): died Aug. 1846.
BLUCHER, H. H. prince, of Prussia (*honorary*): died Sept. 1819.
Bolton, Charles, duke of (1753): died 1765.
Boyd, sir Robert (1784): died May 1794.
Bradford, sir Thomas.
Breadalbane, John, earl of (1725): died 1782.
Brisbane, sir Thomas Makdougall, bart.
Brock, sir Isaac: died Oct. 13, 1812.
Brownrigg, sir Robert, bart.: died May 1833.
Bulwer, Rt. hon. sir Henry Lytton (*civil*).
Byng, Rt. hon. sir John, afterwards earl of Strafford.

C.

Caldwell, sir Alexander (*extra*): died Dec. 1839.
Caldwell, sir Benjamin: died Nov. 1820.
Caldwell, sir James Lillyman.
Calthorpe, sir Henry (1744): died April 1788.
Calvert, sir Harry, bart.: died Sept. 1826.
CAMBRIDGE, H. R. H. ADOLPHUS-FREDERICK, duke of, K. G.: died July 1850.
Campbell, sir Archibald, bart. (1785): died Mar. 1791.
Campbell, sir Archibald, bart.: died Oct. 1843.
Campbell, sir George: died Jan. 1821.
Campbell, sir James (1742): died 1745.
Canning, Rt. hon. sir Stratford (*civil*).
Carew, sir Benjamin Hallowell: died Sept. 1834.
Carnarvon, John, marquess of, afterwards duke of Chandos (1732): died 1771.
Carysfort, John, lord (1761): died 1772.
Catherlough, Robert, earl of (1770): died March 1772.
Cholmondeley, George, viscount Malpas, afterwards earl of Cholmondeley (1725): died 1770.
Christian, sir Hugh Cloberry (1796): died Nov. 1798.
Clancarty, Richard, earl of (*civil*): died Nov. 1837.
CLARENCE, H. R. H. WILLIAM-HENRY, duke of, K.G., afterwards WILLIAM IV.: died June 1837.
Clarendon, George-William-Frederick earl of, K.G.
Clarke, sir Alured: died Sept. 1832.
Clavering, sir John (1777); died April 1778.
Clifton, sir Robert (1725): died 1762.
Clinton, Hugh, earl (1725): died 1751.
Clinton, sir Henry (1777): died Dec. 1795.
Clinton, sir Henry: died Dec. 1829.
Clinton, sir William-Henry: died Feb. 1846.
Clive, Robert, lord (1764): died Nov. 1774.
Cochrane, hon. sir Alexander Forrester Inglis: died Jan. 1832.
Cochrane[2], Thomas, lord, afterwards earl of Dundonald: deprived, but restored.
Cockburn, Rt. hon. sir George.
Codrington, sir Edward: died April 1851.
Colborne, sir John, afterwards lord Seaton.
Cole, hon. sir Galbraith Lowry: died Oct. 1842.
Colpoys, sir John (1798): died April 1821.
Colville, hon. sir Charles: died March 1843.

[1] The dates inserted in this Roll within parentheses, are those of the creation of knighthood between the revival of the Order in 1725, and the year 1815, when it was enlarged. The dates of the death of the Knights are taken from the records at the Heralds' College.

[2] In O'Byrne's beautiful volume of *Naval Biography*, recently published, and which contains able sketches of the lives and actions of every living officer in the service, is an animated account of the glorious career of lord Dundonald, and a triumphant vindication of his lordship from the aspersions that for a time obscured his name, and led to the removal of his banner of knighthood from Henry VII.'s chapel. To the honour of William IV., his majesty, soon after his accession, restored lord Dundonald to the service, and subsequently, he recovered all the distinctions that had rewarded his innumerable gallant exploits during a long life devoted to his country.

Combermere, Stapleton, viscount.
Coote, sir Eyre (1771): died April 1783.
Coote, sir Eyre (1802): deprived July 1816.
Cope, sir John (1742): died 1760.
Cornwallis, hon. sir William: died July 1819.
Cotton, sir Willoughby.
Craig, sir James-Henry: died Jan. 1812.
Craufurd, sir Charles G.: died March 1821.
CUMBERLAND, H. R. H. WILLIAM-AUGUSTUS, duke of (1725): died 1765.
CUMBERLAND, H. R. H. ERNEST-AUGUSTUS, duke of, afterwards king of HANOVER.
Curtis, sir Roger, bart.: died Nov. 1816.

D.

Dalhousie, George, earl of: died March 1838.
Dallas, sir Thomas, E. I. C. S.: died Aug. 1839.
D'Arcy, sir Conyers (1725): died 1758.
Delaval, sir Francis Blake (1761): died Aug. 1771.
De la Warr, John, earl (1725): died 1776.
De la Warr, sir Francis Blake (1761): died 1771.
Deloraine, Henry, earl of (1725): died 1730.
Dickson, sir Alexander: died April 1840.
Digby, sir Henry: died Aug. 1842.
Domett, sir William: died May 1828.
Don, sir George: died Jan. 1832.
Dorchester, Guy, lord: died Nov. 1808.
Douglas, sir Howard, bart. (*civil*).
Doveton, sir John: died Nov. 1847.
Downing, sir George, bart. (1732): died 1749.
Doyle, sir John, bart.: died Aug. 1834.
Draper, sir William (1763): died Jan. 1787.
Drummond, sir Gordon.
Duckworth, sir John-Thomas, bart. (1801): died Aug. 1817.
Dundas, sir David (1802): died Feb. 1820.
D'Urban, sir Benjamin: died May 1849.
Durham, George, earl of: died July 1840.
Durham, sir Philip-Charles Henderson: died April 1845.

E.

Ellenborough, Edward, earl of.
Elliot, sir George-Augustus, afterwards lord Heathfield: died July 1790.
Esterhazy, His Highness prince, of Austria.
Exmouth, Edward Pellew, viscount: died Jan. 1833.

F.

Fane, sir Henry: died March 1840.
Fawcett, sir William (1786): died March 1804.
Ferguson, sir Ronald C.: died April 1841.
Fitzwilliam, Richard, viscount (1744): died 1776.
Foley, sir Thomas: died Jan. 1833.
Francis, sir Philip (1806): died Dec. 1818.
Frederick, sir Charles (1761): died Dec. 1785.
Fremantle, sir Thomas-Francis: died Nov. 1819.
Frimont, baron (*honorary*), Austrian service: died Dec. 1832.

G.

Gage, sir William, bart. (1725): died 1744.
Galway, Robert, viscount (1786): died 1810.
Gambier, James, lord: died April 1833.
Gibbons, sir John, bart. (1761): died 1776.
Gilbert, sir Walter Raleigh, bart.
GLOUCESTER, H. R. H. WILLIAM-FREDERICK, duke of, K. G.: died Nov. 1834.
Gordon, sir William: died Jan. 1798.
Gordon, sir James Willoughby, bart.: died Jan. 1851.
Gordon, Rt. hon. sir Robert: died Oct. 1847.
Gosford, Archibald, earl of (*civil*): died March 1849.
Gough, sir Hugh, afterwards lord and viscount Gough.
Gould, sir Davidge: died April 1847.
Granville, viscount, afterwards earl Granville: died Jan. 1846.
Graves, sir Thomas, afterwards lord Graves (1801): died 1814.
Gray, sir James, bart. (1761): died 1773.
Grey, sir Charles, afterwards earl Grey (1783): died 1807.
Grey, hon. sir Henry G. (*extra*): died Jan. 1845.
Grey, Rt. hon. sir George, bart. (*civil*).
Griffin, sir John Griffin, afterwards lord Howard de Walden (1761): died May 1797.
Gunning, sir Robert (1773): died Sept. 1816.

H.

Halkett, sir Colin.
Haldimand, sir Frederick (1785): died June 1801.
Halifax, George, earl of (1725): died 1739.
Hamilton, sir William (1772): died 1813.
Harbord, sir William Morden (1744): died 1770.
Harcourt, William, earl of: died June 1830.
Hardinge, Rt. hon. sir Henry, afterwards viscount Hardinge (*civil*).
Hardy, sir Thomas Masterman, bart.: died Sept. 1839.
Harris, George, lord: died May 1829.
Harris, sir James, afterwards earl of Malmesbury (1779): died 1820.
Harvey, sir Eliab: died Feb. 1830.
Harvey, sir Henry (1800): died Dec. 1810.
Hastings, Francis, marquess of, K. G.: died Nov. 1826.
Hawke, sir Edward, afterwards lord Hawke (1747): died 1781.
Henley, Morton Eden, lord (*civil*): died Dec. 1830.
HESSE-HOMBOURG, H. S. H. WILLIAM-FREDERICK, landgrave of (*honorary*): died Jan. 1839.
HESSE-PHILIPPSTHAL-BARCHFELD, H. S. H. ERNEST-FREDERICK, prince of (*honorary*):
Hewett, Rt. hon. sir George, bart.: died March 1840.
Hill, Rowland, viscount: died Dec. 1842.
Hislop, sir Thomas, bart.: died May 1843.
Hobart, sir John, afterwards earl of Buckinghamshire (1725): died 1746.
HOHENLOHE-LANGENBURG, H. S. H. the prince of (*honorary*):
Honywood, sir Philip (1742): died 1752.
Hood, sir Alexander, afterwards viscount Bridport (1788): died May 1814.
Hood, sir Samuel (1804), viscount Hood: died Jan. 1816.
Hope, hon. sir Alexander: died May 1837.
Hope, sir William Johnstone: died May 1831.
Hopetoun, John, earl of: died Aug. 1823.
Hotham, sir Charles, bart. (1772): died Jan. 1794.
Hotham, sir William: died May 1848.
Houston, sir William, bart.: died April 1842.
Howard, hon. sir Charles (1749): died 1765.
Howard, sir George: died July 1796.
Howard of Effingham, Kenneth Alexander, lord, afterwards earl of Effingham: died Feb. 1845.
Howard de Walden, Charles-Augustus, lord (*civil*).
Howden, John-Francis, lord: died July 1839.
Howe, hon. sir William, afterwards viscount Howe: died July 1814.
Hughes, sir Edward (1778): died Jan. 1794.

Huntly, George, marquess of, afterwards duke of Gordon: died May 1836.
Hutchinson, John, lord, afterwards earl of Donoughmore (1801): died July 1832.

I.

Inchiquin, William, earl of (1725): died 1777.
Irwin, Rt. hon. sir John: died June 1788.

J.

Jenkins, sir Richard (*civil*).
Johnson, sir Henry, bart.: died March 1835.
Johnson, sir William, bart.: died March 1835.

K.

Keane, sir John, afterwards lord Keane: died Aug. 1844.
Keats, sir Richard Godwin: died April 1834.
Keene, sir Benjamin (1754): died 1757.
Keith, George, viscount (1794): died March 1823.
Keith, sir Robert Murray (1772): died June 1795.
Kempt, Rt. hon. sir James.
KENT, H. R. H. EDWARD, duke of, K. G.: died Jan. 1820.
Keppel, Rt. hon. sir William: died Dec. 1834.
Knowles, sir Charles-Henry, bart.: died Nov. 1831.

L.

Lamb, Rt. hon. sir Frederic-James, afterwards lord Beauvale and viscount Melbourne (*civil*).
Lambert, sir John: died Sept. 1847.
Leicester, John, earl of (1725): died 1737.
Leith, sir James: died Oct. 1816.
Ligonier, John, earl (1742): died 1770.
Ligonier, Edward, earl (1781): died June 1782.
Lindsey, sir John (1771): died June 1788.
Liston, Rt. hon. sir Robert (*civil*): died July 1836.
Littler, sir John Hunter.
Liverpool, Charles Cecil, earl of (*civil*).
Londonderry, Charles-William, marquess of.
Long, sir Charles, afterwards lord Farnborough (*civil*): died Jan. 1838.
Lovel, Thomas, lord (1725), afterwards earl of Leicester: died 1759.
Ludlow, George-James, earl (1804): died April 1842.
Lumley, hon. sir William: died Dec. 1850.
Lushington, sir James Law.
Lynch, sir William (1771): died 1785.
Lynedoch, Thomas, lord: died Dec. 1843.
Lyons, sir Edmund, bart. (*civil*).
Lyttleton, sir Richard (1753): died 1770.

M.

M'Neill, sir John; late minister to Persia (*civil*).
Macartney, sir George, afterwards earl Macartney (*civil*; 1778): died March 1806.
Macdonald, sir John: died March 1850.
Maitland, Rt. hon. sir Thomas: died Jan. 1824.
Malcolm, sir John: died May 1833.
Malcolm, sir Pulteney: died July 1838.
Malmesbury, James, earl of: died 1820.
Manchester, William, duke of (1725): died 1739.
Mann, sir Horatio, bart.: died Nov. 1786.
Martin, sir George: died July 1847.
Martin, sir Thomas Byam.
MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, H. S. H. FREDERIC-WILLIAM-CHARLES, hereditary grand-duke of (*honorary*).
Medows, sir William (1792): died Nov. 1813.
Mensdorff, count (*honorary*).
Metcalfe, sir Charles-Theophilus, afterwards lord Metcalfe: died Sept. 1846.
Methuen, sir Paul (1725): died April 1757.
Milne, sir David: died May 1845.
Minto, Gilbert, earl of (*civil*).
Mitchell, sir Andrew (1765): died Jan. 1771.
Mitchell, sir Andrew (1800): died Feb. 1806.
Monson, sir John, afterwards lord Monson (1748): died same year.
Montagu, sir George: died Dec. 1829.
Montagu, John, duke of (1725): died 1749.
Montagu, sir Charles (1771): died Aug. 1777.
Moore, sir Graham: died Nov. 1843.
Moore, sir John (1770): died Feb. 1779.
Moore, sir John (1804): died Jan. 1809.
Mordaunt, sir John (1747): died Oct. 1780.
Morgan, sir William: died April 1731.
Mulgrave, Henry, earl of: died April 1831.
Munro, sir Hector (1780): died Jan. 1806.
Munster, Ernest-Frederick, count (*honorary*): died May 1839.
Murray, Rt. hon. sir George: died July 1846.

N.

Napier, sir Charles-James.
Neale, sir Harry, bart.: died Feb. 1840.
Nelson, sir Horatio, afterwards lord and viscount Nelson (1797): died Oct. 1805.
Newton, sir Michael (1725): died 1743.
Nicol, sir Charles Gunter (1732): died 1733.
Normanby, Constantine Henry, marquess of (*civil*), K. G.
Northesk, William, earl of (1805): died May 1831.
Nott, sir William: died Jan. 1845.
Nugent, Rt. hon. sir George, bart.: died March 1849.

O.

Oakes, sir Hildebrand: died Sept. 1822.
Ochterlony, sir David, bart.: died July 1825.
O'Callaghan, sir Robert-William: died June 1840.
O'Halloran, sir Joseph: died Nov. 1843.
Onslow, sir Richard, bart.: died Dec. 1817.
ORANGE, H. R. H. WILLIAM, prince of, afterwards king of the NETHERLANDS: died March 1849.
Oswald, sir John: died June 1840.
Otway, sir Robert Waller, bart.: died May 1846.
Oughton, sir James-Adolphus: died April 1780.
Owen, sir Edward-William Campbell Rich: died Oct. 1849.

P.

Paget, Rt. hon. sir Arthur (*civil*; 1804): died July 1840.
Paget, hon. sir Edward: died May 1849.
Paget, Henry-William, earl of Uxbridge, afterwards marquess of Anglesey, K. G.
Pakenham, hon. sir Edward-Michael, slain Jan. 1815.
Pakenham, hon. sir Thomas: died Feb. 1836.
Palmerston, Rt. hon. Henry-John, viscount (*civil*).
Parker, sir William, afterwards bart.

Paulet, lord Nassau (1725): died 1741.
Payne, sir Ralph, afterwards lord Lavington (1771): died Aug. 1807.
Paynton, sir Henry-William: died Dec. 1840.
Peirson, sir Richard (1780): died Feb. 1781.
Picton, sir Thomas: slain June 1815.
Pitt, Rt. hon. sir William-Augustus (1792): died Dec. 1809.
Pocock, sir George (1761): died 1792.
Pole, sir Charles Morice, bart.: died Sept. 1830.
Pollock, sir George.
Pomfret, Thomas, earl of (1725): died 1743.
Ponsonby, Rt. hon. John, viscount.
Pottinger, Rt. hon. sir Henry, bart.
Poulett, sir Charles Armand (1747): died 1765.
Pringle, sir William-Henry: died Dec. 1840.
Proctor, sir William Beauchamp (1761): died 1773.
PRUSSIA, H. R. H. prince FREDERICK-WILLIAM-CHARLES of (*honorary*).
PRUSSIA, H. R. H. prince WALDEMAR of (*honorary*): died Feb. 1849.

R.

Radstock, William Waldegrave, lord: died Aug. 1825.
Richmond, Charles, duke of (1725): died 1750.
Robinson, sir Frederick Phillipse.
Robinson, sir Thomas, afterwards lord Grantham (1742): died 1770.
Rodney, sir George Brydges, bart., afterwards lord Rodney (1780): died May 1792.
Rosslyn, James, earl of: died Jan. 1837.
Rowley, sir Charles, bart.: died Oct. 1845.
Rowley, sir Josias, bart.: died Jan. 1842.
Rowley, sir William (1753): died 1768.
Russell, lord George-William (*civil*): died July 1846.

S.

St. Alban's, Charles, duke of (1725): died 1751.
St. Vincent, John, earl of (1782): died 1823.
Sale, sir Robert-Henry: slain Dec. 1845.
Saumarez, sir James, bart. (1801), afterwards lord de Saumarez: died Oct. 1836.
Saunders, sir Charles (1761): died Dec. 1775.
Saunderson, sir Thomas Lumley, afterwards earl of Scarborough (1725): died 1742.
Saville, sir John, afterwards earl of Mexborough (1747): died 1778.
SAXE-COBURG and GOTHA, H. S. H. FERDINAND-GEORGE-AUGUSTUS, duke of (*honorary*).
SAXE-COBURG-SAALFELD, H. R. H. LEOPOLD-GEORGE-FREDERICK, prince of, and duke of SAXE, K. G., afterwards king of the BELGIANS (*honorary*).
Saxe-Weimar, duke Bernard of.
Schwartzenburg, H. H. prince (*honorary*).
Seymour, sir George Hamilton.
Sherbroke, sir John Cope: died Feb. 1830.
Sloper, sir Robert (1788): died Aug. 1802.
Smith, sir Henry-George Wakelyn, bart.
Smith, sir Lionel, bart. (*civil*): died Jan. 1842.
Smith, sir William Sidney: died May 1840.
Somerset, lord R. E. H.: died Sept. 1842.
Somerset, lord Fitzroy Henry-Charles.
Spencer, sir Brent: died Dec. 1828.
Stanhope, sir William (1725): died 1772.
Stewart, hon sir William: died Jan. 1827.
Stopford, hon. sir Edward: died Sept. 1837.
Stopford, hon. sir Robert: died June 1847.
Strachan, sir Richard-John, bart. (1806): died Feb. 1828.
Strangford, Percy, viscount (*civil*).
Stuart, hon. sir Charles: died March 1801.
Stuart, sir John (1806): died April 1815.
Stuart, Rt. hon. sir Charles, afterwards lord Stuart de Rothsay (*civil*): died Nov. 1845.
SUSSEX, H. R. H. AUGUSTUS-FREDERICK, duke of, K. G.: died April 1843.
Sussex, Talbot, earl of (1725): died 1731.
Sutton, sir Charles Manners (*civil*); commons' speaker; afterwards viscount Canterbury: died July 1845.
Sutton, sir Robert (1725): died 1746.
Sydenham, Charles-William, lord (*civil*): died Sept. 1842.

T.

Talbot, hon. sir John.
Tarleton, sir Banastre, bart.: died Jan. 1833.
Taylor, sir Herbert: died March 1839.
Thackwell, sir Joseph.
Thompson, sir Thomas Boulden, bart.: died March 1828.
Thornbrough, sir Edward: died April 1834.
Thornton, Rt. hon. sir Edward (*civil*).
Tolly, count Barclay de (*honorary*): died May 1818.
Torrington, George, viscount (1725): died Oct. 1733.
Trigge, sir Thomas (1801): died Jan. 1814.
Trollope, sir Henry: died Nov. 1839.
Tyler, sir Charles: died Sept. 1835.
Tyrconnell, John, viscount (1725): died 1755.

V.

Vandeleur, sir John Ormsby: died Nov. 1849.
Vaughan, hon. sir John (1792): died June 1795.
Victoria y de Morella, of Spain, duke of (*honorary*).
Vivian, Rt. hon. sir Richard Hussey, bart., afterwards lord Vivian: died Aug. 1842.
Volkonsky, H. H. prince, Russian service (*honorary*).

W.

Walker, sir George Townsend, bart.: died Nov. 1843.
Walmoden, count (*honorary*).
Walpole, hon. sir Edward (1753): died Jan. 1784.
Walpole, sir Robert, K. G., afterwards earl of Orford (1725): died 1751.
Warde, sir Henry: died Oct. 1834.
Warren, sir George (1761): died Aug. 1801.
Warren, sir John Borlase (1794): died Feb. 1822.
Warren, sir Peter (1747): died 1752.
Wellesley, hon. sir Arthur, afterwards duke of Wellington, K. G. (1804).
Wellesley, Rt. hon. sir Henry, afterwards lord Cowley (*civil*): died April 1847.
Wells, sir John: died Nov. 1841.
Wentworth, sir Thomas Weston, afterwards marquess of Rockingham (1725): died 1756.
Westmorland, John, earl of (*civil*).
Whitmore, sir Thomas (1744): died 1773.
Whitshed, sir James Hawkins, bart.: died Oct. 1849.
Whitworth, sir Charles, afterwards lord, viscount, and earl Whitworth: died May 1825.
Williams, sir Charles Hanbury (1744): died 1759.
Williams, sir Thomas: died Oct. 1841.
Williamson, sir Adam (1794): died Oct. 1798.

Wills, sir Charles (1725): died 1746.
Wilmington, Spencer, earl of: resigned the order for the Garter.
Woronzow, count, Russian service (*honorary*).
Worsley, sir Henry: died Jan. 1841.
Wrede, H. H. prince: died Dec. 1838.
Wroughton, sir Thomas: died Aug. 1787.
WURTEMBERG, H. R. H. WILLIAM, prince royal of, K. G., afterwards king.

Y.

Yonge, Rt. hon. sir George, bart. (1788): died Sept. 1812
Yonge, sir William (1725): died 1755.
YORK, H. R. H. FREDERICK, duke of, K. G.: died Jan. 1827.
York, hon. sir Joseph, afterwards lord Dovor: died 1792.
Young, sir William: died Oct. 1821.

Z.

Zieten, count, Prussian service (*honorary*): died May 1848.

THE PRESENT KNIGHTS GRAND CROSSES.

H. R. H. Prince ALBERT, K. G., first and principal knight, and great master.
His majesty the king of Hanover, K. G.
His majesty the king of the Belgians, K. G.
Field-marshal Arthur, duke of Wellington, K. G.
Gen. viscount Beresford.
Gen. viscount Combermere.
Gen. marquess of Londonderry.
Field-marshal Henry-William, marquess of Anglesey, K. G.
Rt. hon. gen. sir James Kempt.
Gen. sir Gordon Drummond.
Rt. hon. admiral sir George Cockburn.
Admiral sir Thomas Byam Martin.
Gen. John, earl of Stratford.
Gen. sir Thomas M. Brisbane, bart.
Lieut.-general John, lord Seaton.
Gen. sir Thomas Bradford.
Gen. sir Frederick Philips Robinson.
Lieut.-general sir James L. Lushington, E. I. C. S.
Lieut.-general sir Willoughby Cotton.
Gen. Rt. hon. sir Frederick Adam.
Lieut.-general sir Andrew F. Barnard.
Lieut.-general Hugh, viscount Gough.
Admiral hon. sir John Talbot.
Admiral sir William Parker, bart.
Major-general sir George Pollock, E. I. C. S.
Lieut.-general sir Charles-James Napier.
Major-general sir George Wakelyn Smith, bart.
Vice-admiral Thomas, earl of Dundonald.
Lieut.-general lord Fitzroy Somerset.
Gen. sir Colin Halkett.
Major-general sir John H. Littler, E. I. C. S.
Lieut.-general sir James L. Caldwell, E. I. C. S.
Lieut.-general Rt. hon. sir Edward Blakeney.
Major-general sir Joseph Thackwell.
Major-general sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, bart.

CIVIL KNIGHTS GRAND CROSSES.

Percy Clinton Sydney, viscount Strangford.
William, lord Heytesbury.
Rt. hon. sir Edward Thornton.
Frederick-James, viscount Melbourne.
Rt. hon. sir Stratford Canning.
Rt. hon. sir Robert Adair.
Henry-John, viscount Palmerston.
John, viscount Ponsonby.
Gilbert, earl of Minto.
George-William, earl of Clarendon.
Charles-Augustus, lord Howard de Walden and Seaford.
Sir Richard Jenkins.
Sir John M'Neill.
Lieut.-general sir Howard Douglas, bart.
Major-general Rt. hon. sir Henry Pottinger, bart.
Sir Arthur Aston.
Lieut.-general Henry, viscount Hardinge.
Rear-admiral sir Edmund Lyons, bart.
Edward, earl of Ellenborough.
Charles Cecil, earl of Liverpool.
Lieut.-general John, earl of Westmoreland.
Sir George Hamilton Seymour.
Constantine Henry, marquess of Normanby, K. G.
Rt. hon. sir George Grey.
Rt. hon. sir Henry Lytton Bulwer

HONORARY KNIGHTS GRAND CROSSES.

His majesty the king of Wurtemburg.
Gen. H. S. H. the duke Bernard of Saxe-Weimar.
Gen. H. H. prince Volkonsky.
General count Woronzow.
Lieut.-general count Walmoden.
Lieut.-general H. S. H. prince Ernest of Hesse Phillipstal-Barchfeld.
H. H. prince Esterhazy (*civil*).
Lieut.-general H. S. H. prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.
General the duke de la Victoria y de Morella.
General H. E. count Mensdorf.
H. R. H. prince Frederick-William-Charles of Prussia.
H. R. H. the hereditary grand duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz (*civil*).
H. S. H. the prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg (*civil*).

PART V.

SCOTLAND.

THE OFFICERS OF STATE, AND OTHER GREAT OFFICERS OF SCOTLAND.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

The Lord Chancellor was the chief in matters of justice; and in the laws of Malcolm II. he is placed before all other officers; and from these laws it appears that he had the principal direction of the Chancery or Chancellary. He had the custody of the king's seal; and he was the king's most intimate counsellor, as appears by an old ordinance, cited by Sir James Balfour: "The Chancellar sall, at al tymes, assist the King, in giving him counsall mair secretly nor the rest of the nobility, to quhais ordinances all officiaris, als well of the realme as of the Kingis hous, sould answer and obey. The Chancellar sall be ludgit neir unto the Kingis Grace, for keiping of his bodie, and the seill; and that he may be readie, baith day and nicht, at the Kingis command." By having the custody of the great seal, he had an opportunity of examining the king's grants and other deeds which were to pass under it, and to cancel them if they appeared against law, or were obtained surreptitiously, or by false suggestions.

James VI. ordained that the Lord Chancellor should have the first place and rank in the nation, *ratione officii*, by virtue whereof he presided in the parliament, and in all courts of judicature. After the Restoration of Charles II. the Lord Chancellor was declared by act of parliament, by virtue of his office, president in all the meetings of parliament, or other public judicatures of the kingdom. Although this act was made to declare the Chancellor president of the exchequer as well as other courts, yet in 1663 the king declared the lord treasurer to be president of that court.

The office of Lord Chancellor was abolished by the Union, there being no further use for the judicial part of the office; and a lord keeper of the great seal was appointed, with a salary of 3000*l. per annum.*

Roll of the Lord Chancellors of Scotland.

(*From the year* 1057, *to the abolition of the office in* 1708.)

1057. Evan; to king Malcolm III., surnamed Canmore.
1093. Oswald; to king Donald VII.
1094. Earl Constantine; to Duncan II. the Usurper.
— Sphothad, abbot of the religious Culdees; to Duncan.
1097. Earl Rorey; to Donald VII. after the expulsion of Duncan.
1098. Humphrey, bishop of Dunkeld; to king Edgar.
1107. Constantine, earl of Fife; to Alexander I.
1124. Herbert, afterwards bishop of Glasgow.
1125. Walter.
1129. John, bishop of Glasgow.
* * Herbert, great chamberlain.
1147. Edward.
* * William Cuming.
* * Henry, earl of Northumberland.
1151. Ingelramus, afterwards bishop of Glasgow.
1153. Walter Seneschallus.
1157. Gregory, bishop of Dunkeld.
1161. Nicolaus, chamberlain.
1163. Willielmus de Ripariis, prior of St. Andrew's.
1165. Hugo de Morville, lord of Lauderdale.
1171. Walter de Bidun, bishop-elect of Dunkeld.
1178. Roger (son to the earl of Leicester), bishop of St. Andrew's.
1183. Walterus de Beide, a Frenchman.
1187. Walterus de Vidone.
1189. Hugo de Roxburgh, bishop of Glasgow.
1192. Willielmus de Lundyne.
1199. William Malvoisine, bishop of St. Andrew's.
1202. Florence, bishop-elect of Glasgow.
* * Richard, afterwards bishop of Dunkeld.
1211. Willielmus de Bosco, or Wood, bishop of Dumblane.
1214. Willielmus Riddel.
— Robert Kildelicht, abbot of Dunfermline.
1216. Walterus de Oliford.
1226. Thomas de Stryvelin, archdeacon of Glasgow.

1227. Matthew Scot, bishop of Aberdeen.
1230. William de Lindesay.
1231. William de Bondington, bishop of Glasgow.
* * Richard de Innerkeithing, afterwards bishop of Dunkeld.
* * William de Huntington.
1247. William de Bond.
1251. Gameline, bishop of St. Andrew's.
1253. Richard de Innerkeithing, bishop of Dunkeld.
1256. William Wisehart, bishop of Glasgow, afterwards bishop of St. Andrew's.
1273. William Fraser, dean of Glasgow, afterwards bishop of St. Andrew's.
1295. Alexander de Baliol.
— Allan, bishop of Caithness; and confirmed in the office by Edward I. of England, as superior.
1298. Maurice, or Marcus, bishop of the Isles.
— Adam, afterwards bishop of Brechin.
1301. Bernard, abbot of Aberbrothock.
* * Nicolas de Balmyle, bishop of Dumblane.
1327. Dr. Walter Twynham, canon of Glasgow.
1345. Patrick de Leuchars, bishop of Brechin.
1347. Thomas de Carnsto, or Charteris de Kinfawns.
1349. William Caldwall, prebendary of Glasgow.
1367. Patrick, bishop of Brechin, *again*.
* * Sir John Carrick, prebendary of Glasgow.
1377. John Peebles, bishop-elect of Dunkeld.
1380. John Lyon, lord Glamis.
* * Sir John Carrick, *again*.
1395. Sir Alexander Cockburn, of Langton.
* * Duncan Petit, archdeacon of Glasgow.
* * Gilbert Greenlaw, bishop of Aberdeen; to king Robert III., and during the administrations of Robert and Murdoch, dukes of Albany.
1422. Sir John Forrester, of Corstorphine.
1424. William Lauder, bishop of Glasgow.
1427. John Cameron, bishop of Glasgow.
* * Sir William Crichton, afterwards lord Crichton: turned out.
1444. James Kennedy, bishop of St. Andrew's: he held the office only a few weeks.
— James Bruce, bishop of Dunkeld, afterwards bishop of Glasgow.
1447. William, lord Crichton, *again*.
1455. William, earl of Orkney and Caithness.
1458. George Shoreswood, bishop of Brechin.
1460. Robert, lord Boyd.
* * Andrew, lord Evandale.
1482. John Laing, bishop of Glasgow.
1483. James Livingston, bishop of Dunkeld.
1484. Colin, earl of Argyll.
1489. William Elphinstone, bishop of Aberdeen.
1493. Archibald, earl of Angus.
1498. George, earl of Huntly.
1500. James Stuart (second son to king James III.), duke of Ross, and archbishop of St. Andrew's.
1506. Andrew Foreman, archbishop of St. Andrew's.
1510. Alexander Stuart (natural son to James IV.), archbishop of St. Andrew's.
1512. James Bethune, archbishop of St. Andrew's.
1525. Archibald, earl of Angus; consort to the queen-mother.
1528. Gavin Dunbar, archbishop of Glasgow; tutor to James V.
* * David Bethune, cardinal, and archbishop of St. Andrew's.
1546. John Hamilton, archbishop of St. Andrew's.
1561. George, 2nd earl of Huntly.
— Monsieur de Ruby, a French lawyer; made chancellor for a short time by the queen-regent.
1562. James, earl of Morton.
1567. George, earl of Huntly, *again*.
— James, earl of Morton, *again*.
1572. Archibald, earl of Argyll.
1573. John, lord Glamis.
1578. John Stuart, earl of Atholl.
1579. Colin, earl of Argyll.
1584. James Stewart, earl of Arran.
1587. Sir John Maitland, of Thirlestane.
1597. John, earl of Montrose.
1605. Alexander, earl of Dunfermline.
1622. Sir George Hay, knt., afterwards viscount Dupplin, and earl of Kinnoul.
1634. John Spottiswood, archbishop of St. Andrew's.
1641. John, earl of Loudoun.
1660. William, earl of Glencairn.
1664. John, earl (afterwards duke) of Rothes.
1682. George, earl of Aberdeen.
1684. James, earl of Perth.
1690. { William, duke of Hamilton, Archibald, earl of Argyll, George, earl of Sutherland, } commissioners.
1692. John, marquess of Tweeddale.
1696. Patrick, lord Polwarth, afterwards earl of Marchmont.
1702. James (eldest son to the earl of Finlater), viscount (afterwards earl) of Seafield.
1704. John, marquess of Tweeddale.
1705. James, earl of Seafield, afterwards earl of Finlater. The LAST Lord High Chancellor of Scotland.

LORD KEEPERS OF THE GREAT SEAL OF SCOTLAND.

(*From the* UNION *to the present time.*)

1708. Hugh, earl of Loudoun.
1713. James, earl of Finlater and Seafield.
1714. William, marquess of Annandale.
1716. James, duke of Montrose: died in 1731.
1733. Archibald, earl of Isla, afterwards duke of Argyll.
1761. Charles, duke of Queensberry and Dover.
1763. James, duke of Atholl: died Jan. 1764.
1764. Hugh, earl of Marchmont.
1794. Alexander, duke of Gordon.
1806. James, earl of Lauderdale.
1807. Alexander, duke of Gordon, *again*: died June 1827.
1827. George-William, duke of Argyll.
1828. George, duke of Gordon.
1830. George-William, duke of Argyll: died Oct. 22, 1839.
1840. John, earl of Stair. Dec. 14.
1841. John, duke of Argyll. Sept. 27.
1846. John, earl of Stair. Aug. 22. The PRESENT (1851) Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

THE LORD HIGH TREASURER OF SCOTLAND.

THIS office was established on the return of James I. to Scotland from his long captivity in England. He then made a High Treasurer as well as a chamberlain (whose functions were now confined solely to the government of the boroughs). The king's revenue being entirely in the management of the Treasurer, his business was to examine and pass the accounts of the sheriffs and others concerned in levying the revenues of the kingdom.

In 1617 the Treasurer was ranked by an ordinance of king James VI. as the first officer of state; and, in 1623, when his majesty determined the precedency of his counsellors, he was ranked next to the chancellor: in 1663, he was declared president of the exchequer. The office of comptroller, which was sometimes joined with that of Treasurer, and designated *computorum rotulator*, and that of collector of the new augmentations, both distinct offices from that of the Treasurer, were conjoined into one by James VI., and exercised by the Treasurer until the treasury was put in commission.

ROLL OF THE LORD HIGH TREASURERS OF SCOTLAND.

1420. Sir Walter Ogilvie, of Lintrethan.
* * Thomas de Myrton, dean of Glasgow.
1430. Patrick de Ogilvie.
1439. Sir Walter de Halliburton, lord of Dirleton.
— Robert Livingston, son to the governor of the kingdom.
1440. Sir Walter Halliburton, *again*.
1449. Andrew, abbot of Melrose.
1455. James Stuart, dean of Moray.
1466. Sir David Guthrie, of Guthrie.
1470. Sir William Knowlys, preceptor of Torphichen.
1473. John Laing, parson of Kenland.
1480. Archibald Crawford, abbot of Holyrood House.
* * Sir John Ramsay, of Balmaine.
1490. Henry Arnot, abbot of Cambus-Kenneth.
1494. George Schaw, abbot of Paisley.
1499. Sir Robert Lundin, of Balgony.
1507. Sir David Beaton, of Creich.
1509. George Hepburn, abbot of Aberbrothock, afterwards bishop of the Isles.
— Andrew Stewart, bishop of Caithness.
1512. Cuthbert Baillie, commendator of Glenluce.
1515. James Hepburn, bishop of Moray.
1516. Sir Walter Ogilvie, of Stratheren.
1517. John Campbell, of Lundy.
1520. Sir Archibald Douglas, of Kilspindie.
1528. Robert Cairncross, abbot of Holyrood House, afterwards bishop of Ross.
1529. Sir Robert Barton, of Over Barnton.
1530. William Stewart, bishop of Aberdeen.
1537. Robert, abbot of Holyrood House.
1546. John Hamilton (brother to the regent), abbot of Paisley, and afterwards archbishop of St. Andrew's.
1548. Sir James Kirkaldie, of Grange.
1555. Gilbert, earl of Cassilis.
1561. Robert Richardson, commendator of St. Mary Isle.
1564. William Stewart, provost of Lincluden.
1572. William, earl of Gowrie.
1584. John, earl of Montrose.
1585. Sir Thomas Lyon, of Auld Bar, master of Glamis.
1595. Walter, lord Blantyre.
1599. Alexander, lord Elphinstone.
1601. Sir George Hume, earl of Dunbar.
1611. Sir Robert Ker, K. B., earl of Somerset.
1616. John, earl of Marr.
1630. William, earl of Morton.
1636. John, earl of Traquair.

Commissioners appointed by the Parliament in 1641.

1641. John, earl of Loudoun, lord chancellor.
Archibald, marquess of Argyll.
William, earl of Glencairn.
John, earl of Lindsey.
Sir James Carmichael.
1644. John, earl of Lindsey. Appointed by the States.

Commissioners appointed by the States in 1649.

1649. John, earl of Loudoun, lord chancellor.
Archibald, marquess of Argyll.
Alexander, earl of Eglintoun.
John, earl of Cassilis.
Robert, lord Burleigh.
Sir Daniel Carmichael.
1660. John, earl of Craufurd and Lindsey.
John, earl of Rothes.
1667. John, earl of Rothes, lord chancellor.
John, earl (afterwards duke) of Lauderdale.
John, earl of Tweeddale.
Alexander, earl of Kincardine.
John, lord Cochrane, eldest son to the earl of Dundonald.
Sir Robert Murray, lord justice-clerk.
1674. John, earl (afterwards duke) of Rothes, lord chancellor.
John, duke of Lauderdale.
John, earl of Dundonald.
Colin, earl of Balcarras.
Hon. Charles Maitland, deputy treasurer and master of the mint.
1682. William, marquess (afterwards duke) of Queensberry.

1686.
- William, duke of Queensberry.
- James, earl of Perth, chancellor.
- William, duke of Hamilton.
- John, earl of Kintore, treasurer-depute.
- George, viscount Tarbat, clerk register.
- Hon. William Drummond, afterwards viscount Strathallan.

1687.
- James, earl of Perth, chancellor.
- John, marquess of Atholl, lord privy seal.
- William, duke of Hamilton.
- George, duke of Gordon.
- John, earl of Tweeddale.
- Colin, earl of Balcarras.
- George, viscount Tarbat.
- William, viscount Strathallan.
- Richard, viscount Maitland, eldest son to the earl of Lauderdale, treasurer-depute.

1689.
- William, earl of Craufurd.
- John, earl of Cassilis.
- John, earl of Tweeddale.
- David, lord Ruthven.
- *Hon. Alexander Melville, eldest son to lord Melville.

1692.
- John, earl of Tweeddale, chancellor.
- *James, earl of Drumlanrig, eldest son to the duke of Queensberry.
- John, earl of Cassilis.
- George, earl of Linlithgow.
- John, earl of Breadalbane.
- Alexander, lord Raith, eldest son to the earl of Melville, treasurer-depute.

1695.
- John, marquess of Tweeddale, chancellor.
- James, earl of Drumlanrig.
- John, earl of Cassilis.
- George, earl of Linlithgow.
- John, earl of Breadalbane.
- *John, lord Yester, eldest son to the marquess of Tweeddale.

1696. Jan. 30.
- John, marquess of Tweeddale, chancellor.
- James, duke of Queensberry.
- Archibald, earl (afterwards duke) of Argyll.
- William, earl (afterwards marquess) of Annandale.
- Alexander, lord Raith, treasurer-depute.
- *Sir John Maxwell, of Pollock, bart.

1696. May 24.
- Patrick, lord Polwarth (afterwards earl of Marchmont), chancellor.
- James, duke of Queensberry.
- Archibald, earl of Argyll.
- William, earl of Annandale.
- Hon. Alexander Hume (eldest son to lord Polwarth), treasurer-depute.
- *Sir John Maxwell, of Pollock, bart.

1698.
- Patrick, earl of Marchmont, chancellor.
- James, duke of Queensberry.
- Archibald, earl of Argyll.

1698.
- William, earl of Annandale.
- Adam Cockburn, of Ormiston, treasurer-depute.
- *Sir John Maxwell, of Pollock, bart.

1702.
- James, earl of Seafield, chancellor.
- James, duke of Queensberry.
- Archibald, earl of Argyll.
- William, earl of Annandale.
- Alexander, earl of Eglintoun.
- Hugh, earl of Loudoun.
- David, lord Boyle, treasurer-depute.
- *David, lord Elcho (eldest son to the countess of Wemyss).

1703.
- James, earl of Seafield, chancellor.
- James, duke of Queensberry.
- Archibald, duke of Argyll.
- William, marquess of Annandale.
- Alexander, earl of Eglintoun.
- Hugh, earl of Loudoun.
- David, lord Boyle, eldest son to the earl of Glasgow, treasurer-depute.
- *Hon. Francis Montgomery.

1704.
- John, marquess of Tweeddale, chancellor.
- William, marquess of Annandale.
- Hugh, earl of Loudoun.
- Charles, earl of Selkirk.
- John, lord Belhaven.
- George Baillie, treasurer-depute.
- *Hon. Francis Montgomery.
- Sir John Hume, bart.

1705.
- James, earl of Seafield, chancellor.
- James, duke of Queensberry.
- James, duke of Montrose.
- James, earl of Galloway.
- David, earl of Northesk.
- Archibald, earl of Forfar.
- David, earl of Glasgow, treasurer-depute.
- *Lord Archibald Campbell.
- William, lord Ross.
- Hon. Francis Montgomery.

1706.
- James, earl of Seafield, chancellor.
- James, duke of Montrose.
- James, duke of Queensberry.
- David, earl of Northesk.
- Archibald, earl of Forfar.
- David, earl of Glasgow, treasurer-depute.
- William, lord Ross.
- *Francis Montgomery.

1707.
- James, earl of Seafield, chancellor.
- James, duke of Montrose, president of the privy council.
- James, duke of Queensberry, keeper of the privy seal.
- David, earl of Glasgow, treasurer-depute.
- William, lord Ross.
- *Francis Montgomery.

NOTE.—The Lord Treasurer of Scotland had, by the law of that country, a seat in its parliament, in virtue of his office, independently of election; and when the treasury was in commission, the king had a right to name any commissioner to sit and vote as Lord Treasurer in parliament. The members of the treasury board marked thus * were so empowered by his majesty.

Roll of the Comptrollers of Scotland.

1426. David Brune.
1429. John Spence.
1446. Alexander Nairne, of Sanford.
1448. Robert de Livingston.
1458. Ninian Spot, canon of Dunkeld.
1464. John Colquhoun, of Colquhoun.
1467. David Guthrie, of Guthrie.
1468. Adam Wallace, of Craigie.
1471. James Schaw, of Salquhy.
1472. Alexander Leslie, of Warderis.
* * Thomas Simson.
1488. Alexander Inglis, archdeacon of St. Andrew's.
1499. Patrick Hume, of Polwarth.
1506. James, abbot of Dunfermline.
1507. James Riddoch, of Aberladenoche.
1513. Robert Arnot, of Woodmill: killed at Flodden.
1514. Duncan Forrester, of Carden.
1515. Patrick Hamilton.
1516. Alexander Garden.
1520. Robert Barton, of Over Barnton.
1525. Sir James Colvill, of Ochiltree.
1538. David Wood, of Craig.
1543. Thomas Menzies.
1546. William, commendator of Culross.
1548. William, abbot of Ross.
1557. Monsieur de Ruby; to queen Mary the regent.
1560. Bartholomew Villemore.
1561. Sir John Wishart, of Pittarrow.
1563. Sir William Murray, of Tullibardine.
1567. James Cockburn, of Skirling.
1584. Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass.
1585. Andrew Wood, of Largo.
1589. David Seton, of Parbroath.
1597. Walter, prior of Blantyre.
1599. Sir George Hume, of Wedderburn.
1600. Sir David Murray, of Gospetrie, afterwards lord Scoon.
1603. Peter Rollock, bishop of Dunkeld.
1610. Sir James Hay, of Fingask.
1615. Sir Gideon Murray, of Elibank, was the last Comptroller to king James VI., in whose time the office was suppressed, and incorporated with that of the lord high treasurer.

Roll of the Lord Presidents of the Privy Council of Scotland.

1625. John, earl of Montrose.
1649. John, earl of Loudoun.
1660. John, earl (afterwards duke) of Rothes.
1663. John, earl (afterwards marquess) of Tweeddale.
1672. John, duke of Lauderdale.
1681. Sir George Gordon, of Haddo, afterwards earl of Aberdeen.
1682. James, marquess of Montrose.
1686. William, duke of Queensberry.
1689. William, earl of Craufurd and Lindsey.
1693. William, earl (afterwards marquess) of Annandale.
1695. George, earl of Melville.
1702. William, marquess of Annandale.
1704. James, marquess (afterwards duke) of Montrose.
1705. William, marquess of Annandale.
1706. James, duke of Montrose. The last Lord President of the Privy Council of Scotland.

LORD PRIVY SEAL OF SCOTLAND.

This office was established by James I. on his return to Scotland from his captivity in England. In Scotland, in ancient times, in the attestation of writings, seals were commonly affixed to them in place of the subscription; but from this practice great inconvenience arose, in consequence whereof it became the usage to affix the seal after the subscription, to render deeds, and other papers of importance, the more valid. In writs granted by the king, the affixing of his seal alone gave them sufficient authority, without signing. The seal was kept by the lord chancellor. When, however, business increased, a keeper of the Privy or King's Seal was (as already said) created by James I., who wished to model the officers about his court after those he had seen at the court of England; and the affixing of the Privy Seal to any deed became a preparatory step to obtain the great seal to it; but it was, in some cases, a sufficient sanction of itself to writs that were *not* to pass the great seal. As most of the writs which *were* to pass under the great seal were first to pass the Privy Seal, greater opportunity was afforded to examine the king's writs, and so prevent his majesty or his subjects from being hurt by obreption or fraud.

Roll of the Lord Keepers of the Privy Seal.

1424. Walter Foote, provost of Bothwell.
1426. John Cameron, provost of Lincluden, and bishop of Glasgow.
1432. William Fowlis, provost of Bothwell.
1442. William Turnbull, canon of Glasgow.
1458. Thomas Spence, bishop of Galloway.
1459. John Arouse.
1463. James Lindsay, provost of Lincluden.
1467. Thomas Spence, bishop of Aberdeen.
1470. William Tulloch, bishop of Orkney, afterwards bishop of Moray.
1472. Andrew Stuart (uterine brother to James III.), bishop elect of Moray.
1482. David Livingston, provost of Lincluden.
1489. John, prior of St. Andrew's.
1500. William Elphinstone, bishop of Aberdeen.
1507. Alexander Gordon, bishop of Aberdeen.
1514. David, abbot of Aberbrothock.
1519. George, abbot of Holyrood House.
1526. George Crichton, bishop of Dunkeld.
1527. Archibald Douglas, of Kilspindie.
* * Robert Colvill, of Craufurd; a lord of session.
1542. David Beaton, abbot of Aberbrothock; cardinal and archbishop of St. Andrew's.
— John Hamilton, abbot of Paisley, afterwards archbishop of St. Andrew's.
1547. William, lord Ruthven.
1553. George, lord Fyvie, afterwards earl of Dunfermline.
1563. Sir Richard Maitland, of Lethington.
1567. John Maitland, prior of Coldingham.
1571. George Buchanan; a lord of session, and privy counsellor, and preceptor to the king.
1583. Walter Stewart, commendator of Blantyre.
1595. Sir Richard Cockburn, of Clerkington.
1626. Thomas, earl of Haddington.
1641. Robert, earl of Roxburgh.
1649. John, earl of Sutherland; by the parliament.
1660. William, earl marischal.
1661. Charles, earl of Dunfermline.
1672. John, earl (afterwards marquess) of Atholl.
1689. Archibald, earl of Forfar. John, earl of Kintore. John, lord Carmichael, afterwards earl of Hyndford.
1690. George, earl of Melville.
1695. James, duke of Queensberry.
1702. John, marquess (afterwards duke) of Atholl.
1705. James, duke of Queensberry.
1709. James, duke of Montrose.
1713. John, duke of Atholl.
1714. John, duke of Roxburgh.
1715. William, marquess of Annandale.
1721. Archibald, earl of Islay, afterwards duke of Argyll.
1733. James, duke of Atholl.
1763. Hon. James Stuart-Mackenzie, brother to the earl of Bute.
1765. Lord Frederick Campbell, son to the duke of Argyll.
1765. John, earl of Breadalbane.
1766. Hon. James Stuart-Mackenzie, *again* (for life): died in 1800.
1800. Rt. hon. Henry Dundas, afterwards viscount Melville: died May 1811.
1811. Robert, second viscount Melville.
[Robert, viscount Melville, died in June, 1851, and the office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal has not yet been filled up.]

LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF SCOTLAND.

This officer in Scotland had very extensive powers. He commanded the king's ships and sailors, and had the inspection of all the sea-ports, harbours, and sea-coasts in the kingdom; and had a particular tribunal, where the judges, appointed by him, decided all causes relating to sea affairs, and these according to a particular code of naval law. His powers likewise extended to the cognisance of all crimes committed at sea, and to all controversies, actions, and quarrels, concerning crimes, faults, and trespasses committed upon the sea, or in the ports and creeks thereof, or in fresh waters and navigable rivers, so far as the sea flows and ebbs. This duty he executed by a deputy, commissioned by him, called the Deputy Judge-Admiral, who likewise judged in matters purely commercial, arising on the sea.

Adam Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, was made hereditary Lord Admiral of Scotland; and, upon his forfeiture, it was conferred in like manner upon Francis Stewart, earl of Bothwell. The latter having also been attainted, James VI. conferred it upon his cousin the duke of Lenox and Richmond; but the male line of this family becoming extinct in 1672, Charles II. conferred it upon his natural son, whom he created duke of Lenox and Richmond, who resigned it into the hands of the crown in 1703. After the Treaty of Union, a vice-admiral only was appointed by the sovereign, and that

simply to act as a judge in civil affairs relating to naval and commercial concerns in Scotland.[1]

Roll of the Lord High Admirals of Scotland.

* * Henry, earl of Orkney; to king Robert III.
* * George, earl of Caithness; to king James II.
* * William, earl of Caithness and Orkney; to the same king.
1474. David, earl of Craufurd.
1482. Alexander, duke of Albany.
* * Andrew Wood, of Largo; he was never admiral; but, in 1477, was master of the *Yellow Carval*. In James IV.'s time, his son defended the castle of Dumbarton against the English.
1502. Patrick, earl of Bothwell.
* * James, earl of Arran.
* * Archibald, earl of Angus.
* * Robert, lord Maxwell.
1511. Adam, earl of Bothwell; heritably.
1544. Patrick, earl of Bothwell.
1567. James, earl of Bothwell, and duke of Orkney; attainted.
1578. James, earl of Morton; beheaded.
1583. Francis, earl of Bothwell.
1626. James, duke of Lenox and Richmond; heritably.
* * John, earl of Linlithgow: made admiral during the duke of Lenox's minority.
1633. James, duke of Lenox.
* * H. R. H. James, duke of York and Albany.
1668. Alexander, earl of Kincardine, vice-admiral.
1673. William, duke of Hamilton.
— Charles, duke of Lenox and Richmond.
1705. James, duke of Montrose.
1706. David, earl of Wemyss. The last Lord Admiral of Scotland.

THE GREAT CHAMBERLAIN OF SCOTLAND.

The Great Chamberlain of Scotland was ranked by king Malcolm as the third great officer of the crown, and was called *Camerarius Domini Regis*. Before the appointment of a treasurer, it was his duty to collect the revenue of the crown, and to disburse the money necessary for the king's expenses, and the maintenance of the royal household. From the time that a treasurer was appointed, his province was limited to the boroughs throughout the kingdom, where he was a sort of justice-general, as he had a power for judging of all crimes committed within the borough. He was to hold Chamberlain-ayres every year, of which court he was the supreme judge.

The smallness of his salary, 200*l.* per annum, and his great powers, had no doubt been the causes of much oppression in this officer, and the Chamberlain-ayre was called rather a legal robbery than a court of justice; and when the combined lords seized James VI., August 24, 1582, and carried him to Ruthven castle, they issued a proclamation in the king's name, discharging the Chamberlain from holding courts.

This office was granted heritably to the family of Stuart, dukes of Lenox; and when their male line failed, Charles II. conferred it in like manner, heritably, upon his natural son, whom he created duke of Monmouth; and on his forfeiture it went to the duke of Lenox; but that family surrendered the office to the crown in 1703.

Roll of the Lord Great Chamberlains of Scotland.

1128. Herbert.
* * Philip.
1147. Herbert, bishop of Glasgow.
1153. Edward.
1165. Walter de Berclay, lord of Reidcastle.
* * Gilbert Moray, bishop of Caithness.
* * Philip de Valoniis, lord of Panmure.
* * William de Valoniis, lord of Panmure.
1224. Henry de Baliol, lord of Reidcastle.
1231. Sir John Maxwell, lord Carlaverock.
1237. David Benham, bishop of St. Andrew's.
1249. Robert de Meyners.
1256. David Lindsay, lord Craufurd.
1258. Sir Eumer Maxwell, lord Carlaverock.
1260. Gilbert de Lempedlar.
1266. William, earl of Marr.
1267. Sir Reynold Chyne, of Innerugie.
1269. Sir Thomas Randolph.
1279. John Lindsay, bishop of Glasgow.
1290. Sir Alexander Baliol, of Cavers.
1317. Sir William Lindsay, rector of Ayr.
1321. Dr. Robert Peebles, canon of Glasgow.
1325. Sir Alexander Fraser, lord of Cowie.
1329. Sir Reginald More.
1330. James Benniet, bishop of St. Andrew's.
1335. Sir William Bullock.

[1] The office of Admiral of Scotland reverted to the crown on the death of the last duke of Lenox and Richmond, of the name of Stuart, in 1673. The king then bestowed it upon his natural son (an infant), Charles Lenox, afterwards duke of Richmond and Lenox, with a reservation of a term for life to his royal brother James, duke of York. In 1673, William, duke of Hamilton, was appointed Admiral of Scotland, and after his death the office was managed by commissioners till the duke of Richmond became of age; and he resigned the office to the crown in 1703.

1350. Robert Erskine, lord of Erskine.
1358. Thomas, earl of Marr.
1364. Michael Monymusk, bishop of Dunkeld.
1368. Walter Biggar, parson of Erroll.
1378. John, lord Glamis.
1383. Robert, duke of Albany.
1406. John, earl of Buchan.
1425. Sir John Forrester, of Corstorphine.
1440. Sir James Crichton, of Frendraught.
1453. James, lord Livingston.
1467. Robert, lord Boyd: beheaded.
1471. James, earl of Buchan: resigned.
1474. Sir John Colquhoun, of Colquhoun: killed at the siege of Dunbar.
1478. James, earl of Buchan.
1484. David, duke of Montrose.
1488. Alexander, lord Hume: beheaded.
1517. John, lord Fleming: murdered by Drumelzer.
1524. Malcolm, lord Fleming: killed at the battle of Pinky, 1547.
1553. James, lord Fleming.
1565. John, lord Fleming: killed at the siege of Edinburgh castle, 1572.
1580. Esmy, duke of Lenox.
1584. Ludowick, duke of Lenox.
1624. Esmy, duke of Lenox; heritably.
1625. James, duke of Lenox.
1655. Charles, duke of Lenox.
1680. James, duke of Monmouth and Buccleugh: beheaded.
1685. Charles, duke of Lenox and Richmond.

THE LORD HIGH STEWARD OF SCOTLAND.

THE next great officer of the crown was the Lord High Steward. He was judge of the king's household, and the whole family of the royal palace was under his care. This office was esteemed of great dignity, and was held heritably for many years by one family, who at last, when surnames came into use, assumed for theirs the name of their office, Steward, or Stuart. This was done by Walter, the son of Alan, who was at the same time justiciar to king Alexander II., in 1230. This family was frequently nearly allied to the crown, and at last succeeded to it in the person of Robert, eldest son to Walter Steward, or Stuart, in the year 1371. Robert, just named, was the ninth heritable Lord High Steward of Scotland, and his son John, afterwards Robert III., was created by his father prince and Steward of Scotland, since which time the eldest son of the king is *natus Senescallus Scotiæ.*

THE LORD HIGH CONSTABLE OF SCOTLAND.

THIS is the next great officer of the crown, and whose office is of great antiquity and dignity. He had two grand prerogatives, viz., first, the keeping of the king's sword, which the king, at his promotion, when he swears fealty, delivers to him naked. Hence the badge of the Constable is a naked sword. Second, the absolute and unlimited command of the king's armies while in the field, in the absence of the king; but this command did not extend to castles and garrisons. He was likewise judge of all crimes committed within two leagues of the king's house, which precinct was called the Chalmer of Peace.

The jurisdiction of this office came at last to be exercised only as to crimes during the time of parliament, which some extended likewise to all general conventions. The office was conferred heritably upon the noble family of Erroll by king Robert Bruce, and with them it still remains, having been expressly reserved by the Treaty of Union.

ROLL OF THE LORD HIGH CONSTABLES OF SCOTLAND.

* * Hugo de Morville; to king David I.
* * Edward; to king David I.
1163. Richard de Morville.
* * William de Morville, his son.
* * Allan de Galloway, son to Rowland de Galloway, and Helena de Morville (sister of the last constable); to king Alexander II.
* * Sir Leonard Leslie; to king Alexander III.
* * Roger de Quincy, earl of Winton; in right of his wife, the daughter of the lord of Galloway.
* * Seierus de Quincy, earl of Winton, son to Roger: forfeited by Robert I.
1321. Sir Gilbert Hay, made heritable constable, and created earl of Erroll.

THE EARL MARISCHAL OF SCOTLAND.

THE Marischal is a German word and office, viz., a maker of camps; and the axe, which he bears as the badge of his office, was the instrument with which he broke ground, though this part of his office came to be delegated to *Marischal du Camp*. The Marischal commanded the cavalry, whereas the constable commanded the whole army. They seem to have had a sort of joint command, as of old all orders were addressed to "our Constable and Marischal." The office of Earl Marischal has never been out of the noble family of Keith. It was reserved at the Union; and when the heritable jurisdictions were bought, it was in the crown, having been forfeited by the rebellion of George Keith, Earl Marischal, in 1715.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN SCOTLAND.

THIS office in Scotland was nearly the same with that of the Great Prothonotary, which agreed with the *Primiceriis Notarium* among the Romans. He was of the prince's council, and acted therein as his secretary. The Secretary was constantly to attend the king's person; to receive all petitions and memorials that were presented to him, and to write the king's answers upon them. All letters-patent passed through his hand, and were drawn up by him; and all the king's letters, despatches, warrants, and orders, were written out by him, and generally subscribed by him. He was answerable for them if they contained anything contrary to the laws of the land, or derogatory to the king's honour and dignity.

The office was kept up for some time after the Union; but since the year 1746 there has been no Secretary of State for Scotland.

ROLL OF THE SECRETARIES OF STATE.

(From the reign of King Malcolm IV. to the year 1746.)

* * Nicolaus; to king Malcolm IV.
1380. Duncan Pecoce; to Robert II.
1410. Andrew de Hawick, rector of Liston.
1418. John, earl of Buchan.
1424. John Cameron, afterwards bishop of Glasgow.
1429. William Fowlis.
1432. John Methven.
1448. John Raulston, bishop of Dunkeld.
1452. William Otterburne.
1453. George de Shoreswood.
1454. John Arouse, archdeacon of Glasgow.
* * Thomas de Vaus, dean of Glasgow.
1463. James Law, archdeacon of Glasgow.
* * Archibald Whitlaw, archdeacon of Lothian.
1488. Alexander Inglis, afterwards bishop of Dunkeld.
1490. Patrick Paniter (*vulgo* Panter), archdeacon of Moray; afterwards abbot of Cambuskenneth.
1495. Richard Muirhead, dean of Glasgow.
1496. Michael Balfour, abbot of Melrose.
1516. Thomas Hay.
1524. Patrick Hepburn, rector of Whiteston.
* * Thomas Erskine, of Halton: afterwards sir Thomas Erskine, of Brechin.
1528. Patrick, abbot of Cambuskenneth, *again*.
1535. Richard Muirhead, dean of Glasgow, *again*.
1543. David Paniter, bishop of Ross.
* * James Strachan, canon of Aberdeen.
1561. Sir William Maitland, of Lethington, the younger.
1564. Sir James Balfour, of Pittendriech; to queen Mary.
* * James Maxwell, of Cramond, son to sir William Maxwell; to queen Mary.
* * David Rizzio, foreign secretary to queen Mary: murdered by Darnley, in the presence of his royal mistress, *anno* 1566.
* * John Lesley, bishop of Ross, secretary until May 1571: made prisoner by order of queen Elizabeth for being engaged in the projected marriage of Mary with the duke of Norfolk; released in Jan. 1574.—*Keith*.
1572. Robert Pitcairn, archdeacon of St. Andrew's.
1584. Sir John Maitland, of Thirlestane.
1591. Sir Richard Cockburn, of Clerkington.
1596. Sir John Lindsay, of Balcarras.
1597. James Elphinstone, afterwards lord Balmerino.
1608. Sir Alexander Hay, of Newton.
— Sir John Preston, lord president of the court of session.
1612. Thomas, earl of Haddington.
1626. Sir William Alexander, afterwards earl of Stirling.
— Sir Archibald Acheson, of Glencairn, bart.
1641. William, earl of Lanark, afterwards duke of Hamilton.
1644. Sir Robert Spottiswood, of New Abbey, lord president of the court of session.

* * William, earl of Lothian: appointed by the parliament, when the earl of Lanark fled.
1650. George, earl of Seaforth; to Charles II. during his exile.
1659. Alexander, earl of Balcarras.
1661. John, earl (afterwards duke) of Lauderdale.
1682. Alexander, earl of Moray.
— Charles, earl of Middleton.
1685. John, viscount (afterwards earl) of Melfort.
1689. George, lord Melville, afterwards earl of Melville.
1690. Honourable John Dalrymple, eldest son to viscount Stair.
* * James Johnston.
1696. John, lord Murray (eldest son to the marquess of Atholl), earl of Tullibardine.
1696. James, lord Deskford, eldest son to the earl of Finlater, viscount (afterwards earl) of Seafield.
— James, earl of Seafield.
* * John, earl of Hyndford.
1702. James, duke of Queensberry.
— George, viscount Tarbat, afterwards earl of Cromarty.
1704. William, marquess of Annandale.
1705. John, earl of Marr.
* * Hugh, earl of Loudoun.
1714. James, duke of Montrose: resigned in 1715.
1716. John, duke of Roxburgh: resigned in 1725.
1731. Charles, earl of Selkirk.
1742. John, marquess of Tweeddale: resigned in 1746. The LAST Secretary of State in Scotland.

LORDS HIGH COMMISSIONERS TO THE PARLIAMENTS OF SCOTLAND.

(From the accession of King James VI. to the throne of England, to the Union of the two Kingdoms.)

1605. John, earl of Montrose.
1607. Ludowick, duke of Lenox and Richmond.
1609. George, earl marischal.
1621. James, marquess of Hamilton.
1639. John, earl of Traquair.
1641. James, lord Balmerino, elected president.
1646. James, duke of Hamilton.
1660. John, earl of Middleton.
1663. John, earl (afterwards duke) of Rothes.
1669. John, earl (afterwards duke) of Lauderdale.
1670. The same.
1672. The same.
1680. H. R. H. JAMES, duke of YORK and ALBANY, afterwards king JAMES VII.
1685. William, duke of Queensberry.
1686. Alexander, earl of Moray.
1689. William, duke of Hamilton, elected president of the convention; and when it was turned into a parliament the same year, he was appointed lord high commissioner.
1690. George, lord (afterwards earl) of Melville.
— Robert, earl (afterwards marquess) of Lothian.
1694. John, marquess of Tweeddale.
1696. John, earl of Tullibardine, afterwards duke of Atholl.
1700. James, duke of Queensberry.
1702. The same.
1703. The same.
1704. John, marquess of Tweeddale, *again*.
1705. John, duke of Argyll.
1707. James, duke of Queensberry, *again*. The LAST Lord High Commissioner.

THE LORD CLERK REGISTER OF SCOTLAND.

THE Clerk Register was anciently the principal clerk in the kingdom: from him all other clerks, who were his deputies, derived their immediate authority, and he himself acted as clerk to the parliament and council. He was called *Clericus Rotulorum*, because the proceedings of parliament, and minutes and judgments of other courts, were written upon rolls of parchment (hence the term *Rotuli Parliamenti*), which were preserved by him in the public archives. By the Treaty of Union, the preservation of the registers was particularly provided for; and the return of the election of the sixteen Scottish peers to the British parliament was ordered to be made by the Clerk Register, or by two of the clerks of session deputed by him for that purpose.

ROLL OF THE LORD CLERK REGISTERS OF SCOTLAND.

* * William, archbishop of St. Andrew's.
* * Simon de Quincy.
* * Nicolaus; *clericus* to king Malcolm IV.
* * William de Bosch, and Hugo.
* * Galfrid and Gregory; to Alexander II.
1253. Willielmus Capellanus, and Alexander de Carreg.

[All the preceding were called *cler. dom. regis.*]

1323. Robert de Dunbar, *cler. rotul.*

* * John Gray; to Robert II.
1426. John Schives.
1440. Richard Craig, vicar of Dundee.
1442. George Shoreswood, rector of Culter.
1449. Sir John Methven.
1450. John Arouse, archdeacon of Glasgow.
1455. Nicol Otterburn.
1466. Fergus Macdowall.
1471. David Guthrie, of Guthrie.
1473. John Laing, rector of Newlands.
1477. Alexander Inglis, chancellor of the see of Aberdeen.
1482. Patrick Leith, canon of Glasgow.
* * Alexander Scot, rector of Wigtoun.
1488. William Hepburn, vicar of Linlithgow.
1489. Richard Muirhead, dean of Glasgow.
1492. John Fraser, rector of Restalrig.
1497. Walter Drummond, dean of Dunblane.
1500. Gavin Dunbar, archdeacon of St. Andrew's, afterwards bishop of Aberdeen.
* * Sir Stephen Lockhart; to James IV.
1531. Sir James Foulis, of Collington.
1548. Sir Thomas Marjoribanks, of Ratho.
1554. James Macgill, parson of Flisk; deprived for his share in David Rizzio's murder, in 1566.
1566. Sir James Balfour.
1567. James Macgill, *again*.
1577. Sir Alexander Hay, of Easter Kennet.
1594. Sir John Skene, of Curriehill.
1598. Sir John Skene, and his son, James Skene.
1612. Sir Thomas Hamilton, afterwards earl of Haddington.
* * Sir Alexander Hay, of Whitburgh.
1616. Sir George Hay, afterwards earl of Kinnoul.
1622. Sir John Hamilton, of Magdalens.
1632. Sir Alexander Hay, of Lands.
1641. Sir Alexander Gibson, junior, of Durie.
1649. Sir Archibald Johnston, of Warriston.
1660. Sir Archibald Primrose, of Chester.
1681. Sir George Mackenzie, bart., afterwards viscount Tarbat, and earl of Cromartie.
1689. John, lord Belhaven, and four more.
1692. Sir George Mackenzie, *again*.
1696. Charles, earl of Selkirk.
1702. John, marquess of Tweeddale.
1704. James Johnston.
1706. Sir James Murray, of Philiphaugh, knt.
1708. David, earl of Glasgow.
1714. Archibald, earl of Isla, afterwards duke of Argyll.
1716. James, duke of Montrose. July.
— Alexander, lord Polwarth, afterwards earl of Marchmont. Dec.
1733. Charles, earl of Selkirk.
1739. William, marquess of Lothian.
1756. Hon. Alexander Hume Campbell.
1761. James, earl of Morton.
1767. Lord Frederick Campbell, son to the duke of Argyll.
1777. Lord Frederick Campbell, appointed for life: died June 1816, aged 87.
1821. Rt. hon. William Dundas.
1845. James-Andrew, earl (now marquess) of Dalhousie. The PRESENT (1851) Lord Clerk Register.

THE LORD JUSTICE-GENERAL OF SCOTLAND.

THE Lord Chief Justice, or, as he was called in Scotland, the Lord Justice-General, was placed next in rank to the lord chancellor. He was anciently, before the court of session was erected, the grand justiciar of Scotland, and his court was originally the only sovereign court of the kingdom, and had a great part of that jurisdiction which now belongs to the court of session; and even after the erection of that court several civil causes came before it; but at length its powers were confined to criminal matters alone, and the Justice-General was empowered to name his own deputies. In 1671, the court of justiciary was constituted, nearly as it now stands, by a commission under the great seal, afterwards ratified by regulations made in 1672. The kingdom was divided into three circuits, to which the judges went once a-year; but after the suppression of the heritable jurisdictions, the assizes were held twice a-year. Anciently the kingdom was divided into two justiciaries, viz., the north and the south of the Frith of Forth. The office was hereditary in several families; but the family of Argyll surrendered it to the crown, for a valuable consideration, in 1628, which arrangement was ratified by parliament in 1633. From that time it was disposed of either for life, or during pleasure, by a commission under the great seal.

ROLL OF THE LORDS JUSTICE-GENERAL OF SCOTLAND.

* * Argadus, captain of Argyle; in the reign of Ethodius.
* * Comes Dunetus; in the reign of William.
* * The earl of Fife.
* * William Cummin.
* * David, earl of Huntingdon.
* * Walter Cliffer.
1216. Allan; to Alexander II.
1224. William Cummin, earl of Buchan.
1227. Walter Oliphant.
* * Walter, son to Allan; seneschal or steward of Scotland.
1239. Walter, earl of Ross, north of Forth.
1243. David de Lindsay, south of Forth.
* * Alexander, seneschal to Alexander II.
* * Hugh de Berkelay, south of Forth.
1253. Alexander Cummin, earl of Buchan.
1366. Robert de Erskine, north of Forth.

1426. Robert de Lauder, north of Forth.
1446. Patrick de Ogilvy, north of Forth.
1457. John, lord Lindsay de Byres, north of Forth.
* * William, earl of Orkney, south of Forth.
1477. John Haldane, of Gleneagles, north of Forth.
* * Patrick, lord Hales, and Robert, lord Lyle.
* * Andrew, earl of Crauford, and George, earl of Huntly.
1488. Robert, lord Lyle, lord chief justice.
1489. John, lord Glamis, and John, lord Drummond.
1492. Robert, lord Lyle, and John, lord Glamis.
1494. John, lord Drummond.
1504. Andrew, lord Gray, and John, lord Kennedy.
1514. Colin, earl of Argyll.
1526. Archibald Douglas, of Kilspindie.
1537. Archibald, earl of Argyll.
1567. Gilespick, earl of Argyll; heritably.
1578. Colin, earl of Argyll.
1589. Archibald, earl of Argyll: he exchanged the office of lord chief justice, for the heritable lieutenancy of Argyllshire, and most of the isles.
1628. William, earl of Menteith.
* * Sir William Elphinstone.
1642. Sir Thomas Hope, the younger, of Carse.
1646. William, earl of Glencairn.
1649. John, earl of Cassilis.
1663. John, earl (afterwards marquess) of Atholl.
1678. Sir George Mackenzie, bart., afterwards viscount Tarbat and earl of Cromartie.
— Sir Archibald Primrose, of Carrington.
1680. William, earl (afterwards marquess and duke) of Queensberry.
1682. James, earl of Perth.
1692. Robert, earl of Lothian.
1703. George, earl of Cromartie.
1710. Archibald, earl of Isla, afterwards duke of Argyll, for life.
1761. John, marquess of Tweeddale.
1763. Charles, duke of Queensberry and Dover.
1778. David, viscount Stormont, afterwards earl of Mansfield.
1795. James, duke of Montrose; after whose death (in 1836) the duties of this office were transferred to the lord president of the court of session.

Roll of the Lords Justice-Clerk, or Second Judges of Justiciary.

* * William de Camera; to David II.
* * Adam Forrester; to David II.
1478. William Halket, of Belfico.
1491. Richard Lawson, of Heirigs.
1507. James Henderson, of Fordil.
1513. James Wishart, of Pittarrow.
1524. Nicolas Crawford, of Oxengang.
1537. Adam Otterburn, of Redhall.
— Thomas Scott, of Pitgorn.
1539. Thomas Ballenden, of Auchinoul.
1540. Henry Balneaves.
1547. Sir John Ballenden, of Auchinoul.
1578. Sir Lewis Ballenden, of Auchinoul.
1591. Sir John Cockburn, of Ormistoun.
1625. Sir George Elphinston, of Blythswood.
1634. Sir James Carmichael, of Carmichael.
1637. Sir John Hamilton, of Orbiston.
1661. Sir Robert Murray.
1663. Sir James Foulis, of Collingtoun.
1688. Sir John Dalrymple, afterwards earl of Stair.
1689. Sir Robert Sinclair, of Stevenson.
1693. Sir William Hamilton, of Whitelaw.
1707. Adam Cockburn, of Ormistoun.
1735. Andrew Fletcher, of Milton.
1748. Charles Erskine, of Tinwald.
1762. Sir Gilbert Elliot, of Minto, bart.
1766. Thomas Miller, of Glenlee.
1787. Robert MacQueen, of Braxfield.
1799. David Rae, of Eskgrove.
1804. Charles Hope, of Granton.
1811. David Boyle.
1841. John Hope. The present (1851) Lord Justice Clerk in Scotland.

EXTRAORDINARY LORDS OF SESSION.

The designation "Extraordinary Lords of Session," expresses a distinction between those functionaries and the Ordinary Lords of Session. The Extraordinary Lords of Session were lords of parliament appointed by the crown to sit and vote in court along with the permanent judges. This "manifest impropriety," as a recent writer justly observes, was abolished by act of parliament in the tenth year of George II. The following is a roll of the Extraordinary Lords of Session up to that time.

Roll of the Extraordinary Lords of Session.

1539. William, lord Ruthven.
— John, lord Erskine.
1541. William, earl marischal.
— William, earl of Rothes.
1541. Robert, lord Maxwell.
— John, lord Lindsay.
1542. George, lord Seton.
— Alexander, lord Livingston.

— James, lord Ogilvie.
— James, lord Innermeath.
1554. Sir Richard Maitland, of Lethington.
— Adam Livingstone, of Dunipace.
1561. William, earl marischal.
— William Maitland, of Lethington.
— James Balfour, parson of Flisk.
1562. John Wood, of Tulliedairie.
1563. Adam, bishop of Orkney.
1565. Alexander, bishop of Galloway.
1566. Dr. Edward Henryson.
— John Wood, of Tulliedairie.
— Gavin Hamilton, commendator of Kilwinning.
1567. Sir John Wisehart, of Pittarrow.
1569. Mark Ker, commendator of Newbattle.
1570. John, lord Glamis.
1573. Robert, lord Boyd.
1574. Sir John Wisehart, of Pittarrow.
1575. Henry ———, commendator of Balmerino.
1578. Patrick, master of Gray.
— Robert, lord Boyd.
— William, lord Ruthven.
1583. James Stuart, earl of Arran.
1584. James, lord Doune.
— John, earl of Montrose.
— Patrick, lord Gray.
— Mark Ker, afterwards earl of Lothian.
1585. Alexander Seton, prior of Pluscardin.
— Thomas Lyon, of Balduckie.
1586. Robert, lord Boyd.
1587. Sir John Seton, of Barnes.
1588. John Cockburne, of Ormiston.
1591. John, earl of Montrose.
1592. Sir Thomas Lyon, of Auldbar.
1593. Walter Stewart, commendator of Blantyre.
1594. Sir Robert Melville.
1596. Peter, bishop of Dunkeld.
1599. Alexander, master of Elphinstone.
1601. Sir Robert Melville, of Burntisland.
1608. Sir Alexander Drummond, of Medhope.
1610. Walter, lord Blantyre.
— Alexander, master of Livingston.
— Sir Robert Melville, of Burntisland.
— John, archbishop of Glasgow.
— Peter Pollock, of Piltoun.
1620. John, lord Erskine.
1622. Sir Robert Spottiswood, of New Abbey.
1626. Sir Archibald Napier, of Merchiston.
— David, lord Carnegie.
— John, earl of Lauderdale.
— Patrick, bishop of Ross.
1628. John, lord Erskine.
— Sir Archibald Acheson, of Glencairnie.
— William, earl of Menteith.
— Sir Andrew Ker, master of Jedburgh.
1629. Sir John Scot, of Scotstarvet.
1630. Sir John Hamilton, of Magdalens.
— John, earl of Traquair.
1631. William, viscount Stirling, afterwards earl of Stirling.
1633. Sir John Hay, of Barro.
— John, bishop of Ross.
1634. Archibald Campbell, lord Lorne.
1635. William, lord Alexander.
1639. Archibald, lord Angus.
1641. Archibald, earl of Argyll.
— Archibald, lord Angus.
— John, lord Lindsay.
— John, lord Balmerino.
1649. John, lord Coupar.
— John, earl of Cassilis.
1661. John, earl of Crauford.
— John, earl of Rothes.
— John, earl of Lauderdale.
— John, earl of Cassilis.
1662. John, earl of Middleton.
1664. John, earl of Tweeddale.
— Alexander, archbishop of Glasgow.
1667. Alexander, earl of Kincardine.
1668. James, marquess of Montrose.
1669. John, earl of Dunfermline.
1673. John, earl of Atholl.
1674. Archibald, earl of Argyll.
1680. Alexander, earl of Moray.
1681. William, earl of Queensberry.
1682. James, earl of Perth.
1684. Charles, earl of Middleton.
1686. William, duke of Hamilton.
— Patrick, earl of Strathmore.
1693. William, duke of Queensberry.
— William, marquess of Annandale.
— Patrick, lord Polwarth, afterwards earl of Marchmont.
— William, duke of Hamilton.
1694. Archibald, earl of Argyll, afterwards duke of Argyll.
1696. James, duke of Queensberry.
1699. Hugh, earl of Loudoun.
1704. John, duke of Argyll.
1708. Archibald, earl of Isla, afterwards duke of Argyll.
1712. John, duke of Atholl.
1721. John, marquess of Tweeddale. The LAST Extraordinary Lord of Session.

THE LORD PRESIDENTS AND JUDGES OF THE COURT OF SESSION.

THE Court of Session is the supreme civil court of justice in Scotland. It received its name and derives its constitution under a statute passed in the 20th year of James V., 1532. The functions now discharged by this court were performed by parliamentary committees previously to the above-mentioned year; but even until the period of the Revolution the condition of the court was very defective. The judges, upon their appointment, assume a title from their surnames or their estates, which is conceded to them by ancient usage, and though purely official, is recognised by courtesy in social intercourse.

Roll of the Lord Presidents of the Court of Session.

1532. Alexander Milne, abbot of Cambuskenneth.
1543. Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney.
1558. Henry Sinclair, bishop of Ross.
1565. John Sinclair, bishop of Brechin.
1566. William Baillie, of Provand.
1567. Sir James Balfour, of Pittendrich.
1593. Sir Alexander Seton, lord Urquhart, afterwards earl of Dunfermline.
1605. James Elphinstone, lord Balmerino.
1609. John Preston, of Fenton Barns.
1616. Thomas Hamilton, lord Binning.
1626. Sir James Skene, of Curriehill.
1633. Sir Robert Spottiswood, of New Abbey.
1661. Sir John Gilmour, of Craigmiller.
1671. Sir James Dalrymple, afterwards viscount Stair.
1681. Sir George Gordon, afterwards earl of Aberdeen.
1682. Sir David Falconer, of Newton.
1685. Sir George Lockhart, of Carnwath.
1689. Sir James Dalrymple, *again*.
1698. Sir Robert Berwick.
1707. Sir Hew Dalrymple, of North Berwick.
1737. Duncan Forbes, of Culloden.
1748. Robert Dundas, of Arniston.
1754. Robert Craigie, of Glendoick.
1760. Dobert Dundas, of Arniston, son of the lord president appointed in 1748.
1787. Thomas Miller, of Glenlee; created a baronet in 1788: died in 1789.
1789. Ilay Campbell, of Succoth; created a baronet on resigning in 1808: died in 1823.
1808. Rt. hon. Robert Blair, of Avonton: died in 1811.
1811. Rt. hon. Charles Hope, of Granton: resigned in 1841.
1841. Rt. hon. David Boyle. The (1815) PRESENT Lord President of the Court of Session.

Roll of the Ordinary Lords of Session.

1532. Richard Bothwell, rector of Eskirk.
— John Dingwall, provost of Trinity, Edinburgh.
— Henry Whyte, rector of Finevin.
— William Gibson, dean of Restalrig.
— Thomas Hay, dean of Dunbar.
— Robert Reid [1], abbot of Kinloss.
— George Ker, provost of Dunglass.
— William Scott — Balwerie.
— Sir John Campbell — Lundie.
— Sir James Colville — Easter Wemyss.
— Adam Otterburn — Auldhame.
— Nicol Crawford — Oxengang.
— Francis Bothwell.
— James Lawson.
— James Foulis — Collington.
1537. Walter Lindesay, lord St. John.
— Sir Thomas Erskine — Brechin.
— Thomas Bannatyne.
— Robert Galbraith, parson of Spot.
— Henry Sinclair, dean of Glasgow.
1538. Henry Balnavis — Hall Hill.
— Thomas Scot — Abbotshall.
— John Letham, rector of Kilchrist.
1539. D. Brithman.
— Henry Lauder — St. Germain's.
1540. John Sinclair, dean of Restalrig.
— William Lamb, rector of Conveth.
1541. George Durie, abbot of Dunfermline.
— Donald Campbell, abbot of Cupar.
— Andrew Durie, abbot of Melrose.
— Gavin Hamilton, abbot of Kilwinning.
— John Foulis — Collington.
1542. John Waddell, parson of Flisk.
— Dr. John Gladstaines.
1543. David Strachan.
— John Hamilton, abbot of Paisley.
1543. Abbot of Lindores.
— Abbot of Culross.
— Abbot of Pittenweem.
1544. Thomas Wemyss.
1547. Sir Robert Carnegie — Kinnaird.
1548. George Hay, parson of Renfrew.
1553. John Hamilton, archbishop of St. Andrew's.
— George Durie, commendator of Dunfermline.
1554. James Macgill — Rankeilor Nether.
— Abraham Creighton, provost of Dunglass.
— John Stevenson, precentor of Glasgow.
— William Baillie — Provand.
— James Scott, provost of Corstorphine.
— Sir John Ballenden — Auchinoul.
— Thomas Marjoribanks — Ratho.
— William Chisolme, bishop of Dunblane.
— Sir William Hamilton — Sanquhar.
1560. Archibald Dunbar, sub-chanter of Moray.
1561. Sir Richard Maitland — Lethington.
— John Spence — Condie.
1562. Henry Balnavis — Hall Hill.
1563. James Balfour, parson of Flisk.
1564. John Leslie, parson of Oyne.
— Robert Maitland, dean of Aberdeen.
1565. David Chalmers — Ormond.
— Adam Bothwell, bishop of Orkney.
1566. Sir William Maitland — Lethington.
— Archibald Craufurd, parson of Eglishame.
1568. Robert Pitcairne, commendator of Dunfermline.
— John Maitland, commendator of Coldingham.
— Archibald Douglass, parson of Douglass.
1570. Thomas Macallyean — Clifton Hall.
1573. David Borthwick — Lochill.

[1] In the original nomination, Robert Chanwell and Arthur Boyes, were inserted; but in their absence the abbot of Kinloss and the provost of Dunglass were chosen, and admitted by the king. It does not appear that Robert Chanwell or Arthur Boyes ever officiated.

1575. James Meldrum — Segie.
— Robert Pont, provost of Trinity College.
— William Douglass — Whittinghame.
— Alexander Colvill, abbot of Culross.
1576. Patrick Vanse — Barnbarrow.
1577. Thomas Bellenden — Newtyle.
1578. Archibald Douglass, parson of Glasgow.
1579. Alexander Hay — Easter Kennet.
1580. Robert Creighton — Elliock.
1581. John Maitland — Thirlestane.
— John Lindsay, parson of Menmure.
1582. David Macgill — Nisbet.
1584. John Graham — Hallyards.
— Sir Lewis Ballenden — Auchinoul.
— John Bartane, dean of Dunkeld.
1586. David Chalmers — Ormond.
1587. James Elphinstone — Innernochtie.
— John Colvill, chanter of Glasgow.
— Alexander Colvill, commendator of Culross.
— William Melville, commendator of Tongland.
1588. Alexander Seton, lord Urquhart.
1590. Archibald Douglas — Whittinghame.
1591. Thomas Bellenden — Newtyle.
— Richard Cockburne — Clerkintoun.
— Andrew Wemyss — Myrecairnie.
1592. Thomas Hamilton — Drumcairne.
1593. Sir John Cockburn — Ormistoun.
— Sir Thomas Lyon — Auldbar.
— John Bothwell, commendator of Holyrood House.
1594. John Skene — Currie Hill.
1595. John Preston — Fenton Barns.
1597. David Macgill — Cranston-Riddel.
— Edward Bruce — Kinloss.
1598. Sir David Lindsay — Edzell.
1604. Alexander Hay — Fosterseat.
— Sir James Wemyss — Bogie.
— Sir Lewis Craig — Wright's Land.
— Sir John Wemyss — Craigtoun.
1607. Thomas Hamilton — Prestonfield.
1608. Sir Andrew Hamilton — Redhouse.
1609. Sir William Livingston — Kilsyth.
1610. Sir Alexander Hay — Newton.
1611. William Oliphant — Newton.
1612. Sir James Skene — Currie Hill.
1613. Sir Gideon Murray — Elibank.
1616. David Carnegie, lord Carnegie.
1617. Sir George Erskine — Innerteil.
1618. John Maitland, viscount Lauderdale.
1621. Sir Alexander Gibson — Durie.
1622. Thomas Henderson — Chesters.
— Sir John Hamilton — Magdalens.
1623. Sir Archibald Napier — Merchistoun.
— Sir Andrew Fletcher — Innerpeffer.
1627. Sir Robert Spottiswood — New Abbey.
— Alexander Seton — Kilcreuch.
— Sir George Auchinleck — Balmanno.
— Sir Alexander Napier — Laurieston.
— Sir Archibald Acheson — Glencairnie.
— James Bannatyne — Newhall.
— Alexander Morison — Preston-Grange.
— Sir James Learmonth — Balcomie.
— George Haliburton — Fodderance.
1629. Sir James Oliphant — Newton.
— Sir James Macgill — Cranston-Riddel.
1632. Sir John Hope — Craighall.
— Sir John Scot — Scotstarvet.
1634. Sir John Hay — Barro.
1636. Patrick Nisbet — Eastbank.
1637. Sir John Hamilton — Orbieston.
— Sir William Elphinstone.
— Adam Cunninghame — Woodhall.

1639. Sir James Carmichael — Carmichael.
— Sir Alexander Falconer — Halkertoun.

New Commission by Act of Parliament, 13th November, 1641.

1641. Sir George Erskine — Innerteil.
Sir Alexander Gibson — Durie.
Sir Andrew Fletcher — Innerpeffer.
Sir John Hamilton — Orbiestoun.
Sir James Carmichael — Carmichael.
Sir James Learmonth — Balcomie.
Sir James Macgill — Cranston-Riddel.
Sir George Haliburton — Fodderance.
Sir John Hope — Craighall.
Sir John Scot — Scotstarvet.
Sir Alexander Falconer — Halkertoun.
Sir John Leslie — Newton.
Sir Thomas Hope — Kerse.
Sir Archibald Johnston — Warriston.
Sir Adam Hepburn — Humbie.

1646. Sir Alexander Gibson — Durie.
— Sir James Lockhart — Lee.
— Sir Alexander Belsches — Tofts.
1649. Sir James Hope — Hopetoun.
— Robert Bruce — Broomhall.
— Alexander Pearson — South Hall.
— Robert Macgill — Ford.
— Sir William Scott — Clerkintoun.
— George Winram — Libbertoun.
— Alexander Brodie — Brodie.
— John Dickson — Hartree.
— Sir Hew Campbell — Cesnock.

Commissioners for Administration of Justice to the People of Scotland; appointed by Oliver Cromwell.

1654. George Smyth.
— William Laurence.
— Edward Mosely.
1655. John Swinton — Swinton.
— Alexander Pearson — South-Hall.
— Sir James Learmonth — Balcomie.
— Andrew Ker.
1656. Sir William Lockhart.
1657. James Dalrymple — Stair.
— Sir Archibald Johnston — Warriston.
— Alexander Brodie — Brodie.

The Restoration.

1661. Alexander Falconer, lord Halkertoun.
— Sir Archibald Primrose — Carrington.
— Sir Robert Murray, lord justice-clerk.
— Sir James Macgill — Cranston.
— Sir James Lockhart — Lee.
— Sir George Mackenzie — Tarbet.
— Sir Archibald Stirling — Carden.
— Sir James Foulis — Collington.
— Sir James Dalrymple — Stair.
— Sir Robert Nairne — Strathurd.
— Robert Burnet — Crimond.
— James Roberton — Bedlay.
— John Scougal — Whitekirk.
— Andrew Ayton — Kinglassie.

— Sir David Nevoy — Nevoy.
1662. Sir James Dundas — Arniston.
1663. John Hume — Renton.
1664. Sir John Nisbet — Dirleton.
— Sir John Baird — Newbyth.
1665. Sir John Lockhart — Castlehill.
1668. Sir Peter Wedderburn — Gosfoord.

1669. Charles Maitland — Halton.
1671. Sir Thomas Wallace — Craigie.
— Sir Andrew Ramsay — Abbotshall.
— Sir Richard Maitland — Pittrichie.
1672. Sir Robert Preston — Preston.
1674. Sir David Balfour — Forret.
— Sir Thomas Murray — Glendoick.
— Sir James Foulis — Reidfurd.
1676. Sir David Falconer — Newton.
1677. Sir Alexander Seton — Pitmedden.
— Sir Roger Hogg — Harcarse.
1679. Sir Andrew Birnie — Saline.
1680. Sir George Gordon — Haddo.
1681. Sir George Mackenzie — Tarbet.
— Sir Patrick Ogilvie — Boyne.
— John Murray — Drumcairne.
1682. Sir George Nicolson — Kemnay.
— John Wauchope — Edmonstone.
1683. Sir Thomas Stewart — Blair.
— Sir Patrick Lyon — Carse.
1685. Sir G. Lockhart — Carnwath.
1687. Alexander Malcolm — Lochore.
1688. Sir John Dalrymple — Stair.
— Alexander Swinton — Mersington.
— Lewis Gordon — Auchintoul.

THE REVOLUTION.

1689. Sir John Baird — Newbyth.
— Alexander Swinton — Mersington.
— Sir Colin Campbell — Aberuchill.
— James Murray — Philiphaugh.
— James Dundas — Arniston.
— John Hamilton — Halcraig.
— David Home — Crocerig.
— Sir J. Maitland — Ravelrig, afterwards earl of Lauderdale.
— Sir Robert Sinclair — Stevenson.
— Sir John Lauder — Fountain Hall.
— William Anstruther — Anstruther.
— Archibald Hope — Rankeilor.
— James Falconer — Phesdo.
— Robert Hamilton — Presmennan.

1693. Sir William Hamilton — Whitelaw.
1696. James Scougal — Whitehill.
1699. Sir John Maxwell — Pollock.
1701. Robert Stewart — Tulliecutrie.
1704. R. Mackenzie — Preston Hall.
— Sir A. Campbell — Cesnock.
1705. Adam Cockburn — Ormistoun.
— Sir Gilbert Elliot — Minto.
— Sir Alexander Ogilvie — Forglen.
1707. Hon. James Erskine — Grange.
— John Murray — Bowhill.
1709. Dougal Stewart — Blairhall.
— Sir Francis Grant — Cullen.
1710. Sir James Mackenzie — Royston.
— David Erskine — Dun.
1711. Sir W. Calderwood — Polton.
1712. James Hamilton — Pencaitland.
1714. Hon. James Elphinstone — Coupar, afterwards lord Balmerino.
— Sir Andrew Hume — Kimerghame.
1718. Sir Walter Pringle — Newhall.
1724. Andrew Fletcher — Milton.
1726. Sir Gilbert Elliot — Minto.
— Hew Dalrymple — Drummore.
1727. Patrick Campbell — Monzie.
1729. John Pringle — Haining.
1730. Alexander Fraser — Strichen.
1732. Patrick Grant — Elchies.
1733. Hon. John Sinclair — Murkle.
1734. Alexander, earl of Leven.
1735. Sir James Fergusson — Kilkerran.
1737. Robert Dundas — Arniston.
1744. Charles Areskine — Tinwald.
1746. Hon. Patrick Boyle — Shewalton.
1749. James Graham — Easdale.
1751. George Sinclair — Newhall.
1752. Henry Home — Kames.
1754. Alexander Boswell — Auchinleck.
— William Grant — Preston-Grange.
— Robert Pringle — Edgefield.
— Thomas Hay — Huntington.
1755. Andrew Macdowal — Bankton.
— Patrick Wedderburn — Chesterhall.
— George Carre — Nisbet.
1756. George Brown — Coalston.
1759. Andrew Pringle — Alemoore.
1761. James Veitch — Elliock.
— James Erskine.
1762. John Campbell — Stonefield.
1764. James Ferguson — Pitfour.
— Francis Garden — Gardenston.
— Robert Bruce — Kennet.
1766. Sir David Dalrymple — Hailes.
— Thomas Miller — Barskimming, now Glenlee.
1767. James Burnett — Monboddo.
1775. Alexander Lockhart — Covington.
1776. David Ross — Ankerville.
— Robert MacQueen — Braxfield.
1777. David Dalrymple — Westhall.
1782. David Rae — Eskgrove.
— John Swinton — Swinton.
1783. Alexander Murray — Henderland.
— Hon. Alexander Gordon — Rockville.
1786. William Nairne — Dunsinnan.
1787. John Maclaurin — Dreghorn.
1792. Alexander Abercromby — Abercromby.
— William Craig — Craig.
1793. William Baillie — Polkemmet.
— David Smythe — Methven.
1795. Sir William Miller — Glenlee.
1796. Allan Maconochie — Meadowbank.
— Robert Cullen — Cullen.
1797. Sir William Honyman, bart. — Armadale.
1799. William Mac Leod Bannatyne — Bannatyne.
— Claud Irvine Boswell — Balmuto.
— George Ferguson — Hermand.
1802. Alexander Fraser Tytler — Woodhouselee.
1805. William Robertson — Robertson.
1806. Charles Hay — Newton.
1809. Archibald Campbell — Succoth.
1811. David Boyle — Boyle.
— Robert Craigie — Craigie.
— David Williamson — Balgray.
— Adam Gillies — Gillies.
1813. David Monypenny — Pitmilly.
— David Cathart — Alloway.
— David Douglas — Reston.
1816. James Wolfe Murray — Cringletie.
1819. Alexander Maconochie — Meadowbank.
1822. William Erskine — Kinneder.
— Joshua-Henry Mackenzie — Mackenzie.
1823. John Clerk — Eldin.
1825. John Hay Forbes — Medwyn.
1826. George Cranstoun — Corehouse.
— Alexander Irving — Newton.
1829. John Fullerton — Fullerton.
— Sir James W. Moncreiff, bart. — Moncreiff.
1834. Francis Jeffrey — Jeffrey.
— Henry Cockburn — Cockburn.

1837. John Cunninghame — Cunninghame.
1839. Sir John A. Murray — Murray.
1840. James Ivory — Ivory.
1842. Alexander Wood — Wood.
1843. Patrick Robertson — Robertson.
1850. Thomas Maitland — Dundrennan.
1851. Andrew Rutherford — Rutherford.
— Duncan M'Neill — Colonsay.
— John Cowan — Cowan.

THE LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND.

THE Lord Advocate is the same, in regard to functions, in Scotland, as the Attorney-General is in England. His business is to pursue and defend in all causes wherein the king has an interest. His office is very honourable, and, he is, in virtue of it, styled Lord. The power and privileges of the Lord Advocate are very great; among the latter, he is allowed to sit within the bar of the court of session covered, where only the peers of the realm are allowed to sit. He can issue warrants for searching, apprehending, and imprisoning, in any part of Scotland; and his warrants are as valid as those of any judge. And as it was decided in the parliament of Paris in 1685, that the king's advocate might at the same time be a judge, so in like manner was it allowed in Scotland; and both sir William Oliphant and sir John Nesbit were Lords Advocate and Lords of Session at the same time.

ROLL OF THE LORDS ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND.

1483. John Ross, of Mongrenan.
1494. James Henderson, of Fordel.
1503. Richard Lawson, of Heirigs.
1521. James Wishart, of Pittarrow.
1525. Adam Otterburn, of Redhall.
1527. John Foulis, and Adam Otterburn.
1533. Adam Otterburn, and Henry Lauder, of St. Germains.
* * Henry Balneaves; to queen Mary.
* * Thomas Cummin, a lord of session.
1561. John Spence, of Condie.
* * Robert Crichton, of Elliock.
1573. David Brothwick, of Loch-hill.
1582. David Macgill, of Cranston-Riddel; son to sir James, lord clerk register.
1589. John Skene.
1594. William Hart, of Levelands.
— Andrew Logie.
1595. Sir Thomas Hamilton, afterwards earl of Haddington.
— David Macgill, *again*.
* * Sir Thomas Hamilton, *again*.
1612. Sir William Oliphant, of Newton.
1626. Thomas Hope, of Craighall, afterwards sir Thomas.
1641. Sir Archibald Johnston, of Warriston.
* * Sir Thomas Nicholson.
1659. Sir Archibald Primrose.
1661. Sir John Fletcher.
1666. Sir John Nesbit.
* * Sir George Mackenzie.
1687. John Dalrymple, afterwards earl of Stair.
— Sir George Mackenzie, *again*.
1689. Sir William-James Stewart.
1709. Sir David Dalrymple.
1720. Robert Dundas, of Arniston.
1725. Duncan Forbes, of Culloden.
1737. Charles Erskine, of Tinwald.
1742. Robert Craigie, of Glendoick.
1746. William Grant, of Preston-Grange.
1754. Robert Dundas, of Arniston.
1760. Thomas Miller, of Glenlee.
1766. James (afterwards sir James) Montgomery.
1775. Henry Dundas, afterwards viscount Melville.
1783. Hon. Henry Erskine.
1784. Ilay Campbell; baronet in 1808.
1789. Robert Dundas, of Arniston; son of the 2nd, grandson of the 1st Robert.
1801. Charles Hope, of Granton.
1804. Sir James Montgomery, bart.
1806. Hon. Henry Erskine, *again*.
1807. Archibald Colquhoun.
1816. Alexander Maconochie.
1819. Sir William Rae, bart.
1830. Francis Jeffrey.
1834. John-Archibald Murray.
— Sir William Rae, bart., *again*.
1835. John-Archibald Murray, *again*.
1839. Andrew Rutherfurd.
1841. Sir William Rae, bart., *third time*.
1842. Duncan M'Neill.
1846. Andrew Rutherfurd, *again*.
1851. James Moncreiff, April 8. The PRESENT Lord Advocate.

SOLICITORS-GENERAL OF SCOTLAND.

1775. Alexander Murray, of Henderland.
1783. Ilay Campbell, of Succoth.
1789. Robert Blair, of Avonton.
1806. John Clerk, of Eldin.
1807. David Boyle, of Shewalton.
1811. David Monypenny, of Pitmilly.

1813. Alexander Maconochie, of Meadowbank.
1819. James Wedderburn.
1825. John Hope.
1830. Henry Cockburn.
1834. Andrew Skene.
1834. Duncan M'Neill.
1835. John Cunninghame.
1837. Andrew Rutherford.
1839. James Ivory.
1840. Thomas Maitland, of Dundrennan.
1841. Duncan M'Neill.
1842. Adam Anderson.
1846. Thomas Maitland, of Dundrennan.
1850. James Moncreiff.
1851. John Cowan.
— George Deas. The PRESENT Solicitor-General of Scotland.

DEANS OF FACULTY.

1801. Robert Blair, of Avonton.
1808. Matthew Ross.
1823. George Cranstoun.
1826. Sir James W. Moncreiff, bart.
1829. Francis Jeffrey.
1830. John Hope.
1841. Alexander Wood.
1842. Patrick Robertson.
1843. Duncan M'Neill.
1851. Adam Anderson.

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL OF SCOTLAND.

(*From a Return made to the House of Commons, dated July* 2, 1844.)

1737. Archibald Douglas was in office this year.
1767. Robert Oliphant, of Rossie, was in office this year.
1799. Thomas Elder, of Forneth.
— William Robertson.
1802. Robert Trotter, of Castlelaw.
1807. Hon. Francis Gray, afterwards lord Gray.
1811. James, earl of Caithness.
1823. Sir David Wedderburn, bart. The LAST Deputy Postmaster-General of Scotland.

ROLL OF THE LORD HIGH COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO REPRESENT THE SOVEREIGN IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLIES OF THE KIRK OF SCOTLAND.

1638. James, marquess (afterwards duke) of Hamilton.
1639. John, earl of Traquair.
1640. [No commissioner.]
1641. John, earl of Wemyss.
1642. Charles, earl of Dunfermline.
1643. Sir Thomas Hope, of Craighall, his majesty's advocate.
1644 to 1649. [No commissioners; but the king wrote a letter to the Assembly in 1646, showing that he could not conveniently send a commissioner.]

* * * * * * *

1690. John, lord Carmichael.
1692. Robert, earl (afterwards marquess) of Lothian.
1694 to 1699. John, lord Carmichael, afterwards earl of Hyndford.
1700. James, viscount Seafield, afterwards earl of Seafield and Finlater.
1701. William, earl (afterwards marquess) of Annandale.
1702. Patrick, earl of Marchmont.
1703. James, earl of Seafield, *again*.
1704. William, lord Ross.
1705. William, marquess of Annandale.
1706 to 1710. David, earl of Glasgow.
1711. William, marquess of Annandale, *again*.
1712, 1713, and 1714. John, duke of Atholl.
1715 to 1721. John, earl of Rothes.
1722. Hugh, earl of Loudoun.
1723. Charles, earl of Hopetoun.
1724. James, earl of Finlater and Seafield.
1725 and 1726. Hugh, earl of Loudoun.
1727. James, earl of Finlater and Seafield.
1728. Hugh, earl of Loudoun.
1729. David, earl of Buchan.
1730 and 1731. Hugh, earl of Loudoun.
1732 to 1738. William, marquess of Lothian.
1739 and 1740. John, earl of Hyndford.
1741 to 1753 (inclusive). Alexander, earl of Leven and Melville.
1754. John, earl of Hopetoun.
1755 to 1763 (inclusive). Charles Schaw, lord Cathcart.
1764 to 1772 (inclusive). David, earl of Glasgow.
1773 to 1776 (inclusive). Charles Schaw, lord Cathcart.
1777 to 1782 (inclusive). George, earl of Dalhousie.
1783 to 1801. David, earl of Leven and Melville.
1802 to 1816 (both inclusive). Francis, lord Napier.
1817 to 1819 (both inclusive). William, earl of Erroll.
1820 to 1824 (both inclusive). George, earl of Morton.
1825 to 1830 (both inclusive). James, lord Forbes.
1831 to 1841 (both inclusive). Robert, lord Belhaven.
1842 to 1846. John, marquess of Bute.
1847 to 1851. Lord Belhaven. The PRESENT Lord High Commissioner.

THE LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH.

THE municipal affairs of the city of Edinburgh are administered by a corporation called the Town Council, consisting of thirty-three persons. These are the Lord Provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, an old provost, four old bailies, an old dean of guild, an old treasurer, three merchant councillors, two trades councillors, six ordinary council deacons, and eight extraordinary council deacons. The members of the town council are in part elected by those of the fourteen incorporations, and they partly choose their own successors. The Lord Provost is high sheriff, coroner, and admiral within the city and liberties, and within the town, harbour, and port of Leith: he has also jurisdiction in capital cases; he is præses of the convention of royal boroughs, colonel of the trained bands, of the city guard, and captain of the gaol. Within the city he takes precedence of all the great officers of state and the nobility, walking at the right hand of the king, or of his majesty's commissioner; and has the privilege of having a sword and mace borne before him. The bailies have jurisdiction under the Provost; the dean of guild has the charge of the public buildings, and without his warrant no house can be erected within the city. All the magistrates are sheriffs depute and justices of the peace.

LORD PROVOSTS OF EDINBURGH.

1760. George Lind.
1761. George Lind, *continued.*
1762. George Drummond.
1763. George Drummond, *continued.*
1764. James Stewart.
1765. James Stewart, *continued.*
1766. Gilbert Laurie.
1767. Gilbert Laurie, *continued.*
1768. James Stewart.
1769. James Stewart, *continued.*
1770. John Dalrymple.
1771. John Dalrymple, *continued.*
1772. Gilbert Laurie.
1773. Gilbert Laurie, *continued.*
1774. James Stoddart.
1775. James Stoddart, *continued.*
1776. Alexander Kincaid: died in office, Jan. 1777.
1777. John Dalrymple.
1778. Walter Hamilton.
1779. Walter Hamilton, *continued.*
1780. David Steuart.
1781. David Steuart, *continued.*
1782. John Grieve.
1783. John Grieve, *continued.*
1784. James Hunter Blair.
1785. James Hunter Blair, *continued.*
1786. John Grieve.
1787. John Grieve, *continued.*
1788. Thomas Elder.
1789. Thomas Elder, *continued.*
1790. James Stirling.
1791. James Stirling, afterwards bart., *continued.*
1792. Thomas Elder.
1793. Thomas Elder, *continued.*
1794. Sir James Stirling, bart.
1795. Sir James Stirling, bart., *continued.*
1796. Thomas Elder.
1797. Thomas Elder, *continued.*
1798. Sir James Stirling, bart.
1799. Sir James Stirling, bart., *continued.*
1800. William Fettes.
1801. William Fettes, afterwards bart., *continued.*
1802. Neil Macvicar.
1803. Neil Macvicar, *continued.*
1804. Sir William Fettes, bart.
1805. Sir William Fettes, bart., *continued.*
1806. Donald Smith.
1807. Donald Smith, *continued.*
1808. William Coulter.
1809. William Coulter: died April 1809. William Calder elected in his room.
1810. William Calder.
1811. William Creech.
1812. William Creech, *continued.*
1813. J. Marjoribanks, M. P.
1814. J. Marjoribanks, M. P., *continued.*
1815. William Arbuthnot, afterwards bart.
1816. Sir William Arbuthnot, bart., *continued.*
1817. Kincaid Mackenzie.
1818. Kincaid Mackenzie, *continued.*
1819. John Manderston.
1820. John Manderston, *continued.*
1821. William Arbuthnot.
1822. William Arbuthnot, *continued.*
1823. Alexander Henderson.
1824. Alexander Henderson, *continued.*
1825. William Trotter.
1826. William Trotter, *continued.*
1827. Walter Brown.
1828. Walter Brown, *continued.*
1829. William Allan.
1830. William Allan, *continued.*
1831. John Learmouth.
1832. John Learmouth, *continued.*
1833. James Spittal.
1834. James Spittal, *continued.*
1835. James Spittal, *continued.*
1836. James Spittal, *continued.*
1837. James Forrest, afterwards bart.
1838. Sir James Forrest, bart., *continued.*
1839. Sir James Forrest, bart., *continued.*
1840. Sir James Forrest, bart., *continued.*
1841. Sir James Forrest, bart., *continued.*
1842. Sir James Forrest, bart., *continued.*
1843. Adam Black.
1844. Adam Black, *continued.*
1845. Adam Black, *continued.*
1846. Adam Black, *continued.*
1847. Adam Black, *continued.*
1848. William Johnston.
1849. William Johnston, *continued.*
1850. William Johnston, *continued.*
1851. William Johnston, *continued.*

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF SCOTLAND.

To present an exact account of the Bishops of Scotland is next to impossible. Almost all the authors who mention them, differ from each other so much that correctness is extremely difficult to be arrived at. This, however, is the less to be wondered at, when it is considered that the country, for many centuries after the establishment of Christianity, was desolated with intestine broils and by foreign invasions; and in the midst of a rude and barbarous people, it cannot be supposed that religious houses were regarded as sacred by the stronger party, when revenge or plunder suited their inclination or schemes. The records of most of the religious fraternities in Scotland, were, at different times, either destroyed or carried off; so that a catalogue of its Bishops can only be ascertained, partially, from charters they had granted, or been witnesses to; even the public archives give but a feeble assistance for some centuries after the establishment of prelacies. In Scotland there were two Archbishoprics, St. Andrew's and Glasgow; and twelve Bishoprics, Aberdeen, Argyll, Brechin, Caithness, Dunblane, Dunkeld, Edinburgh (erected into a see so late as 1633, by Charles I.), Galloway, the Isles, Moray, Orkney, and Ross. Although Glasgow was made archiepiscopal, St. Andrew's was always accounted the metropolitan see; and, before it arrived at the dignity of an Archbishopric, resisted, with great spirit, the attempts of the Archbishops of York in England to become the metropolitans of Scotland. The sees of Argyll, Galloway, and the Isles, were suffragans to Glasgow; all the others to St. Andrew's.

THE SEE OF ST. ANDREW'S.

The legendary tale of the transporting some relics of the apostle St. Andrew from the city of Patræ, in Achaia, is recorded by all the ancient Scottish historians; and we may be expected, therefore, to transcribe it here, as, according to them, it was not only the means of founding this see, but of introducing Christianity into Scotland:—

"Regulus, a Greek monk, living at Patræ (by whom the relics of St. Andrew the apostle were preserved and kept), about the year 370, was warned by a vision in the night (three nights before the emperor Constantius came to the city for the purpose of translating these relics to Constantinople), to go to the shrine in which the relics were kept, and take therefrom the arm-bone, three fingers of the right hand, a tooth, and one of the caps of the apostle's knees, which he should carefully preserve, and carry with him to a region towards the west, situated in the utmost parts of the world. Regulus, at first troubled with the strangeness of the vision, after a little time, resolved to obey. So, putting the relics in a small box, he went to sea, taking carpenters with him, Damianus, a presbyter, Gelasius, and Cubaculus, two deacons, eight hermits, and three devout virgins. After long storms the vessel was driven into the bay near the place where St. Andrew's now stands, and was there totally wrecked upon a rock; but Regulus and his companions were all brought safe ashore, having saved only the relics."

"Hergustus, king of the Picts, (in whose dominions the shire of Fife, and all the low country of Scotland, then was,) came to visit them in the place where they had settled (now St. Andrew's), then a forest for wild boars, and called Muckross. The king changed the name to Kilrimont, the King's Mount, and gave to Regulus and his company all the land of that forest, and erected a church, which was afterwards dedicated to St. Rule or Regulus, and continues standing to this day."

Abernethy, in Perthshire, was the metropolis of the kingdom of the Picts. The collegiate church there was dedicated to St. Bridget, or Bryde, who died about 523. Kenneth III., having conquered the Picts, translated the see from Abernethy, and called it St. Andrew's, and the bishop was styled *Maximus Scotorum Episcopus*. It was erected into an Archbishopric in 1470, by the pope.

This diocese contained the greater part of the shire of Fife, with a part of Perth,

Forfar, and Kincardine, and a number of parishes, churches, and chapels, in other dioceses.

Bishops of St. Andrew's.

(According to Sir R. Sibbald.)

* * Adrian: killed by the Danes, and buried in the island of May, in 872.
872. Kellach: sat four years, Constantine II. being king.
877. Malisius: sat eight years, Gregory the Great being king.
904. Kellach II.
* * Malmore.
* * Malisius II.
* * Alwinus.
* * Malduinus.
* * Tuthaldus.
* * Fothadus: consecrated in 954.
* * Gregorius: sat two years.
* * Turgot, prior of Durham: sat 25 or 26 years.
* * Godericus, who anointed king Edgar: he died in 1107.
1120. Eadmerus, a monk of Canterbury.
1122. Robert, prior of Scone: this bishop founded the priory of St. Andrew's, and obtained land and many privileges for it from king David I.
1159. Walter, abbot of Melrose, elected; but he could not be prevailed upon to accept the dignity.
* * Ernald, abbot of Kelso: he was legate in Scotland for the pope; and founded the cathedral church of St. Andrew's, but died soon after it was begun.
1163. Richard, chaplain to Malcolm IV.
1178. { John Scot, archdeacon of St. Andrew's. / Hugh, chaplain to king William. } A double election.[1]
1188. Roger (son to the earl of Leicester in England); lord chancellor.
1202. William Malvoisine; translated from Glasgow; lord chancellor.
1233. David Benham, great chamberlain to the king.
1253. Abel, archdeacon of St. Andrew's.
1255. Gameline, archdeacon of St. Andrew's; lord chancellor.
1272. William Wiseheart, archdeacon of St. Andrew's; lord chancellor.
1279. William Fraser, dean of Glasgow; lord chancellor.
1298. William Lamberton, chancellor of the diocese of Glasgow.
1328. James Bennet, archdeacon of St. Andrew's.
1332. William Bell, duke of Dunkeld, elected; but the pope refused to confirm the choice.

[See vacant 9 years.]

1341. William Landell, rector of Kinkell.
1383. Stephen de Paye, prior of St. Andrew's; taken prisoner at sea by the English, on his way to Rome: died at Alnwick, soon after his election.
* * Walter Trail, canon of St. Andrew's; appointed by the pope, without an election: "he built the castle of St. Andrew's; and was a most excellent man, and universally esteemed."
1401. Thomas Stuart (son to king Robert II.); archdeacon of St. Andrew's.
1404. Gilbert Greenlaw, bishop of Aberdeen; elected lord chancellor.
* * Henry Wardlaw, precentor of the see of Glasgow: being at Avignon, he was preferred to this see, instead of Gilbert, bishop of Aberdeen, and was consecrated there the same year.
1440. James Kennedy; translated from Dunkeld; lord chancellor: he was a younger son of James Kennedy of Dunure, by the lady Mary, countess of Angus, daughter of king Robert III.; "and was a most worthy prelate."

Archbishops of St. Andrew's.

1466. Patrick Graham; translated from Brechin: he took a journey to Rome, and procured this see to be made an archbishopric, in 1470, by pope Paul II., who made him his legate for Scotland.[2]
1478. William Schives, archdeacon of St. Andrew's: one of the worthless favourites of James III.
1497. James Stuart, duke of Ross (second son to James III.); lord chancellor: he was an illustrious prince, and a good prelate; and died in 1503.

[See vacant 6 years.]

1509. Alexander Stuart (natural son of king James IV.): killed, along with his father, at the battle of Flodden, in 1513.
1514. Andrew Foreman; translated from Moray.
1522. James Bethune; translated from Glasgow; lord chancellor.
1539. David Bethune, abbot of Aberbrothock, nephew to the former archbishop: he was, at different times, lord privy seal,

[1] John was elected bishop, but the king opposed him, and caused his chaplain, Hugh, to be consecrated. John went to Rome to plead his cause; and the pope (Alexander III.) was so convinced of the justness of it, that he sent him home with a nuncio, who made Matthew, bishop of Aberdeen, consecrate him in the abbey of Holyrood House. Still the king continued inflexible, and John went a second time to Rome, and continued seven years in voluntary exile. The pope was about to interdict the kingdom, but John prevailed with him to desist; and the bishopric of Dunkeld falling vacant, the king was willing that John should have it, and he accepted of it.

[2] His acceptance of this office drew upon him the resentment of the king, as it had been conferred without his privity or consent. The clergy, too, who were become abandoned and licentious to a high degree, dreaded his virtue and his legantine powers, which were exerted to enforce a reformation of manners amongst them, and they conspired to the ruin of the new archbishop; who, at length borne down by the displeasure of the court and their machinations, ended his days in Lochleven castle, dying of a broken heart.

lord chancellor, and a cardinal, and was invested with legantine powers.[1]

1543. John Hamilton; translated from Dunkeld: in great favour at court, while his friends were in power.[2]

1572. John Douglas, rector of the university of St. Andrew's: the first protestant archbishop here.

1576. Patrick Adamson, parson of Paisley: died in 1591.

[The see vacant, and its revenues bestowed on the duke of Lenox.]

1606. George Gladstanes, or Gladstone; translated from Caithness.

1615. John Spottiswood; translated from Glasgow; lord chancellor: died in 1639.

[See vacant 22 years.]

1661. James Sharp, professor of Divinity at St. Andrew's; a proud, overbearing man, and extremely unpopular: barbarously murdered by a set of fanatics on May 3, 1679, on Magus-muir, near St. Andrew's.

1679. Alexander Burnet; translated from Glasgow: died in 1684.

1684. Arthur Ross; translated from Glasgow: the last archbishop of this see: ejected soon after the Revolution.

BISHOPRIC OF ABERDEEN.

KING MALCOLM II., having gained a great victory over the Danes in 1010, resolved to found a new bishopric in token of his gratitude for his success, and pitched upon Mortlach, in Banffshire. The see was only inferior, in point of precedence, to St. Andrew's, but its revenue was inconsiderable; and Nectanus, the fourth and last prelate who sat at Mortlach, was removed by David I., in 1139, to Old Aberdeen, whither the see was entirely transferred in 1154, and where it continued until the Revolution. The diocese contained most part of the shires of Aberdeen and Banff.

BISHOPS OF MORTLACH.

1015. St. Beanus.
* * Donortius: died in 1098.
* * Cormacus.
1106. Nectanus: he translated the see to Aberdeen, and king David I. greatly increased its revenue.

BISHOPS OF ABERDEEN.

* * Edward.
* * Galfrid.
1164. Matthew de Kinninmund, archdeacon of Lothian.
1200. John, prior of Kelso.
* *. Adam Crail.
* * Matthew Scot, archdeacon of St. Andrew's; lord chancellor.
1228. Gilbert de Stryvelin.
1238. Randolf de Lambley, abbot of Aberbrotheck.
1247. Petre de Ramsay.
1256. Richard de Potton.
1267. Hugh de Benham.
1281. Henry le Clen.
1329. Alexander Kinninmund, doctor of theology.
1345. William de Deyn.
1351. John Rait, D. D.
1357. Alexander de Kinninmund II.
1382. Adam de Tinningham, dean of Aberdeen.
1390. Gilbert Greenlaw; lord chancellor: elected archbishop of St. Andrew's; but the pope preferred Henry Wardlaw to that see.
1424. Henry de Leighton; translated from Moray.
1442. Ingeram Lindsay.
1459. Thomas Spence; translated from Galloway; lord privy seal.
1480. Robert Blacadder, prebendary of Glasgow; translated to Glasgow.
1484. William Elphinstone; translated from Ross; at different times lord chancellor, and lord privy seal: he founded the university of Old Aberdeen; for which purpose he got a bull from Alexander VI. in 1494: died in 1514.
1515. Alexander Gordon, precentor of the see of Moray.
1518. Gavin Dunbar, archdeacon of St. Andrew's.
1532. William Stewart, dean of Glasgow; lord treasurer: died in 1545.
* * William Gordon, rector of Clatt.
1577. David Cunningham, sub-dean of Glasgow; the first protestant bishop of this see: died in 1603.
1603. Peter Blackburn, rector of St. Nicholas's church, Aberdeen.

[1] This prelate had, in a great measure, the direction of all civil affairs in Scotland; he possessed great abilities, but was a proud, cruel, and unrelenting tyrant. His oppressions drew upon him general hatred and detestation, and he was murdered in the castle of St. Andrew's, on the 1st of February, 1545, by Norman Leslie (son to the earl of Rothes) and his associates.

[2] He was at different times lord privy seal, and lord treasurer; and was one of queen Mary's privy council, and a steady friend to that unfortunate princess. He was declared a traitor by the regent, the earl of Murray; and being in the castle of Dumbarton when that fortress was taken by surprise, he was seized and carried to Stirling, where, on April 1, 1570, he was hanged on a tree.

1615. Alexander Forbes; translated from Caithness.
1635. Adam Ballenden; translated from Dunblane: deprived by the assembly of Glasgow in 1638, when he retired into England, and died soon after.
1661. David Mitchell, prebendary of Westminster.
1662. Alexander Burnet, chaplain to the garrison of Dunkirk; translated to Glasgow.
* * Patrick Scougal, parson of Saltoun.
1682. George Haliburton; translated from Brechin: ejected soon after the Revolution, and died in 1715.

BISHOPRIC OF BRECHIN.

THIS see was founded by David I. in 1150. The diocese comprehended the greater part of the county of Forfar, with a part of Kincardineshire. The cathedral, a stately Gothic pile, 166 feet in length, and 61 in breadth, was seated on the edge of a precipitous bank descending to the river South Eske; and the west end of this structure forms the present elegant and commodious parish church. There anciently existed here an abbey or convent of Culdees.

BISHOPS OF BRECHIN.

1155. T * * *.
* * Sampson.
1178. Turpin.
1202. Radulfus: died in 1218.
1219. Robert Mar.
* * Gregory, archdeacon of Brechin.
* * Gilbert: died in 1249.
* * Albin, or Alwyn.
* * William de Kilconcath, dean of Brechin: died in 1275.
* * Edward, a monk of Cupar of Angus.
1284. Robert, archdeacon of Brechin.
1290. William.
1304. John de Kynninmonde, or Kinninmund.
1328. Adam.
1351. Philip.
1354. Patrick de Leuchars, a rector in East Lothian; lord chancellor.
1384. Stephen.
1401. Walter Forrester, canon of Aberdeen.
1424. Dominus G * * *.
1435. John de Carnoth.
1456. Robert.
* * George Shoreswood, chancellor of the see of Dunkeld, and confessor to the king; lord chancellor.
1463. Patrick Graham; translated to St. Andrew's.
1470. John Balfour.
* * Walter Meldrum.
1517. John Hepburn.
1558. Donald Campbell, abbot of Cupar.
* * John Sinclair, dean of Restalrig.
1566. Alexander Campbell; the first Protestant bishop of this see: he was made bishop when but a boy, by the interest of the earl of Argyll, to whom he alienated most of the revenues: died in 1606.

[See vacant 4 years.]

1610. Andrew Lamb, parson of Burntisland; translated to Galloway.
1619. David Lindsay, parson of Dundee; translated to Edinburgh.
1634. Walter Whitford, or Whitworth, sub-dean of Glasgow, and rector of Moffat: deprived by the assembly of Glasgow in 1638, and died in 1643.
1662. David Strachan, parson of Fettercairn.
1672. Robert Laurie, dean of Edinburgh.
1678. George Haliburton, parson of Cupar of Angus; translated to Aberdeen.
1682. Robert Douglas, dean of Glasgow; translated to Dunblane.
1684. Alexander Cairncross; translated to Glasgow.
* * James Drummond, parson at Muthil; ejected soon after the Revolution in 1688: died in 1695.

BISHOPRIC OF CAITHNESS.

IT is uncertain whether this see owes its foundation to Malcolm III. or to Malcolm IV. Its seat was at Dornoch, and most part of the counties of Sutherland and Caithness were in its diocese. The bishop's palace, from the appearance of its stately ruins, must have been once a sumptuous edifice. The now market-place was the churchyard of the ancient cathedral; the remains of which venerable structure are used as the parish church.

Bishops of Caithness.

1150. Andrew.
1185. John.
1213. Adam, abbot of Melrose: murdered by the earl of Caithness.
1222. St. Gilbert Moray, chamberlain of Scotland: died in 1245.
* * A * *: died in 1260.
1261. William.
* * Walter de Baltroddi.
1273. Nicholas; but the pope would not confirm him.
1275. Archibald, archdeacon of Moray: died in 1288.
1290. Alan St. Edmunds; lord chancellor.
* * Andrew.
1301. Ferquhard de Belleganach.
* * David: died in 1348.
1348. Thomas de Fingask.
1389. Alexander Man.
1410. Malcolm.
1444. Robert Strathbrock.
1447. John Innes, dean of Ross: died in 1448.
1448. William Moodie: died in 1460.
* * Prosper, elected bishop; but resigned in favour of
* * John Sinclair, son to the earl of Caithness.[1]
1490. Andrew Stewart, abbot of Fearn, in Rossshire; lord treasurer.
1518. Andrew Stewart, son to the earl of Athol; translated from Dunkeld.
1542. Robert Stewart, brother to the earl of Lenox, and afterwards earl of Lenox; provost of Dumbarton; became a protestant, and retained the revenues of the see: he lived a long time privately at St. Andrew's, and there died in 1586.

[See vacant 14 years.]

1600. George Gladstanes, or Gladstone, minister of St. Andrew's; translated to St. Andrew's.
1606. Alexander Forbes, rector of Fettercairn; translated to Aberdeen in 1615.

[The see vacant.]

1624. John Abernethy, parson of Jedburgh: deprived by the assembly of Glasgow, in 1638.
1662. Patrick Forbes.
1680. Andrew Wood; translated from the Isles: ejected soon after the Revolution in 1688, and died at Dunbar in 1695.

BISHOPRIC OF DUNBLANE.

In Dunblane, a small town of Strathallan, existed anciently a convent of Culdees, which David I. erected into an episcopal see about the year 1142. The church was dedicated to St. Blaan, who had been superior of the convent in the time of Kenneth III.; and from this saint the place took its name.

The diocese comprehended the west and south parts of Perthshire. The list of the Bishops is very incorrect; but the fault is now beyond remedy.

Bishops of Dunblane.

* * M * * *.
1160. Laurentius.
* * Simon.
* * Jonathan.
1210. William.
1220. Abraham.
* * Radulphus.
1230. Osbert.
1233. Clement, a dominican preaching friar.
1258. Robert de Præbenda, dean of Dunblane: he was sent with Richard, bishop of Dunkeld, in 1268, to protest against the contributions imposed upon the Scottish clergy by Ottoboni.
* * Alpin.
1290. William.
1307. Nicholas de Balmyle; lord chancellor.
1319. Mauritius, abbot of Inchaffray.
1353. William.
1362. Walter Cambuslang.
* * Andreas.
* * Dougal.
1406. Finlay.
1420. William Stephen, divinity reader at St. Andrew's.
1430. Michael Ochiltree, dean of Dunblane.
1448. Robert Lauder.
1459. Thomas.
1467. John Hepburn.
1486. James Chisholm, chaplain to James III.: resigned in favour of his brother.
1527. William Chisholm, a most irreverent prelate: he alienated great part of the revenues of the see, which he bestowed upon his kinsman, sir James Chisholm, and on his illegitimate children.
1564. William Chisholm, nephew to the last bishop; coadjutor in 1561: he was often employed in a public character at foreign courts; forfeited his see, and withdrew to France, where he became a bishop.

[1] Archbishop Spottiswood says that neither Prosper nor Sinclair was ever consecrated; that the see continued vacant twenty-four years; and that the affairs of it were governed by Adam Gordon, the dean, third son to the earl of Huntly.

1575. Andrew Graham.
1606. George Graham, parson of Scone; translated to Orkney.
1615. Adam Bellenden, rector of Falkirk; translated to Aberdeen.
1636. James Wedderburn, professor of Divinity at St. Andrew's[1]; deprived by the assembly of Glasgow in 1638: died in 1639.
1661. Robert Leighton, professor of Divinity at Edinburgh; translated to Glasgow.
1673. James Ramsay, dean of Glasgow; translated to Ross.
1684. Robert Douglas; translated from Brechin; ejected soon after the Revolution in 1688: died in 1716.

BISHOPRIC OF DUNKELD.

CONSTANTINE III., king of the Picts, founded a monastery of Culdees here, which was dedicated to St. Columba, the patron saint of that nation. King David, or, as he is called, St. David, expelled the Culdees, changed their church into a cathedral, and founded the see about the year 1127. The diocese comprehended the north part of Perthshire, a small part of Fifeshire, and some parishes in Lothian.

BISHOPS OF DUNKELD.

* * Gregory: died about 1169.
1169. Richard de Præbenda.
1177. Cormacus.
* * Gregory II.
1178. Walter de Bidun, lord chancellor.
1200. John Scot, archdeacon of St. Andrew's. See *St. Andrew's*, and the *note*.
* * Richard de Præbenda II.
1211. John of Leicester, archdeacon of Lothian: got part of his diocese disjoined to form the see of Argyll.
1214. Hugh de Sigillo; a charitable and humane prelate, called "*the poor man's bishop.*"
* * Matthew Scot, lord chancellor; translated from Aberdeen.
* * Gilbert.
1236. Galfrid Liverance.
1249. Richard.
1250. David.
* * Richard de Inverkeithing; a prebendary of this see.
1272. Robert de Stuteville, dean of Dunkeld.
1288. Matthew de Crambeth.
1309. William Sinclair; bishop before this year. —*Keith.*
1324. Walter.
1351. Duncan.
1356. John.
* * Michael Monymusk, great chamberlain of Scotland.
1377. John Peebles, archdeacon of St. Andrew's, and lord chancellor.
1396. Robert de Cairny.
1436. Donald MacNaughton: died on his way to Rome for confirmation.
1438. James Kennedy, abbot of Scone; translated to St. Andrew's.
1440. Alexander Lawder.
1441. James Bruce, lord chancellor; translated to Glasgow.
1447. William Turnbull, archdeacon of Lothian, and lord keeper of the privy seal; translated to Glasgow.
1448. John Raulston, dean of Dunkeld; keeper of the privy seal, secretary of state, and lord treasurer.
1452. Thomas Lawder, preceptor of Soutray.
1476. James Livingtoun, dean of Dunkeld; lord chancellor.
1483. Alexander Inglis, dean of Dunkeld, and keeper of the rolls.
1484. Robert.
* * George Brown, chancellor of the see of Aberdeen.
1515. Andrew Stuart, son to the earl of Atholl; translated to Caithness.
1516. Gavin Douglas, provost of St. Giles's, in Edinburgh; brother to the earl of Angus: he translated Virgil's *Æneid*.
1527. George Crichton, lord keeper of the privy seal.
1545. John Hamilton (natural son of the earl of Arran); abbot of Paisley; translated to St. Andrew's.
1550. Robert Crichton (nephew to bishop George Crichton): forfeited.
1571. James Paton, the first Protestant bishop of this see: resigned.
1603. Peter Rollock, a lord of session.
1606. James Nicholson, parson of Meigle.
1638. Alexander Lindsay, parson of St. Mado's; abjured episcopacy, and accepted from the then rulers his former church of St. Mado's in 1638.
1662. George Haliburton, parson of Perth.
1664. Henry Guthrie, formerly parson of Stirling; but had been deposed in 1648.
1677. James Lindsay, minister of Perth.
1679. Andrew Bruce, archdeacon of St. Andrew's: deprived in 1686, for non-compliance with some of the court measures; but when the nation became roused at the progress of popery, he was made bishop of Orkney, in May 1688.
1686. John Hamilton: died one of the ministers of Edinburgh, after the Revolution.

[1] In this bishop's time, the prelates of Dunblane were made deans of the Chapel Royal, which formerly appertained to the bishops of Galloway.

BISHOPRIC OF EDINBURGH.

THIS see was founded by Charles I., at the time his majesty was in Scotland, in 1633. He allotted the parishes of the shires of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Haddington, and a part of Berwick and Stirling shires, to compose this diocese, and the church of St. Giles, in the city of Edinburgh, was made the cathedral. This edifice is said to have been first built in the ninth century; but the present erection is of much later date.

BISHOPS OF EDINBURGH.

1634. William Forbes, one of the ministers of Edinburgh: died the same year.
* * David Lindsay; translated from Brechin: deprived by the assembly of Glasgow, in 1638.
1662. George Wiseheart, rector of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
1671. Alexander Young, archdeacon of St. Andrew's; translated to Ross.
1679. John Patterson; translated from Galloway; translated to Glasgow.
1687. Alexander Rose; translated from Moray: ejected soon after the Revolution in 1688.

BISHOPRIC OF MORAY.

THE see of Moray was founded by king Malcolm III., surnamed Canmore. The seat of the see was at Elgin, a fair town, situated on the river Lossie, about three miles from its mouth. The cathedral was a magnificent structure, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The diocese comprehended all the county of Elgin, and part of Banffshire, with some parishes in Aberdeenshire, all Nairn, and a part of Inverness.

BISHOPS OF MORAY.

1115. Gregory.
* * William; made apostolic legate in 1159.
* * Felix: died in 1170.
1171. Simeon de Tonei, a monk of Melrose.
1187. Richard, chaplain to king William.
1203. Brice, or Bricius, prior of Lesmahagow.
* * Andrew de Moravia.
1242. Simon, dean of Moray.
1253. Archibald, dean of Moray.
1299. David Moray: founded the Scots' College at Paris.
1325. John Pilmore, bishop-elect of Ross.
1362. Alexander Bar: whilst this prelate was bishop, Alexander, earl of Buchan, youngest son to Robert II., burnt the cathedral church, and the whole town of Elgin, with the churches and hospitals.
1397. William Spynie, chanter of Elgin.
1407. John Innes, archdeacon of Caithness.
1414. Henry Leighton, chanter of Moray; translated to Aberdeen.
1425. David.
1429. Columba Dunbar.
1437. John Winchester (an Englishman), provost of Lincluden, and lord register: often employed as ambassador to the English court.
1459. James Stewart, lord treasurer.
1462. David Stewart (brother to the last bishop); parson of Spynie: he built the great tower of Spynie castle, hence called Davy's Tower.
1477. William Tulloch; translated from Orkney; lord privy seal.
1482. Andrew Stewart, sub-dean of Glasgow, lord privy seal; called "the Black Knight of Lorn."
1501. Andrew Foreman; translated to St. Andrew's.
1516. James Hepburn, abbot of Dunfermline, and lord treasurer.
1524. Robert Schaw, abbot of Paisley.
1527. Alexander Stuart (son to Alexander, duke of Albany, son to James II. by Katharine Sinclair, then his wife, daughter of William, earl of Orkney and Caithness). Their marriage having been, by parliament, declared unlawful long after they were both dead, this personage, on his illegitimacy being pronounced, betook himself to the church: he was abbot of Scone when advanced to this see.
1535. Patrick Hepburn (son to Patrick, first earl of Bothwell); prior of St. Andrew's, and secretary of state.
1573. George Douglas (natural son of Archibald, earl of Angus); first protestant bishop of this see.
1606. Alexander Douglas, parson of Elgin.
1623. John Guthrie, parson of Edinburgh: deprived with other bishops in 1638.
1662. Murdoch Mackenzie; translated to Orkney.
1677. James Aitkin; translated to Galloway.
1680. Colin Falconer; translated from Argyll.
1687. Alexander Rose, principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's.
1688. William Hay, parson of Perth: he was ejected soon after the Revolution in 1688: died in 1707.

BISHOPRIC OF ORKNEY.

VARIOUS and uncertain are the accounts of the founding of this see. Considering that the Orkney and Shetland islands were subject sometimes to the Norwegians, and sometimes to the Scots, little authenticated matter can be expected. The seat of the see was at Kirkwall, and so beyond the reach of the Covenanters, who, no doubt, if they had had it in their power, would have made it feel their levelling hand. The church was dedicated to St. Servanus, and was one of the only two cathedral churches in Scotland (that of Glasgow being the other) that escaped the vindictive fury of the mob. The foundation of this see is by some ascribed to St. Servanus, who had been ordained a bishop by St. Palladius, and sent to the Scots by pope Celestine I. in the beginning of the fifth century; others say that St. Columb was the founder. The diocese contained the islands of Orkney and of Shetland.

BISHOPS OF ORKNEY.

* * Radulphus, who lived in the time of David I.
* * William; reckoned by Torpheus to be the first bishop resident in Orkney.
* * William II.: died in 1188.
* * Biarn: died in Sept. 1223.
1223. Jofreir: died in 1246.
1248. Hervey, or Hausir.
* * Henry.
1270. Petrus.
1286. Dolgfinnus.
1310. William III.
* * William IV.: murdered.
1390. William V.
1394. Henry II.
1422. Thomas de Tulloch.
1448. William VI.
1468. William Tulloch; translated to Moray.
1478. Andrew.
1511. Edward Stewart.
* * Thomas.
* * Robert Maxwell, provost of the collegiate church, Dumbarton.
1540. Robert Reid, prior of Beaulieu; president of the court of session.
1562. Adam Bothwell: he married queen Mary to the earl of Bothwell, and afterwards became a protestant, and a virulent persecutor of that unfortunate princess.

[See vacant 13 years.]

1606. James Law, parson of Kirkliston; translated to Glasgow.
1615. George Graham; translated from Dunblane: deposed from his episcopal function.
1638. Robert Baron, professor of Divinity in Marischal College, Aberdeen; chosen, but the ruling powers deprived him of the benefit of his election.
1662. Thomas Sydeserf, previously bishop of Galloway: he was the only surviving bishop at the Restoration.
1664. Andrew Honyman, archdeacon of St. Andrew's.
1677. Murdoch Mackenzie; translated from Moray.
1688. Andrew Bruce: he had been formerly bishop of Dunkeld, but, refusing to comply with the measures of the court, had been deprived: lost this see at the Revolution.

BISHOPRIC OF ROSS.

THE see of Ross was founded in the twelfth century by king David I. The diocese contained the counties of Ross and Cromarty, and a part of Inverness. A small portion of the cathedral yet remains, and is the burial-place of many ancient families. The bishop's palace, which is said to have been a very sumptuous edifice, was pulled down in the time of Cromwell.

BISHOPS OF ROSS.

* * Macbeth.
* * Simon.
1161. Gregory.
1195. Reinaldus: died in 1213.
* * Andrew Murray; elected, but refused to be consecrated.
1214. Robert, chaplain to king William.
* * St. Duthac.
1269. Robert II.
1270. Robert III., archdeacon of Ross.
1273. Matthæus, or Machabæus: died in the city of Lyons, having gone to attend the council there.
1274. Thomas de Fifyne.
1284. Robert IV.
1309. Thomas de Dundemore, or Dundumore.
1325. John Pilmore; elected, but before his consecration chosen bishop of Moray.
1328. Rogerus I.
1334. John I.

1340. Roger II.
1357. Alexander.
* * Alexander II.
1420. John II.
1449. Thomas Urquhart.
1463. Henry.
1481. Thomas.
1482. William Elphinstone, archdeacon of Argyll; translated to Aberdeen.
1485. John Fraser, abbot of Melrose.
1508. Robert Cockburn.
1525. James Hay, abbot of Dundrenan, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.
1539. Robert Cairncross, abbot of Holyrood House; lord treasurer.
1546. David Paniter (*vulgo* Panter), secretary of state.
1560. Henry Sinclair, dean of Glasgow; lord president of the court of session.
1565. John Lesley, secretary to queen Mary: died at Brussels in 1596.
1600. David Lindesay; the first protestant bishop of this see.
1613. Patrick Lindesay, parson of St. Vigians, in Angus; translated to Glasgow.
1633. John Maxwell, one of the ministers of Edinburgh; deprived in 1638, and unjustly persecuted, by the ruling powers: in 1640 he was made bishop of Killala in Ireland; and in 1645, archbishop of Tuam; but died suddenly in 1646.
1662. John Paterson, parson of Aberdeen.
1679. Alexander Young; translated from Edinburgh.
1684. James Ramsay; translated from Dunblane: ejected soon after the Revolution in 1688.

BISHOPRIC OF GLASGOW.

FEW historians agree with respect to the foundation of this see: that it is, next to St. Andrew's, of higher antiquity than any other in Scotland, is, however, beyond all doubt. The founder is nowhere mentioned with any certainty. Kennet says, the see was instituted by St. Kentigern, *alias* Mungo, in the year 560. Yet some doubt whether Kentigern was ever bishop of Glasgow, and speak of him as being only a holy man, who had a cell here, and whose sanctity was held in such high veneration, that when the cathedral church was dedicated, it was to him. Dr. Heylyn, speaking of the see of St. Asaph in Wales, says, "that see was founded in 583 by St. Kentigern, a Scot, then bishop of Glasgow. In *that* see he was the first bishop; and on his return to Scotland, he was succeeded as bishop by St. Asaph, to whom the cathedral there is dedicated." From this it may be inferred, that St. Kentigern, *alias* Mungo, founded the see of Glasgow, and was the first bishop.

The diocese was of great extent, till the see of Edinburgh was partly taken out of it. But, in its diminished state, it comprehended Lanark, Dumbarton, Ayr, Renfrew, Dumfries, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburghshire, and a part of Berwickshire. The want of records leaves a vast blank in the catalogue of Bishops.

BISHOPS OF GLASGOW.

1115. John, lord chancellor: he divided his diocese into two archdeaconries, Peebles and Tiviotdale.
1147. Herbert, abbot of Kelso; lord chancellor.
1164. Ingelram, archdeacon of Glasgow.
1174. Joceline, abbot of Melrose.
1199. Hugo de Roxburgh, archdeacon of St. Andrew's, and lord chancellor.
1200. William Malvoisine, lord chancellor; translated to St. Andrew's.
1202. Florentius (son to the earl of Holland); lord chancellor: he resigned the see.
1208. Walter, chaplain to the king.
1233. William de Bondington, archdeacon of St. Andrew's, and lord chancellor.
1260. John de Cheyam, archdeacon of Bath in England: this prelate was chaplain to pope Alexander IV., and by him forced into the see: he was so disagreeable both to king and people, that he retired to France, where he died.
1268. Nicholas de Moffat, archdeacon of Tiviotdale: never consecrated.
1270. William Wiseheart, archdeacon of St. Andrew's, and lord chancellor; translated to St. Andrew's.
1272. Robert Wiseheart, archdeacon of St. Andrew's.
1317. Stephen de Dundemore, chancellor of the see of Glasgow; never consecrated: died on his way to Rome.
1319. John Wiseheart, archdeacon of Glasgow.
1325. John Lindsay: this prelate returning from Flanders in 1335 with two ships, was attacked by an English fleet; a severe conflict ensued, in which the bishop was mortally wounded, and soon after expired.
1335. William Rae.
1368. Walter Wardlaw, archdeacon of Lothian, and secretary to the king.
1389. Matthew Glendoning, prebendary of Glasgow.
1408. William Lauder, archdeacon of Lothian.
1426. John Cameron, provost of Lincluden, and lord privy seal.

1446. James Bruce; translated from Dunkeld; lord chancellor: died before he was installed.
1448. William Turnbull, archdeacon of St. Andrew's, and lord privy seal.
1455. Andrew Muirhead, rector of Cadzow (now Hamilton).
1474. John Laing, lord treasurer.
1483. George Carmichael, treasurer of the see of Glasgow: died before his consecration.

Archbishops.

1484. Robert Blackadder; translated from Aberdeen: he had so much interest at Rome, that he got this see erected into an archbishopric in 1491, and had the bishops of Galloway, Argyll, and the Isles assigned him as suffragans.
1508. James Beaton, or Bethune I.; translated from Galloway; lord chancellor; translated to St. Andrew's.
1524. Gavin Dunbar; translated from Aberdeen; lord chancellor.
1551. James Beaton, or Bethune II., abbot of Aberbrothock: he sent the records of this see to the Scots' college at Paris: he quitted the see in 1560; restored in 1588.

[The see vacant.]

1571. John Porterfield; the first Protestant archbishop of Glasgow: he seems to have been appointed merely to get the lands belonging to the see alienated in a legal manner: remained here till the year 1572.
1572. James Boyd, one of the ministers of Glasgow.
1581. Robert Montgomery, parson of Stirling: resigned.
1585. William Erskine, titular archbishop, not being in orders: turned out by the king in 1587; and his majesty gave the diocese to Walter Stewart, commendator of Blantyre, with power to feu what remained of the see lands.
1588. James Beaton; restored by act of parliament.
1603. John Spottiswood, parson of Calder, in Mid Lothian; translated to St. Andrew's.
1615. James Law; translated from Orkney.
1633. Patrick Lindsay; translated from Ross: deprived and excommunicated in 1638: died at Newcastle in 1641.
1661. Andrew Fairfowl, parson at Dunse.
1664. Alexander Burnet; translated from Aberdeen: forced to resign by the duke of Lauderdale, in 1669.
1671. Robert Leighton; translated from Dunblane: resigned in 1674.
1674. Alexander Burnet; restored by the duke of Lauderdale; translated to St. Andrew's.
1679. Arthur Ross; translated from Argyll; translated to St. Andrew's.
1684. Alexander Cairncross; translated from Brechin: removed from this see for not complying with the measures of the court in 1686.
1687. John Paterson; translated from Edinburgh: a prelate zealously attached to the court: he was son of the bishop of Ross: ejected soon after the Revolution

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BISHOPRIC OF ARGYLL.

John Scot, bishop of Dunkeld, a pious prelate, finding his see so large that he could not pay the attention to it that his conscience dictated, made a representation thereof to the court of Rome; whereupon pope Innocent III. disjoined from his diocese all that now constitutes the shire of Argyll, on the main land, together with some of the Western Islands, particularly the island of Lismore, which was made the bishop's seat of this new see: hence the bishops of Argyll are frequently styled bishops of Lismore. The church was dedicated to St. Molocus, who lived about 1160, and whose bones were translated to the island. The diocese contained Argyllshire, Lochaber, and some of the Isles.

Bishops of Argyll.

1200. Evaldus.
1228. Harald.
1240. William.
1250. Alan.
1261. Laurence.
1304. Andrew.
1330. David.
1342. Martin.

[Here some of the names are wanting.]

1425. Finlay, a Dominican friar; chaplain to Murdoch, duke of Albany: retired to Ireland, with the duke's son James.
1437. George Lauder, preceptor of St. Laurence, Peebles.
1473. Robert Colquhoun, rector of Luss.
1499. John.
1505. David Hamilton: this prelate held *in commendam* the two abbeys of Dryburgh and Glenluce; and obtained the abbey of Sandal, in Kintyre, to be annexed to his see.
1539. William Cunningham, brother to the earl of Glencairn.
* * Robert Montgomery, rector of Kirkmichael.

1558. James Hamilton (natural brother to the duke of Chatelherault); sub-dean of Glasgow: the first Protestant bishop of this see.
1580. Neil Campbell, parson of Kilmartin: resigned.
1608. John Campbell, son to the preceding bishop.
1613. Andrew Boyd (natural son to the lord Boyd); prebendary of Glasgow.
1637. James Fairley, minister in Edinburgh: he was, with other bishops, deprived in 1638; but became the presbyterian parson of Leswade.
1661. John Young, professor of Divinity at Glasgow: died before consecration.
1662. David Fletcher, parson at Melrose.
1666. William Scrogie, parson of Kathan, in Aberdeenshire.
1675. Arthur Ross, parson of Glasgow; translated to Glasgow.
1679. Colin Falconer, parson of Forres; translated to Moray.
1680. —— Maclean, parson at Eastwood.
1688. Alexander Monro, principal of the college of Edinburgh: he had a *congé d'elire* to the dean and chapter of this see; but it is uncertain if he was elected before the Revolution.

BISHOPRIC OF GALLOWAY.

THIS was a very ancient see, said to have been founded by St. Ninian, who was the first bishop, and who had previously converted many of the inhabitants to the Christian religion. This saint, about the close of the fifth or beginning of the sixth century, built a church of white stone, in honour of St. Martin, and from it the place took its name Whitern, or Whitehorn. The diocese comprehended Wigtounshire and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

BISHOPS OF GALLOWAY.

* * St. Ninian.
* * Octa.
730. Pecthelmus.
764. Frethewaldus.
776. Pictuinus.
777. Ethelbertus.
790. Radvulf.
* * *
1154. Christianus.
1189. John.
1209. Walter.
1225. Gilbert, abbot of Kinloss.
1255. Henry, abbot of Holyrood House.
1296. Thomas.
1321. Simon.
1334. Henry.
1357. Michael.
1359. Adam.
1362. Thomas.
1368. Andrew.
1415. Elisæus.
1415. Thomas.
1426. Alexander.
1451. Thomas Spence: resigned.
1459. Ninian.
1489. George Vaus.
1508. James Bethune, abbot of Dunfermline; lord treasurer; translated to Glasgow.
1509. David Arnot, abbot of Cambus Kenneth.
1526. Henry Weems.
1541. Andrew Durie, abbot of Melrose.
1558. Alexander Gordon; translated from the Isles; titular archbishop of Athens; the first protestant bishop of this see: suspended from his function by the kirk: he assigned his bishopric to his son, which was afterwards confirmed by a charter under the great seal: died in 1576.
1576. John Gordon: not consecrated.
1606. Gavin Hamilton, parson of Hamilton: as his revenue was but small, the king gave him the abbey of Dundrenan.
* * William Coupar, parson of Perth.
1619. Andrew Lamb; translated from Brechin.
1634. Thomas Sydeserf; translated from Brechin: deprived in 1638 by the assembly of Glasgow: he was the only Scots' bishop that survived the usurpation, and in 1662 was made bishop of Orkney.
1661. James Hamilton (brother to the first lord Belhaven); parson of Cambusnethan.
1674. John Paterson, dean of Edinburgh.
1679. Arthur Ross; translated from Argyll; translated to Glasgow.
1680. James Aitkin; translated from Moray.
1688. John Gordon, chaplain to his majesty: he followed king James, after his abdication, into France, and then into Ireland; but still continued a protestant.

BISHOPRIC OF THE ISLES.

THIS see contained, formerly, not only the Æbudæ, or Western Isles, but the Isle of Man, which for more than four hundred years has been a separate bishopric. The prelates had three places of residence, viz., the isles of Icolumkill, Man, and Bute;

and, in ancient writs, are variously styled *Episcopi Mannieæ et Insularum*, *Episcopi Ædudarum*, and *Episcopi Sodorensis*, which last title is still retained by the bishops of the Isles, and the bishops of the Isle of Man.

During the great contest between the houses of Bruce and Baliol for the throne of Scotland, Edward III. of England made himself master of the Isle of Man, and it has remained an appendage of the crown of England ever since. The lords of the Isle of Man set up bishops of their own, and the Scottish monarchs continued their bishops of the Isles, of which the records are but imperfect. The diocese contained all Buteshire, and most of the Western Islands.

Bishops of the Isles.

360. Amphibalus.
447. Germanus.
* * Conindicus.
* * Romulus.
498. St. Machatus.
648. St. Conan.
* * St. Contentus.
* * St. Bladus.
* * St. Malchus.
889. Tarkinus.
* * Roolwer.
* * William.
* * St. Brandan; to whom the cathedral in the Isle of Man is dedicated.
1113. Wymundus, a monk of Sais.
1151. John I., a monk of Sais.
1154. Gamaliel, an Englishman.
* * Reginald, a Norwegian.
* * Christian.
* * Michael.
1203. Nicholas.
1217. Reginald II.; nephew to Ottaus, king of Norway.
1226. John II.: by the negligence of his servants, unfortunately burnt to death.
* * Simon.
1249. Laurence, archdeacon of Man.
1252. Richard I.
1253. Stephen.
* * Richard II.: in his time, the Scots regained the island of Man.
1275. Marcus, lord chancellor of Scotland.
1304. Onacus.
1305. Allan.
1321. Gilbert.
1328. Bernard de Linton, abbot of Aberbrothock, and lord chancellor.
1334. Thomas.
1348. William Russell, abbot of Rushen.
1374. John Dunkan, a Manksman; consecrated at Avignon: made prisoner on his return at Balonia, and redeemed for five hundred merks.
1388. John III.: the Isle of Man was now separated from this see.
1409. Michael.
1427. Angusius I.
1476. Angusius II.
1492. Robert.
* * John IV.: the king, with the consent of the pope, got the abbey of Icolumkill annexed to the see.
1510. George Hepburn, abbot of Aberbrothock; lord treasurer: killed at the battle of Flodden, Sept. 9, 1513.

[See supposed to be vacant.]

1524. John V., elect.
1530. Ferquhard: resigned in favour of
1544. Roderick Maclean, archdeacon of the Isles.
1553. Alexander Gordon (titular archbishop of Athens); held the abbey of Inchaffray *in commendam*; translated to Galloway.
1558. John Campbell, prior of Ardchattan: alienated most part of his benefice in favour of his relations; and some heritable jurisdictions he conveyed to his own family of Calder.
* * John Carswell; titular.
1606. Andrew Knox, parson of Paisley; the first protestant bishop of this see; translated to Raphoe, in Ireland.
1622. Thomas Knox, son to the foregoing bishop.
1628. John Lesley; translated in 1633 to Raphoe, in Ireland; but deprived of it by the usurping powers: in 1661, made bishop of Clogher, and died in 1671.
1634. Neil Campbell, parson of Glastrey: deposed by the Glasgow assembly in 1638.
1661. Robert Wallace, parson of Barnwell, in Ayrshire.
1675. Andrew Wood, parson of Dunbar; translated to Caithness.
1680. Archibald Graham, parson of Rothsay: ejected soon after the Revolution.

POST-REVOLUTION BISHOPS.

Though the districts into which the Scottish bishops have divided their charge, are not exactly according to the dioceses under the *legal* establishment of episcopacy, yet the bishops still retain the names by which they were of old distinguished, with the exception of the bishops of St. Andrew's. Every diocesan bishop has his distinct charge; and without assuming any other local jurisdiction than what was acknowledged in

the primitive Church for the first three centuries, he may as properly be denominated bishop of the place or charge assigned to him, as St. James, who was called bishop of Jerusalem, Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, or Cyprian, bishop of Carthage.[1] — *Skinner's Annals of Scottish Episcopacy.*

Passing over bishop Rose, whose name is found in the preceding rolls of bishops, and who connects the established Episcopal Church of Scotland with that form of it which is now merely tolerated, the first of the Post-Revolution prelates, properly so described, chosen to superintend the clergy of Edinburgh, was the Rt. rev. John Fullarton.

Bishops of Edinburgh.

1720. John Fullarton, formerly minister of Paisley; consecrated in 1705; appointed to Edinburgh in 1720, on the death of Dr. Alexander Rose.

1727. Arthur Millar, minister of Inveresk; consecrated in 1718; appointed to Edinburgh, and made *primus*[1], 1727: died same year.

— Andrew Lumsden, minister of Duddington; consecrated and elected this year.

1733. David Freebairn, minister of Dunning; consecrated 1722; *primus* in 1731; appointed to Edinburgh 1733: died 1739.

[From 1739 to 1776 there was no appointment of a bishop of Edinburgh.]

1776. William Falconar, minister of Forres; consecrated in 1741, and appointed to Caithness; to Moray in 1742; *primus* after 1761; appointed to Edinburgh 1776: died 1784.

[Dr. Petrie was his coadjutor in 1776.]

1787. William Abernethy Drummond, presbyter in Edinburgh; consecrated, and appointed to Brechin, 1787, and to Edinburgh, same year: resigned in 1805, in favour of Dr. Sandford, who was elected to succeed him in Edinburgh: died bishop of Glasgow.

1806. Daniel Sandford, elected in Jan. and consecrated in Feb. this year; bishop of Glasgow on Dr. Drummond's death: died in 1830.

1830. James Walker, bishop of Edinburgh and Glasgow until Aug. 1837; made *primus* in May 1837, on Dr. Gleig's resignation of that office: died March 1841.

1841. Charles Hughes Terrot. The PRESENT (1850) Bishop of Edinburgh.

Bishops of Glasgow.

1731. Alexander Duncan, minister of Kilpatrick-Easter; consecrated in 1724; appointed 1731: died 1733.

[This bishopric was afterwards superseded by what was termed the College System of Episcopal government. The sees of Glasgow and Edinburgh seem to have been subsequently united, and held successively by Dr. Abernethy Drummond, Dr. Sandford, and Dr. Walker, until 1837, when Dr. Russell was made bishop of Glasgow, in pursuance of a mandate issued to the dean and clergy to elect a bishop of their own.]

1837. Michael Russell, consecrated, in Aug. this year, bishop of Glasgow: died in 1848.

1848. Walter-John Trower, consecrated in Sept. this year. The PRESENT (1850) Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway.

Bishops of Aberdeen.

1721. Hon. Archibald Campbell; consecrated in 1711; appointed to this charge in 1721: resigned in 1724.

1724. James Gadderar, minister at Kilmaurs; consecrated 1712; elected 1724. He wished to assume the superintendence of the Aberdeen clergy as the representative of Dr. Campbell; but the synod of bishops objected.

1733. William Dunbar, minister of Cruden; consecrated 1727; appointed to Moray and Ross same year; to this charge in 1733: died in 1746.

1747. Andrew Gerard, presbyter in Aberdeen; consecrated and elected this year: died Oct. 1767.

1768. Robert Kilgour, presbyter in Peterhead; consecrated and elected this year; made *primus* on the death of Dr. Falconar in 1784: died March 1790.

[1] Anciently, no bishop in Scotland had the title of archbishop, but one of the bishops had a precedency under the title of *Primus Scotiæ Episcopus.* In consequence of the Revolution, after the death of bishop Rose, of Edinburgh, the Scottish bishops resumed the old form, one of them being elected *Primus*, with the power of convocating and presiding according to their canons. — *Dr. Skinner.*

1786. John Skinner, presbyter in Aberdeen; consecrated and appointed coadjutor to Dr. Kilgour in 1782, and succeeded that prelate on his resignation in 1786; made *primus* in 1788: died July 1816.

1816. William Skinner, presbyter in Aberdeen, son of the preceding bishop; consecrated and elected in Sept. this year. The PRESENT (1850) *primus*, and Bishop of Aberdeen.

Bishops of Dunkeld.

1727. Thomas Rattray, of Craighall; consecrated and elected this year; succeeded Dr. Freebairn as *primus* in 1739: died May 1743.

1743. John Alexander, presbyter at Alloa; consecrated and elected this year: died in 1776.

1776. Charles Rose, presbyter at Doune; appointed to Dunblane and consecrated 1774; succeeded to this charge 1776: died April 1791.

1792. Jonathan Watson, presbyter at Laurencekirk; consecrated and appointed to this charge Sept. 20, 1792: died in 1808.

1808. Patrick Torry, presbyter at Peterhead; consecrated and appointed on the death of Dr. Watson, Oct. 12, 1808. The PRESENT (1850) Bishop of St. Andrew's, Dunkeld, and Dunblane. See *St. Andrew's*.

Bishops of Dunblane.

1731. John Gillan; consecrated in 1727; assumed the charge of this diocese, but his authority was not fully recognised until 1731.

1735. Robert White, presbyter at Cupar; consecrated June 24, this year; translated to Fife in 1743. See *Fife*.

[See some years vacant.]

1774. Charles Rose, presbyter at Doune; consecrated Aug. 24, this year; succeeded bishop Alexander in Dunkeld in 1776.

[Bishoprics of Dunkeld and Dunblane united. See *Dunkeld*.]

Bishops of Brechin.

1731. John Ouchterlonie; consecrated in 1726; appointed to this charge in 1731: died in 1742.

1742. James Rait, presbyter in Dundee; consecrated and elected this year: died in 1777.

1778. George Innes; consecrated and elected to this charge: died May 1781.

[See vacant some years.]

1787. William Abernethy Drummond, presbyter in Edinburgh; consecrated and appointed Sept. 26, in this year, and appointed soon afterwards to Edinburgh, *which see*.

— John Strachan, presbyter in Dundee; consecrated same time with Dr. Drummond, to whom he was coadjutor; but Dr. Drummond being elected to Edinburgh, he had the undivided charge of Brechin: died in Jan. 1810.

1810. George Gleig, presbyter in Stirling; consecrated as coadjutor to the aged bishop in 1808; succeeded to this charge in 1810; became *primus* on Dr. Skinner's death in 1816.

1837. David Moir, consecrated in Oct. this year as coadjutor to Dr. Gleig, whom he succeeded in 1841.

1847. Alexander Penrose Forbes, consecrated and succeeded on the death of Dr. Moir. The PRESENT (1850) Bishop of Brechin.

Bishops of Moray.

1727. William Dunbar, minister at Cruden; consecrated and appointed this year; elected to Aberdeen on the death of Dr. Gadderar.

1742. William Falconar, minister at Forres; consecrated in 1741; appointed to Caithness same year; and to Moray in 1742: resigned this charge in 1776 to Dr. Petrie (who had just been consecrated his assistant), and succeeded to Edinburgh, *which see*.

1776. Arthur Petrie, presbyter at Micklefolla, in Fyvie; consecrated this year, and appointed to succeed bishop Falconar on that prelate's translation: died in 1787.

1787. Andrew Macfarlane, presbyter in Inver-

ness; consecrated March 7; succeeded Dr. Petrie a month afterwards in this charge. See *Ross.*

1796. Alexander Jolly, presbyter at Frazerburg; consecrated June 24, and appointed coadjutor to Dr. Macfarlane, who immediately afterwards resigned this charge to him: died in 1838.

[In 1838, on the death of Dr. Jolly, this bishopric was united to Ross, conformably with a decree of an episcopal synod held in Edinburgh in 1837. See *Ross.*]

Bishops of Ross.

It is not clear by whom the duties of some of the remoter districts of Scotland were performed about the middle of the last century. Ross appears to have been usually united with Moray, until Dr. Macfarlane, in 1796, resigned the district of Moray to bishop Jolly, and retained, together with Ross, the superintendence of Argyll.

1796. Andrew Macfarlane, previously consecrated bishop of Moray. See *Moray.*

1819. David Low, presbyter of Pittenweem; consecrated and elected this year, on the death of the preceding prelate.

1851. Robert Eden, on bishop Low's resignation. The PRESENT Bishop of Ross and Moray.

Bishops of Fife.

1733. Robert Keith; translated from Caithness; succeeded bishop Rattray as *primus* in 1743: died Jan. 1757.

1743. Robert White, presbyter at Cupar; consecrated to Dunblane in 1735; elected to this charge, on the resignation of Dr. Keith, in 1743; chosen *primus* on that bishop's death in 1757: died in 1761.

1761. Henry Edgar, consecrated in 1759; coadjutor to Dr. White, whom he succeeded in this charge: there is no record of his death.

[Fife was united to Edinburgh from Dr. Edgar's death, until 1837, when it was transferred to Dunkeld and Dunblane. This bishopric has been styled St. Andrew's, since Sept. 1844.]

Bishops of St. Andrew's.

St. Andrew's was anciently the archiepiscopal see of Scotland; and the title has been latterly substituted for that of Fife.

1844. Patrick Torry, the now venerable bishop of Dunkeld and Dunblane (to which sees he was elected in 1808), became bishop of Fife in 1837. The name was changed to St. Andrew's, Sept. 5, 1844. The PRESENT Bishop of St. Andrew's, Dunkeld, and Dunblane. See *Dunkeld.*

Bishops of Argyll and the Isles.

Since the Revolution the sees of Argyll and the Isles have never existed independently, having been conjoined to Moray and Ross, or to Ross alone. In 1847, however, Argyll and the Isles were made to form a *seventh* independent diocese, and a bishop was appointed thereto.

1847 Alexander Ewing, consecrated at Aberdeen, Oct. this year. The PRESENT Bishop of the revived see of Argyll and the Isles.

The government of the Church of Scotland is superintended by a supreme court, called the General Assembly, consisting of commissioners from each presbytery, royal burgh, and university in the kingdom, with a proportion of Church elders, nearly as three to four. Meetings of this court take place annually, under the presidency of a Lord High Commissioner, as the representative of the crown, usually a nobleman of considerable rank or influence. — See *Roll of Lord High Commissioners*, p. 417. Besides passing legislative acts, this is a court of dernier appeal from other ecclesiastical courts. Provincial synods are composed of a number of adjacent presbyteries, and have the power of reviewing their proceedings. Presbyteries are composed of several neighbouring parishes; and their jurisdiction extends to the ordination of pastors, the investigation of the conduct of ministers and elders, and the examination of schools. Kirk-sessions are the lowest courts, consisting of the minister and elders of a parish.

ORDER OF THE THISTLE.[1]

THE antiquity of the Order of the Thistle is believed, by many eminent authorities, to have been considerably overrated, those who claim for it an ancient origin ascribing its foundation to Achaius, king of the Scots. This monarch, it is said, in a contest with Athelstan, king of the West Saxons, was assured of victory by the appearance in the heavens of the cross upon which St. Andrew had suffered martyrdom; and having been eventually successful in the battle, he dedicated a temple to St. Andrew, the tutelar saint of Scotland; establishing at the same time this order of knighthood, and instituting its statutes and ensigns.

The chief ground upon which this origin is denied, consists in the facts that the Thistle does not appear to have been adopted until the latter part of the fifteenth century as the badge of the kingdom of Scotland; and that the institution of a national order of knighthood must have had for its ensign a national symbol, as the Order of the Garter possessed the rose, and that of St. Patrick the shamrock. Those who maintain its modern origin, consider it sufficient, therefore, to call attention to the recent introduction of that ensign, upon which the foundation of the Order is essentially dependent, and these authorities trace the Order as an organised fraternity only as far back as the reign of James VII. of Scotland and II. of England. The cross of St. Andrew, however, is by all allowed to have been used in the arms of Scotland in the reign of James I. of that country, who occupied the throne from 1406 to 1437; and even the advocates of a modern origin admit that the Thistle was used as a royal badge previous to 1488, since it occurs in the inventory of the effects of James III. of Scotland, who died in that year. The collar of the Order occurs on the coins of king James V., and his portraits also contain a representation of this ensign. But notwithstanding these facts, it is contended that the use of all or any of these decorations are of no avail in proving the existence of a brotherhood or fraternity, having a sovereign with a succession of knights governed by established rules, and wearing certain ensigns. Though the antiquity of the Order is upheld by writers of considerable weight, it is yet questioned by other authorities of much acuteness and research. After the Reformation, however, there can be no doubt that, if the Order previously flourished, it then fell into desuetude, and its revival is due to James VII. of Scotland and II. of England, who, in 1687, issued a warrant commanding letters patent to be passed under the great seal of Scotland, for "reviving and restoring the Order of the Thistle to its full glory, lustre, and magnificency."

During the whole of the reign of William and Mary, the Order was neglected; but after having remained in abeyance fifteen years, queen Anne determined an its revival, and in December 1703, letters patent passed the great seal of Scotland for that purpose.

By the statutes published at the same time, no change was effected in the number of knights, or the other regulations of the fraternity. But under an ordinance issued by George I., the new knights were to be elected by the suffrages of the pre-existing members of the Order in chapter assembled.

At the coronation of George IV., four extra knights were appointed without permanently increasing the original limits of the Order, and two of these were subsequently elected to fill vacancies in the constituent number of twelve; but in May 1827, the order was permanently extended to sixteen knights, which form its present complement. The title of the Order is "the Most Noble and Most Ancient Order of the Thistle or St. Andrew."

[1] Beatson's account is this: "The Order was founded in 1540 by James V., who being honoured with the Order of the Garter from his uncle king Henry VIII., with the Golden Fleece from the emperor, and the Order of St. Michael from France, resolved to establish this Order for himself and twelve knights, in imitation of Christ and his apostles; but James dying in 1542, an end was put to the design for that time; for it being about the period of the Reformation, when religious disputes ran to a great height, it was deemed impious to imitate, in an Order of Knighthood, Christ and his apostles; nor was this honourable Order thought of, till James VII. of Scotland and II. of England renewed it, by making eight knights, on the 27th of May 1687. But the glorious Revolution happening the next year, no more knights were added until December 1703, when her majesty queen Anne was pleased to fill up the vacant stalls, agree with the original statutes. In 1714 George I. confirmed the statutes of queen Anne, adding some new rules," &c.

KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS CHOSEN BY KING JAMES II. May 29, 1687.

George, duke of Gordon: died Dec. 1716.
John, marquess of Atholl: died May 1703.
James, earl of Arran, afterwards duke of Hamilton: killed in a duel with lord Mohun in 1712.
Alexander, earl of Moray: died Nov. 1700.
James, earl of Perth: attainted.
Kenneth, earl of Seaforth: attainted.
George, earl of Dumbarton.
John, earl of Melfort: attainted.

BY QUEEN ANNE.

John, duke of Argyll: quitted on being elected a knight of the Garter.
John, duke of Atholl: died Nov. 1724.
William, marquess of Annandale: died Jan. 1721.
James, earl of Dalkeith: died March 1705.
Charles, earl of Moray.
George, earl of Orkney: died Jan. 1737.
James, earl of Findlater and Seafield: died Aug. 1730.
William, marquess of Lothian: died Feb. 1722.
Charles, earl of Orrery: died Aug. 1731.
John, earl of Marr: attainted 1715.
Hugh, earl of Loudoun: died Nov. 1731.
John, earl of Stair: died May, 1747.
David, earl of Portmore: died Jan. 1730.

BY KING GEORGE I.

William, earl of Cadogan: died July 1726.
John, earl of Sunderland: died June 1733.
Thomas, earl of Haddington: died Nov. 1735.
Charles, earl of Tankerville: died May 1722.
William, earl of Essex: quitted on being elected a knight of the Garter.
Francis, earl of Dalkeith, afterwards duke of Buccleuch: died April 1751.
Alexander, earl of Marchmont: died Feb. 1740.
James, duke of Hamilton: died March 1743.

BY KING GEORGE II.

Charles, earl of Tankerville: died March 1753.
Charles, earl of Portmore: died July 1785.
James, duke of Atholl: died Jan. 1764.
William, marquess of Lothian: died July 1767.
James, earl of Morton: died Oct. 1768.
Charles, earl of Hopetoun: died Feb. 1742.
John, earl of Bute; quitted for the Order of the Garter in 1761.
Augustus, earl of Berkeley: died Jan. 1755.
James, earl of Moray: died July 1767.
John, earl of Hyndford: died July 1767.
Lionel, earl of Dysart: died March 1770.
Cosmo George, duke of Gordon: died Feb. 1747.
John, earl of Dumfries and Stair: died July 1768.
John, earl of Rothes: died Dec. 1767.
Francis, earl Brooke and earl of Warwick: died July 1773.
James, duke of Hamilton and Brandon: died Jan. 1758.

BY KING GEORGE III.

William, earl of March, afterwards duke of Queensberry: died Dec. 1810.
Charles, lord Cathcart: died Aug. 1766.
John, duke of Argyll: died Nov. 1770.
Henry, duke of Buccleuch; quitted for the Garter 1794.
John, duke of Atholl: died Nov. 1774.
Frederick, earl of Carlisle; quitted for the Garter.
William, marquess of Lothian: died April 1775.
David, viscount Stormont, afterwards earl of Mansfield: died Sept. 1796.
John, duke of Roxburgh: died March 1804.
H. R. H. prince WILLIAM-HENRY, third son to his majesty; afterwards WILLIAM IV.
Neil, earl of Rosebery: died March 1814.
Robert, earl of Northington: died July 1786.
Alexander, duke of Gordon: died June 1827.
John, earl of Galloway: died Nov. 1806.
William-John, marquess of Lothian: died Jan. 1815.
Douglas, duke of Hamilton and Brandon: died Aug. 1799.
Thomas, earl of Aylesbury: died April 1814.
James, duke of Montrose: resigned for the Order of the Garter in 1812.
John, earl Poulett: died Jan. 1819.
George, earl of Morton: died July 1827.
John, duke of Atholl: died Sept. 1830.
William Schaw, earl Cathcart: died June 1843.
George, earl of Aberdeen; elected March 16, 1808.
Charles-William-Henry, duke of Buccleuch; elected May 22, 1812: died April 1819.
Hugh, earl of Eglintoun; elected May 22, 1812: died Dec. 1819.
George, earl of Galloway; elected May 23, 1814: died March 1834.
Henry, earl of Abergavenny; elected May 23, 1814: died March 1843.
Thomas, baron Erskine; elected Feb. 23, 1815: died Nov. 1823.
Charles, marquess of Ailesbury, elected May 20, 1819.

BY KING GEORGE IV.

William, marquess of Lothian; elected April 26, 1820: died April 1824.
George Hay, marquess of Tweeddale; elected May 22, 1820.
Charles, marquess of Queensberry; elected July 17, 1821: died Dec. 1837.
Archibald, marquess of Ailsa; elected same date: died Sept. 1846.
James, earl of Lauderdale; elected same date: died Sept. 1839.
Robert, viscount Melville; elected same date: died June 1851.
George, marquess of Huntly; elected May 10, 1827.
Henry-Richard, earl Brooke and earl of Warwick; elected same date.
James, earl of Fife; elected Sept. 3, 1827.
Francis, earl of Moray; elected same date: died Jan. 1848.

BY KING WILLIAM IV.

AUGUSTUS-FREDERICK, duke of SUSSEX; elected July 19, 1830: died April 1843.
Walter-Francis, duke of Buccleuch; elected Nov

5, 1830: resigned on being elected a knight of the Garter, Feb. 23, 1835.
William-George, earl of Erroll; elected April 16, 1834: died April 1846.
David-William, earl of Mansfield; elected March 4, 1835: died Feb. 1840.

By Queen Victoria.

John, marquess of Breadalbane; elected March 21, 1838.
James-Henry-Robert, duke of Roxburghe; elected March 18, 1840.
Archibald-John, earl of Rosebery; elected same date.
H. R. H. Prince Albert, consort of Her Majesty; declared a knight by special statute, Jan. 17, 1842.
John, marquess of Bute; elected June 13, 1843: died March 1848.
William-David, earl of Mansfield; elected same date.
James, duke of Montrose; elected March 12, 1845.
John, earl of Stair; elected in 1847.
James, earl of Elgin and Kincardine; elected in 1847.
James-Andrew, marquess of Dalhousie; elected May 12, 1848.
Robert, earl of Camperdown; elected same date.

The present Knights.

The Sovereign.

H. R. H. Prince Albert.

George, earl of Aberdeen.
Charles, marquess of Ailesbury.
George, marquess of Tweeddale.
George, marquess of Huntly.
Henry-Richard, earl Brooke and earl of Warwick.
James, earl of Fife.
John, marquess of Breadalbane.
James-Henry-Robert, duke of Roxburghe.
Archibald-John, earl of Rosebery.
William-David, earl of Mansfield.
James, duke of Montrose.
John, earl of Stair.
James, earl of Elgin and Kincardine.
James-Andrew, marquess of Dalhousie.
Robert, earl of Camperdown.

Sir Harris Nicolas, in his account of this Order, says: "Among the forms that are retained in the Order of the Thistle without the slightest utility, are those of election and installation. Elections do not seem to have been actually held until his late majesty King William IV. was pleased to issue commands to that effect, and two knights have actually been admitted in that manner; but as there is not a single instance of a knight being installed, the object of issuing a royal warrant dispensing with a ceremony which has never taken place, and which is not even intended to be performed, is by no means obvious.[1] It would, however, be a gratifying distinction, and one which would enhance the honour of belonging to this as well as to the other British orders, if the banners and names of the knights were to be placed in the principal cathedral or in some other sacred or national edifice. This might be easily effected without the expense, parade, and inconvenience of actual installation.

"Some of the alterations in the constitution of the Order, have from time to time been authorised by different statutes, the number and extent of which are very great; but it is desirable that the whole should be revised and incorporated in one general code." — *Sir Harris Nicolas.*

1 Though the solemnity of installation has never been performed, it is right to observe, that it was always contemplated by the successive sovereigns of England from the reign of James II. to that of William IV.

PART VI.

IRELAND.

THE GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE.

LORD-LIEUTENANTS AND CHIEF GOVERNORS OF IRELAND.

When the English established themselves in Ireland, in the reign of Henry II., the government of the country was constituted much upon the model of that of England; and the three great officers of the crown for conducting the public affairs were (together with a privy council) the Chief Governor, the Lord High Chancellor, and the Lord High Treasurer.

The jurisdiction of the Lord-Lieutenant, or Chief Governor, is ample and royal, though in some instances it has been restrained, and in others enlarged, according to the pleasure of the king, the degree of favour with which the Chief Governor has been regarded by the crown and government of England, or the exigencies of the times.

The *second* minister of the king, was the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal, whose office was coeval with the English government, though from the loss of records we can find no Chancellor of Ireland earlier than Stephen Ridel in 1189[1], many years after Henry II. had received the submissions of the Irish potentates.

The *third* minister of the crown, was the Lord High Treasurer, whose office was as ancient as the others: he was constituted by letters-patent, sometimes during pleasure, and in some instances for life; and, in the last century, the earl of Cork was created Lord Treasurer in fee, though his descendants took out new patents upon every demise of the Crown.

The functions of the chief officer of the Irish government are administered in his quality of pro-rex, or viceroy. It sometimes happens that his powers are delegated to two, sometimes to three, and (it has occurred) to four officers in the state, who are thereupon styled "Lords Justices." These personages derive their authority by commission, occasionally from the viceroy, and occasionally from the crown, but still under the direction of the king, "to take care of the public weal when urgent affairs carry the Chief Governor for a short time out of the kingdom." The Chief Governors in the early ages of the English power in Ireland were variously denominated; as Custos or Keeper, Warden, Justiciary, Procurator, Seneschal, Constable, Lord-Lieutenant, and Lord Deputy, which last drew his power from the superior Governor or from the crown, in the manner that the Lord Justice drew his.

King Henry II. is said to have made his son John, king of Ireland, in a parliament held at Oxford in the year 1177. But it is manifest, both from history and from existing records, that John had no more than a vicarial, though a large, authority; and he is to be considered only as Chief Governor with the mere nominal title of king. In any other light the acts of Henry, after such a creation, would seem extraordinary and unaccountable; for, subsequent to this assumed grant, he ordered the affairs of

[1] In some of the Irish records, and, among them, those preserved in Birmingham Tower, Dublin Castle, Stephen Ridel, or Ridell, is mentioned as having been Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1186, fourteen years after Henry landed in that kingdom; but the best authorities place his name, as we give it, in the subsequent roll of Chancellors, in 1189.

Ireland at his pleasure, issued writs in his own name, made donations of large domains, appointed officers and displaced others in every department of the government, and in particular, being at one time displeased with the conduct of his son, he recalled him after a few months' stay in Ireland, and substituted John de Courcy, earl of Ulster, under the title of Lord Deputy, in his place.—*Ware's Antiquities of Ireland.*

The same may be said of prince Edward, to whom, and his heirs, his father, king Henry III., granted this kingdom in as ample a manner as he enjoyed it himself, with the exception of Dublin and Limerick, "yet so as that Ireland should not be separated from the crown of England." Whereupon Ireland was denominated "the Land of the Lord Edward," and the Irish functionaries were styled "the Officers of Prince Edward, Lord of Ireland;" and writs were issued in the name of the prince, who had his chancery with the other courts, as if the absolute sovereignty had been vested in him. But, notwithstanding, it is plain, from many circumstances, that prince Edward enjoyed only a limited power.—*Idem.*

Lord-Lieutenants and Chief Governors of Ireland.

*** *L. L. Lord Lieutenant; L. J. Lord Justice; L. D. Lord Deputy; L. C. Lord Chancellor; L. W. Lord Warden; Cust. Custos, Proc. Procurator, Sen. Seneschal, L. Const. Lord Constable, governors under those names; L. T. Lord Treasurer.*

King Henry II.

1173. Hugh de Lacy, lord of Meath. L. J.
— Richard de Clare, earl of Pembroke. L. J.
1177. Raymond Le Gros, by the council elected *Proc.*
— John, earl of Morton, son to the king. Lord of Ireland.
— William Fitzaldelm, the king's purser. *Sen.*
1179. Hugh de Lacy, lord of Meath. *Proc.*
1181. John de Lacy, constable of Chester; and Richard de Peche, bishop of Coventry, L. J.; sent by the king to deprive Hugh de Lacy, who, by his marriage with a daughter of Roderick, king of Connaught, had displeased Henry.
— William Fitzaldelm, *again.* L. D.
1184. Philip de Braos, *alias* Philip of Worcester. *Proc.*
1185. John, earl of Morton, *again.* Lord of Ireland.
— John de Courcy, earl of Ulster. L. D.

King Richard I.

1189. Hugh de Lacy the younger, lord of Meath. L. J.
1191. William le Petit. L. J.
— William, earl of Pembroke and earl marshal of England. *Sen.* of Leinster.
— Peter Pipard. L. J.
1194. Hamo de Valois, a gentleman of Suffolk. L. J.

King John.

1199. Meiler Fitzhenry, natural son of Henry II. L. J.
1203. Hugh de Lacy the younger, *again.* L. D.
1205. Meiler Fitzhenry, *returns.*
1208. Hugh de Lacy, now earl of Ulster. L. D.
1209. King John, in person. Lord of Ireland.
— William, earl of Pembroke, left by the king as L. D.
1210. John de Grey, bishop elect of Norwich. L. J.
1213. Henry de Londres, archbishop of Dublin. L. J.
1215. Geoffrey de Marisco. *Cust.*

King Henry III.

1216. Geoffrey de Marisco, *continued.*
1219. Henry de Londres, *again.* L. J.
1224. William, earl of Pembroke, the younger. L. J.
1226. Geoffrey de Marisco, *again.* L. J.
1227. Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, and justiciar of England. L. J.
— Richard de Burgh. L. D.
1229. Maurice Fitzgerald. L. J.
1230. Geoffrey de Marisco. L. D.
1232. Maurice Fizgerald, *returned.* L. J.
1245. Sir John Fitz-Geoffrey de Marisco. L. J.
1247. Theobald Butler, lord of Carrick; and John Cogan. L. J.
1248. Sir John Fitz-Geoffrey de Marisco, *again.* L. J.
1252. Prince Edward, eldest son to the king. L. J.
1255. Alan de la Zouche. L. J.
1259. Stephen de Longespee. L. J.
1260. William Den, or Dene. L. J.
1261. Sir Richard de Rupella, or Capella. L. J.
1266. Sir John Fitz-Geoffrey de Marisco. L. J.
1267. Sir David de Barry. L. J.
1268. Sir Robert de Ufford. L. J.
1269. Richard de Exonia, or d'Exeter. L. J.
1270. Sir James Audley, or d'Aldithley. L. J.
1272. Maurice Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald, elected L. J.

King Edward I.

1272. The same continued by commission.
1273. Sir Geoffrey de Geneville. L. J.
1276. Sir Robert de Ufford, *again.* L. J.
1277. Stephen de Fulburn, bishop of Waterford. L. D.
— Sir Robert de Ufford, *returned.* L. J.
1279. Stephen de Fulburn, *again.* L. D.
1280. Sir Robert de Ufford, *returned.* L. J.
1282. Stephen de Fulburn, *again*, afterwards archbishop of Waterford. L. J.
1287. John de Saunford, archbishop of Dublin, elected L. J.
1290. William de Vesci. L. J.
1293. William de la Haye. L. D.
1294. William de Odinsele, or Dodinsele. L. J.

1295. Thomas Maurice Fitzgerald, Nappagh, elected. L. J.
1295. Sir John Wogan. L. J.
1302. Sir Maurice Rochfort. L. D.
1302. Sir John Wogan, *returned*. L. J.

KING EDWARD II.

1307. Sir John Wogan, *continued*.
1308. Sir William Burke, or Burgh. *D. Cust.*
1308. Piers Gaveston, earl of Cornwall. L. L.
1309. Sir John Wogan. L. J.
1312. Sir Edmund Boteler, or Butler. *D. Cust.*
1314. Sir Theobald de Verdun, or Verdan. *D. Con.*
1315. Sir Edmund Butler, *again*. *D. Cust.*
1317. Sir Roger Mortimer, afterwards earl of March. L. J.
1318. William Fitz-John, archbishop of Cashel. *D. Cust.*
— Alexander de Bicknor, archbishop of Dublin. L. D.
1319. Sir Roger Mortimer, *returned*. L. J.
1320. Thomas Fitz-John Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare. L. D.
1321. Sir John Bermingham, earl of Louth. L. J.
1322. Ralph de Gorges. L. D.
— Sir John Darcy. L. D.
1323. Sir Thomas Bourke. L. D.
1324. Sir John Darcey, *returned* as L. J.
1326. Thomas, earl of Kildare. L. J.

KING EDWARD III.

1328. Roger Oatlawe, or Outlawe, lord chancellor, elected L. J.
— Sir John Darcy, *again*. L. J.
1329. James Boteler, or Butler, earl of Ormonde. L. L.
1330. Roger Outlawe, *again*. L. D.
1331. Sir Anthony Lucy. L. L.
1322. Sir John Darcy. L. J.
1333. Sir Thomas de Burgh. L. T. L. D.
1334. Sir John Darcy, *returned*. L. J.
1337. Sir John Charlton. L. J.
1338. Thomas Charlton, bishop of Hereford, brother to sir John, and lord chancellor. L. D.
1340. Roger Outlawe, *again*. L. J.
— Sir John Darcy, *again*, for life. L. J.
1341. Sir John Morice. L. D.
1344. Sir Ralph Ufford (consort to the countess of Ulster). L. J.
1346. Sir Roger Darcy (second son of sir John Darcy), elected L. J.
— Sir Walter Bermingham. L. J.
1347. John le Archer, prior of Kilmainham. L. D.
1348. Sir le Walter Bermingham, *returned*.
1349. Sir John de Carew, baron de Carew. L. J.
— Sir Thomas Rokeby. L. J.
1351. Maurice de Rochfort, bishop of Limerick. L. D.
1353. Sir Thomas Rokeby, *returned*. L. J.
— Maurice Fitz-Thomas Fitzgerald, earl of Desmond, for life (died Jan. 25, following). L. J.
1356. Sir Thomas Rokeby (died same year). L. J.
1357. Sir Almeric de St. Amand. L. J.
1359. James Boteler, or Butler, earl of Ormond. L. J.
1360. Maurice Fitz-Thomas Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare. L. D.
1360. James, earl of Ormond, *returned*. L. J.
1361. LIONEL, duke of Clarence, earl of Ulster, lord of Connaught; son to the king. L. L.
1364. James, earl of Ormond. L. D.
1364. LIONEL, duke of Clarence, &c., *returned*. L. L.
1365. Sir Thomas Date. L. D.
1367. LIONEL, duke of Clarence, *returned*.
— Gerald Fitzmaurice, earl of Desmond. L. J.
1369. Sir William de Windsor. L. L.
1371. Maurice, earl of Kildare. L. D.
1372. Sir Robert de Assheton. L. J.
— Ralph Chene, or Cheney. L. D.
— William Tany, prior of Kilmainham, elected upon Cheney resigning. L. D.
1374. Sir William de Windsor, *again*.
1375. Maurice, earl of Kildare, *again*. L. D.
1376. James, earl of Ormond. L. J.

KING RICHARD II.

1378. Alexander Balscot, bishop of Ossory. L. J.
1379. John de Bromwich. L. J.
1380. Edmund Mortimer, earl of March and Ulster, for three years. L. L.
1381. John Colton, dean of St. Patrick's. L. C., elected L. J. Jan. 10.
— The same, by patent. Jan. 20.
[Edmund Mortimer died in 1381.]
— Roger Mortimer, earl of March and Ulster, son of Edmund. L. L.
1383. Philip de Courtenay, the king's cousin. L. L.
1384. James Boteler, or Butler, earl of Ormond. L. D.
1384. Philip de Courtenay, *returned*.
1384. The KING in person.
— Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, afterwards marquess of Dublin, and duke of Ireland.[1] L. L.
[He never came over; banished and attainted in 1388.]
1385. Sir John Stanley. L. L.
1386. Philip de Courtenay. L. L.
1387. Alexander de Balscot, now bishop of Meath. L. J.
1389. Sir John Stanley. L. L.
— Richard White, prior of Kilmainham, lord treasurer, and sir Robert Preston, lord keeper. L. D.
1391. Alexander de Balscot, bishop of Meath. L. J.
1392. James, earl of Ormond. L. J.
1393. Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester. L. L. July.
— The KING in person; landed at Waterford, Oct. 2.
1394. Sir Thomas le Scrope. L. D.
1395. Roger Mortimer, earl of March and Ulster. L. L.: died in 1398, leaving issue Edmund, his son and heir.
1398. Roger Gray, elected on the death of Mortimer. L. J.
— Thomas de Holland, earl of Kent and duke of Surrey, half-brother to the king. L. L.
[He was afterwards attainted, and his honours became forfeited.]

[1] This nobleman was summoned to parliament, 11 Richard II. 1387, as "*Charissimo consanguineo Regis Roberti duci Hiberniæ;*" but no notice of his creation to the dukedom of Ireland occurs in the rolls of parliament: he was marquess of Dublin, with the lordship and dominion of Ireland. — *Sir Harris Nicolas.*

1399. The KING in person; landed at Waterford. June 1.

KING HENRY IV.

1399. Alexander de Balscot, bishop of Meath. L. J. Oct.
1399. Sir John Stanley. L. L. Dec. 1.
1400. Sir William Stanley, brother to sir John. L. D.
1401. THOMAS de Lancaster[1], the king's son, seneschal of England. L. L. Patent at Westminster, June 27.

[Thomas de Lancaster was continued lord lieutenant, with a grant for the more speedy and secure conquest of Ireland, and resistance of rebels and enemies, and for the good rule and government of the land.]

1401. Sir Stephen le Scrope. L. D. Dec. 19.
1402. THOMAS de Lancaster. L. L.
1403. Sir Stephen le Scrope, *again*. L. D.: died of the plague at Castledermot, in 1408.
1404. THOMAS de Lancaster. L. L.
1405. James, earl of Ormond, in the absence of sir Stephen le Scrope.
— Gerald Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, elected on Ormond's death.
1407. James, fourth earl of Ormond. L. D.
1408. THOMAS de Lancaster. L. L. June 4.
— William Fitz-Thomas le Botiller, prior of St. John's of Jerusalem. L. D.

KING HENRY V.

1413. Sir John Stanley, L. L. Sept.: died Jan. following.
1414. Thomas, archbishop of Dublin, elected on Stanley's death. L. J.
— Sir John Talbot, of Hallomshire, lord of Furnyvalle, afterwards earl of Shrewsbury. L. L.
1419. Richard Talbot, archbishop of Dublin, brother to sir John. L. D.
— James, earl of Ormond. L. L.

KING HENRY VI.

1423. Edmund Mortimer, earl of March and Ulster. L. L. May 9.
— Edward Dantsey, bishop of Meath. L. D. Aug. 4.

[His patent was deemed insufficient by the council, having been signed by Mortimer only; but his authority was afterwards recognised.]

1424. James, earl of Ormond. L. L.
1426. The same; now lord justice only.
1427. Sir John de Grey. L. L. on Ormond's patent being revoked.
1428. Sir John Sutton, lord Dudley. L. L.
1429. Sir Thomas Straunge. L. D.
1430. Richard Talbot, archbishop of Dublin. L. D.
1431. Sir Thomas Stanley. L. L.
1432. Sir Christopher Plunket. L. D.
1435. Sir Thomas Stanley, *returned*. L. L.
1436. Richard Talbot, archbishop of Dublin. L. D.
1438. Lionel de Welles, lord Welles. L. L.

[Harris says, he did not come over; but he certainly did, and performed public acts at Dublin castle, held a council at Trim, another at Drogheda, &c.]

1440. James, earl of Ormond. L. D.
1442. William Welles, lord deputy to his brother, lord Welles, after Dec. 5, in this year.
1443. James, earl of Ormond. L. L.
1445. Richard Talbot, archbishop of Dublin. L. D.
1446. John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury. L. L.
1447. Richard Talbot, archbishop of Dublin. L. D.
1449. RICHARD Plantagenet, duke of York, earl of Ulster, March, Cork, &c. L. L. July.
— Richard Nugent, baron of Delvin. L. D.
1450. James Butler, earl of Ormond and Wiltshire. L. L.
1452. Sir Edward Fitz Eustace. L. D.
1453. James Butler, earl of Ormond and Wilts. L. L. May.
— John Mey, archbishop of Armagh. L. D. June.
1454. Sir Edward Fitz Eustace, *again*. L. D.: he died this year.
1459. RICHARD Plantagenet, duke of York, *again*. L. L. for ten years: slain in 1460.
1460. Thomas, earl of Kildare. L. D.

KING EDWARD IV.

1461. The same, *continued*.
— GEORGE, duke of Clarence, brother to the king. L. L. for seven years.
1462. Roland Fitz Eustace, lord of Portlester. L. D.
— William Sherwood, bishop of Meath. L. D.
1463. Thomas, earl of Desmond. L. D.
1467. John, lord Tiptoft, earl of Worcester: beheaded in 1470.
1468. Thomas, earl of Kildare. L. D.
1475. William Sherwood, bishop of Meath, *again*. L. D.
1478. RICHARD, of Shrewsbury, duke of York, second son to the king. L. L.: he never went over.

[Murdered (with his brother, Edward V.) in the Tower of London, 1483, by order of his uncle, Richard, duke of Gloucester.]

— Sir Robert Preston, viscount Gormanstown. L. D.
— Gerald, earl of Kildare. L. D.

KING RICHARD III.

1483. EDWARD, prince of Wales, son to the king. L. L.: he never went over.

[He, too, was murdered this year, when king, by order of Richard.]

— Gerald, earl of Kildare. L. D.
1484. John de la Pole, earl of Lincoln. L. L.
— Gerald, earl of Kildare. L. D.

[1] Thomas de Lancaster is by some authors styled *Duke* of Lancaster, but very erroneously, for Henry IV. had no son who bore that title. Thomas *of* Lancaster, here mentioned, was Henry's second son by queen Mary de Bohun, and was afterwards (July 9, 1411) created earl of Albemarle and duke of Clarence: slain 1421. The late Mr. Lascelles, the antiquary, in his *Liber Hiberniæ*, correctly states that his patent as "lord of Ireland" is of record at Westminster.

KING HENRY VII.

1485. Jasper Tudor, earl of Pembroke and duke of Bedford, uncle to the king. L. L.
— Gerald, earl of Kildare. L. D.
1490. Jasper Tudor, duke of Bedford, by a "new constitution." L. L.
1492. Walter Fitzsimons, archbishop of Dublin. L. D.
1493. Robert Preston, viscount Gormanstown. L. D.
— William Preston, son of Robert. L. D.
1494. HENRY, duke of York, second son to the king, afterwards Henry VIII. L. L.: he never went over.
— Sir Edward Poynings, L. D. to Henry, the king's son.
1495. Henry Deane, bishop of Bangor, in Wales, and lord chancellor. L. J.
1496. Gerald, earl of Kildare. L. D.
1498. Prince HENRY, son to the king. L. L.
— Gerald, earl of Kildare. L. D.
1503. Walter Fitzsimons, archbishop of Dublin. L. D. to Kildare.
— Gerald, earl of Kildare, *returned*. L. D.

KING HENRY VIII.

1509. The same, *continued*.
1510. The same, by a new patent.
1513. Gerald, earl of Kildare, elected on the death of his father. L. J.
— The same, by patent. L. D.
1515. William, viscount Gormanstown. L. J.
— Gerald, earl of Kildare. L. D. to the king.
1519. Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, of Lackagh. L. D. to Kildare.
1521. Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey. L. L.
— Pierce, earl of Ormond and Ossory. L. D.
1524. Gerald, earl of Kildare. L. D.
1526. Sir James Fitzgerald, of Leixlip, brother to Kildare, his deputy.
— Richard Nugent, lord Delvin. L. D.
1528. Pierce, earl of Ossory, *again*. L. J.

[The title of Ormond was taken from him, and conferred on sir Thomas Bullen, father of Anna Bullen, afterwards queen: elected by council on Nugent's being made prisoner by O'Connor. L. J.]

1529. Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond and Somerset, natural son to the king. L. L.
1530. Sir William Skeffington. L. D.
1532. Gerald, earl of Kildare. L. D.
1534. Thomas, lord Offaley, son and depute to Kildare.
1535. Leonard, lord Grey, viscount Graney, in Ireland, son to the marquess of Dorset; elected on Skeffington's death (beheaded in 1541). L. D.
1540. Sir William Brereton. L. T.
— Sir Anthony St. Leger. L. D.
1543. Sir William Brabazon. L. J.
1544. Sir Anthony St. Leger, *again*.
1546. Sir William Brabazon. L. D.
— Sir Anthony St. Leger, *again*.

KING EDWARD VI.

1547. Sir William Brabazon. L. J.
1548. Sir Edward Bellingham. L. J.
1549. Sir Francis Bryan; elected on Bellingham's going to England. L. J.
1549. Sir William Brabazon, elected on Bryan's death. L. J.
1550. Sir Anthony St. Leger. L. D.
1551. Sir James Croft, a gentleman of the privy chamber. L. D.
1552. { Sir Thomas Cusack, L. C.; elected on Croft's going to England; and Sir Gerald Aylmer, lord chief justice K. B. } L. J

QUEEN MARY.

1553. The same, *continued*.
— Sir Anthony St. Leger. L. D.
1556. Thomas Radcliffe, viscount Fitz-Walter, afterwards earl of Sussex. L. D.
1557. { Hugh Curwen, L. C., and Sir Henry Sidney, lords justices.
1558. Sir Henry Sidney. L. J.
— Thomas, earl of Sussex. L. D.
— Sir Henry Sidney, during Sussex's expedition to Scotland. L. D.
— Thomas, earl of Sussex, by a new commission. L. D.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1558. The same continued for a time, without a new commission. L. D.
— Sir Henry Sidney, elected by the council. L. J.
1559. Thomas, earl of Sussex. K. G. L. D.
1560. Sir William Fitzwilliam, in Sussex's absence. L. D.
— Thomas, earl of Sussex. L. L.
1561. Sir William Fitzwilliam, in the absence of Sussex, by a commission from the queen. L. D.
— Thomas, earl of Sussex, by a new patent. L. L.
1562. Sir William Fitzwilliam. L. J.
— Thomas, earl of Sussex, by a new patent. L. L.
1564. Sir Nicholas Arnold. L. J.
1565. Sir Henry Sidney, K. G., and lord president of Wales. L. D.
1567. { Robert Weston, L. C. / Sir William Fitzwilliam. } L. J.
1568. Sir Henry Sidney. L. D.
1571. Sir William Fitzwilliam, elected in the absence of Sidney. L. J.
1572. The same, elected by the council. L. D.
1575. Sir Henry Sidney. L. D.
1578. Sir William Drury, elected. L. J.
1579. Sir William Pelham, elected on Drury's death. L. J.
1580. The same, by patent. L. J.
— Arthur, lord Grey, of Wilton. L. D.
1582. { Adam Loftus, archbishop of Dublin and lord chancellor; and Sir Henry Wallop, lords justices.
1584. Sir John Perrot. L. D.
1588. Sir William Fitzwilliam. L. D.
1594. Sir William Russell, youngest son of the earl of Bedford. L. D.
1597. Thomas, lord Burgh, of Gainsborough. K. G. and L. D.
— Sir Thomas Norris, elected on lord Burgh's death. L. J.
— Sir Thomas Norris, by patent. L. J.
1597. { Adam Loftus, *again*; and Sir Robert Gardiner, chief justice, } For civil affairs; and the
— { Earl of Ormond, for military affairs; elected by the queen's commission on Norris's death. Lords justices.

1599. Robert Devereux, earl of Essex. L. L.: beheaded in 1601.
— { Adam Loftus, *again*; and Sir George Cary; elected on Essex's going to England. L. J.
1600. Sir Charles Blount, lord Montjoy. K. G. and L. D.

KING JAMES I.

1603. The same, *continued*.
— The same, by a new patent. L. D.
— The same, as L. L.
— Sir George Cary. L. D.
1604. Sir Arthur Chichester. L. D.
1606. The same, by a new commission.
1613. { Sir Richard Wingfield; and Thomas Jones, archbishop of Dublin. L. J.
1614. Sir Arthur Chichester, baron Chichester, of Belfast. L. D.
1615. { Archbishop Jones, *again*; and Sir John Denham. C. J. K. B. } L. J.
1616. Sir Oliver St. John (afterwards viscount Grandison). L. D.
1622. Henry Cary, viscount Falkland. L. D.
1623. { Sir Adam Loftus, viscount Ely, L. C.; and Sir Richard Wingfield, viscount Powerscourt. Lords justices.

KING CHARLES I.

1625. Henry Cary, viscount Falkland. L. D.
1629. { Adam, viscount Ely; and Richard Boyle, earl of Cork. } L. J.
1633. Thomas, viscount Wentworth. L. D.
1636. { Adam, viscount Ely, L. C.; and Christopher Wandesford, C. R. } L. J.
— Thomas, viscount Wentworth (afterwards earl of Strafford), *returned*. L. D.
1639. { Robert, lord Dillon; and Christopher Wandesford, C. R. } L. J.
1640. Thomas, viscount Wentworth (now earl of Strafford). L. L.: *unjustly attainted; beheaded in* 1641.
— Sir Christopher Wandesford. L. D.
— { Robert, lord Dillon; and Sir William Parsons. } L. J.
1641. Robert, earl of Leicester. L. L.: he never came over.
1643. { Sir John Borlace; and Sir Henry Tichborne, governor of Drogheda. L. J.
1644. James Butler, marquess of Ormond. L. L.
1647. Philip Sidney, lord Lisle, son to the earl of Leicester, under the parliament. L. L.
— Arthur Annesley, esq.; sir Robert King, knt.; sir Robert Meredith, knt.; colonel John Moore; colonel Michael Jones.
1648. James, marquess of Ormond, *returned*. L. L.

KING CHARLES II.

1649. Oliver Cromwell, under the parliament. L. L.
1650. Henry Ireton, son-in-law to Cromwell. L. D.
— Ulick, marquess of Clanricarde, deputy to Ormond. L. D.
1651. Major-general Lambert, under the parliament. L. D.
1653. Charles Fleetwood, lieutenant-general; Edmund Ludlow, lieutenant-general of the horse; Miles Corbet, esq.; John Jones, esq.; John Weever, esq. C. P.
1654. Charles Fleetwood, lieutenant-general, under the parliament. L. D.
1655. Henry Cromwell, commander-in-chief of the army; Matthew Tomlinson; Miles Corbet, esqrs.; Robert Goodwin; to whom afterwards was added, William Steel. C. P.
1657. Henry Cromwell, son to the protector. L. L.
1658. The same, brother to the protector Richard, for three years. L. L.
1659. Edmund Ludlow; John Jones; Matthew Tomlinson; Miles Corbet, esqrs.; major William Bury.
1660. Roger Boyle, lord Broghill; sir Charles Coote; major William Bury.

KING CHARLES II. RESTORED.

1660. George, duke of Albemarle; declared L. L.; but did not go over. L. L.
— John, lord Robartes, ditto, ditto. L. D.
— Sir Maurice Eustace, L. C.; sir Charles Coote, earl of Mountrath; and Roger, earl of Orrery. L. J.
1661. Sir Maurice Eustace, L. C.; and Roger, earl of Orrery, upon the death of Mountrath. L. J.
1662. James Butler, duke of Ormond. L. L.
1664. Thomas, earl of Ossory, son to the duke of Ormond. L. D.
1665. James, duke of Ormond, *returned*. L. L.
1668. Thomas, earl of Ossory. L. D.
1669. John, lord Robartes. L. L.
1670. John, lord Berkeley, of Stratton. L. L.
1671. { Michael Boyle, archbishop of Dublin; L. C.; and Sir Arthur Forbes, marshal-general. L. J.
— John, lord Berkeley, *returned*. L. L.
1672. Arthur Capel, earl of Essex. L. L.
1675. { Michael Boyle, archbishop of Dublin; and Arthur Forbes, viscount Granard (afterwards earl). L. J.
1676. Arthur, earl of Essex, *returned*. L. L.
1677. James, duke of Ormond. L. L.
1682. Richard, earl of Arran, son to the duke of Ormond. L. D.
1684. James, duke of Ormond, *returned*. L. L.

KING JAMES II.

1684. The same, *continued*. L. L.
— { Michael Boyle, now archbishop of Armagh; and Arthur, earl of Granard. L. J.
1685. Henry Hyde, earl of Clarendon. L. L.
1686. Richard Talbot, earl of Tyrconnel. L. L.
1687. Sir Alexander Fitton, L. C.; and William, earl of Clanricarde, in absence of Tyrconnel. L. J.
1687. Richard, earl of Tyrconnel, *returned*. L. L.
1689. The KING in person, arrived at Dublin.

KING WILLIAM III.

1690. King WILLIAM in person, landed at Carrickfergus.
— Henry, viscount Sydney; sir Charles Porter; and Thomas Coningsby, esq. L. J.
1692. Henry, lord viscount Sydney. L. L.
1693. Henry, lord Capel; sir Cyril Wyche; and William Duncombe, esq.; in absence of lord Sydney. L. J.

— Sir Charles Porter, L. C.; and sir Cyril Wyche. L. J.
1695. Henry, lord Capel. L. D.
1696. Murrough, viscount Blesinton; and brigadier William Wolesley. L. J.

[Elected by a faction in the council upon lord Capel's illness, but their commissions were not sealed, nor were they sworn.]

— Sir Charles Porter, L. C.; elected on lord Capel's death.
— Sir Charles Porter, L. C.; Charles, earl of Mountrath; and Henry, earl of Drogheda. L. J.
1697. Henry, earl of Galway, on sir Charles Porter's death. L. J.
— Charles, marquess of Winchester; Henry, earl of Galway; and Edward, viscount Villiers, now earl of Jersey. L. J.
1699. Charles, duke of Bolton; Henry, earl of Galway; Edward, earl of Jersey; and Narcissus Marsh, archbishop of Dublin; or any two of them. L. J.
— Charles, duke of Bolton; Charles, earl of Berkeley; and Henry, earl of Galway. L. J.
1701. Laurence Hyde, earl of Rochester. L. L.
1702. Narcissus Marsh, archbishop of Dublin; Henry, earl of Drogheda; and Hugh, earl of Mount Alexander. L. J.
— The same, by a new commission. L. J.

QUEEN ANNE.

— Hugh, earl of Mount Alexander; Thomas Earl, lieutenant-general; and Thomas Keightley, esq. L. J.
1703. James, duke of Ormond. L. L.
— Sir Richard Cox, bart., L. C.; Hugh, earl of Mount Alexander; and Thomas Earl, lieutenant-general. L. J.
1704. James, duke of Ormond, *returned.* L. L.
1705. Sir Richard Cox, L. C.; and John, lord Cutts, of Gowran, lieutenant-general. L. J.
1707. Narcissus, now archbishop of Armagh; and sir Richard Cox, L. C., on the death of lord Cutts. L. J.
— Thomas Herbert, earl of Pembroke. L. L.
— Narcissus, archbishop of Armagh; and Richard Freeman, L. C. L. J.
1709. Thomas, earl of Wharton. L. L.
— Richard Freeman, L. C.; and Richard Ingoldsby, lieutenant-general. L. J.
1710. Thomas, earl of Wharton, *returned.* L. L.
— Richard Freeman, L. C.; and Richard Ingoldsby. L. J.
1710. James, duke of Ormond. L. L.
— Narcissus, archbishop of Armagh; and Richard Ingoldsby. L. J.
1711. Sir Constantine Phipps, L. C.; and Richard Ingoldsby. L. J.
— James, duke of Ormond, *returned.* L. L.
— Sir Constantine Phipps, L. C.; and Richard Ingoldsby. L. J.
1712. Sir Constantine Phipps, L. C.; and John Vesey, archbishop of Tuam, on Ingoldsby's death. L. J.
1713. Charles Talbot, duke of Shrewsbury. L. L.
1714. Thomas Lindsay, archbishop of Armagh; John, archbishop of Tuam; and sir Constantine Phipps. L. J.

KING GEORGE I.

1714. William King, archbishop of Dublin; John, archbishop of Tuam; and Robert, earl of Kildare. L. J.
— Charles Spencer, earl of Sunderland. L. L.: *he never came over.*
1715. Charles, duke of Grafton; and Henry, earl of Galway. L. J.
1716. Charles, viscount Townshend. L. L.: *he never came over.*
1717. Alan, lord Broderick, afterwards viscount Midleton, L. C.; William, archbishop of Dublin; and William Conolly, speaker of the house of commons. L. J.
— Charles Poulett, duke of Bolton. L. L.
1718. Alan, viscount Midleton, L. C.; William, archbishop of Dublin; and William Conolly, speaker of the house of commons. L. J. May 22.
1719. Charles, duke of Bolton, *returned.* L. L. March 31.
— Alan, viscount Midleton; and William Conolly, speaker. L. J. Nov. 20.
1721. Charles, duke of Grafton. L. L. Aug. 28.
1722. William, archbishop of Dublin; Richard, viscount Shannon, general; and William Conolly, speaker. L. J. Feb. 24.
1723. Lord chancellor Midleton; William, archbishop of Dublin; Richard, viscount Shannon; and William Conolly, speaker. L. J. June 13.
— The duke of Grafton, *returned.* L. L. Aug. 13.
1724. Lord chancellor Midleton; Richard, viscount Shannon; and William Conolly, speaker. L. J. May 9.
— John, lord Carteret (afterwards earl Granville). L. L. Oct. 22.
1726. Hugh Boulter, archbishop of Armagh; Richard West, L. C.; and William Conolly, speaker. L. J. April 2.
— Hugh, archbishop of Armagh; Thomas Wyndham, L. C.; and William Conolly, speaker. L. J. Dec. 23.

KING GEORGE II.

1727. John, lord Carteret, by a new commission. L. L. Nov. 19.
1728. The same lords justices. May 15.
1729. Lord Carteret, *returned.* Sept. 13.
1730. The same, lords justices. April 22.
1731. Lionel Cranfield Sackville, duke of Dorset. L. L. Sept. 11.
1732. Hugh, archbishop of Armagh; Thomas, lord Wyndham, L. C.; and sir Ralph Gore, speaker. L. J. April 24.
1733. [Sir Ralph Gore died in the government; and Henry Boyle, the new speaker, became a lord justice in his room.]
— The duke of Dorset, *returned.* Sept. 24.
1734. Hugh, archbishop of Armagh; lord chancellor Wyndham; and Henry Boyle, speaker. L. J. May 3.
1735. The duke of Dorset, *returned.* Sept. 26.
1736. The same lords justices. May 19.
1737. William, duke of Devonshire. L. L. Sept. 7.
1738. The same lords justices. March 28.
1739. The duke of Devonshire, *returned.* Sept. 27.
1740. Hugh, archbishop of Armagh; Robert Jocelyn, L. C.; and Henry Boyle, speaker. L. J. April 18.

1741. The duke of Devonshire, *returned.* Sept. 23.
1742. John Hoadly, archbishop of Armagh; Robert Jocelyn, L. C.; and Henry Boyle, speaker. L. J. Dec. 3.
1743. The duke of Devonshire, *returned.* Sept. 29.
1744. John, archbishop of Armagh; Robert Jocelyn, now lord Newport, L. C.; and Henry Boyle, speaker. L. J. April 12.
1745. Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield. L. L. Aug. 31.
1746. The same lords justices. April 25.
[The lord primate died in the government.]
1747. George Stone, lord primate; lord Newport, L. C.; and Henry Boyle, speaker. L. J. April 10.
— William, earl of Harrington. L. L. Sept. 13.
1748. The same lords justices. April 20.
1749. The earl of Harrington, *returned.* Sept. 20.
1750. The same lords justices. April 19.
1751. Lionel, duke of Dorset, appointed a second time. L. L. Sept. 19.
1752. The same lords justices. May 27.
1753. The duke of Dorset, *returned.* Sept. 21.
1754. George, archbishop of Armagh; Robert, lord Newport, lord chancellor; and Brabazon, earl of Besborough. L. J. May 11.
1755. William, marquess of Hartington; succeeded as duke of Devonshire. L. L. May 5.
1756. Robert, now viscount Jocelyn, L. C.; *James*, earl of Kildare; and Brabazon, earl of Besborough, L. J.: the three, or any two or one of them, to act separately. Sept. 20.
1757. John, duke of Bedford. L. L. Sept. 25.
1758. George, archbishop of Armagh; Henry, earl of Shannon; and John Ponsonby, speaker of the house of commons. L. J. May 10.
1759. John, duke of Bedford, *returned.* L. L.
1760. The same lords justices. May 20.

King George III.

1760. The same lords justices, *continued.*
1761. George Dunk, earl of Halifax. L. L. Oct. 6.
1762. The same lords justices. May 3.
1763. Hugh, earl of Northumberland. L. L. Sept. 22.
1764. The same lords justices. May 15.
[The archbishop of Armagh died Dec. 19, and lord Shannon Dec. 28, 1764.]
1765. Thomas, viscount Weymouth, L. L.: *did not come over.*
1765. John, lord Bowes, L. C.; and John Ponsonby, speaker. L. J.
— Francis Seymour, earl of Hertford. L. L. Oct. 18.
1766. John, lord Bowes, L. C.; Charles, earl of Drogheda; and John Ponsonby, speaker. L. J. June 11.
1766. William-George, earl of Bristol, L. L.: *he did not come over.*
— The same lords justices.
1767. George, viscount Townshend. L. L. Oct. 14.
1772. Simon, earl Harcourt. L. L. Nov. 30.
[On leaving Ireland, this nobleman retired to his seat, Nuneham, Oxfordshire, and was shortly afterwards accidentally drowned, in a well in his own park.]
1777. John, earl of Buckinghamshire. L. L. Jan. 25.
1780. Frederick, earl of Carlisle. L. L. Dec. 23.
1782. William-Henry Cavendish Bentinck, duke of Portland. L. L. April 14.
1782. George Grenville Nugent Temple, earl Temple. L. L. Sept. 15.
1783. Robert Henley, earl of Northington. L. L. June 3.
1784. Charles Manners, duke of Rutland. L. L. Feb. 24: died in the government, Oct. 22, 1787.
1787. Richard, archbishop of Armagh; James, viscount Lifford, L. C.; and Rt. hon. John Foster, speaker. L. J. Oct. 27.
— George Grenville Nugent Temple, now marquess of Buckingham, *again.* L. L. Nov. 2.
1789. John, lord Fitzgibbon, L. C.; and Rt. hon. John Foster, speaker. L. J. June 30.
1790. John Fane, earl of Westmoreland. L. L. Jan. 5.
1794. William Wentworth, earl Fitzwilliam, L. L. Dec. 10: *this nobleman was recalled the March following.*
1795. John Jeffreys Pratt, earl Camden. L. L. March 11.
1798. Charles, marquess Cornwallis. L. L. June 13.

Lord Lieutenants.

(*Since the Union.*[1])

1801. Philip Yorke, earl of Hardwicke. March 17.
1805. Edward, earl Powis: appointed Nov. 16: *did not come over.*
1806. John, duke of Bedford. March 18.
1807. Charles, duke of Richmond. April 19.
1813. Charles, viscount (afterwards earl) Whitworth. Aug. 26.
1817. Charles Chetwynd, earl Talbot. Oct. 9.

King George IV.

1820. Earl Talbot, *continued.*
1821. The King, in person; landed in Dublin Aug. 12; left Ireland Sept. 5.
— Earl Talbot, *resumed.*
1821. Richard Colley Wellesley, marquess Wellesley. Dec. 29.
1828. Henry-William, marquess of Anglesey. March 1.
1829. Hugh, duke of Northumberland. March 6.

[1] The Lords Justices appointed since the act of Legislative Union have been, usually, the head of the Church, of the Army, and the Law; and they have held the appointments for very limited periods, confining their functions to merely routine affairs. The absences of the viceroys were, formerly, of some duration; whereas, latterly, they have been short and few. It is judged unnecessary, therefore, to notice the appointments of Lords Justices since the period of the Union, in 1801.

KING WILLIAM IV.

1830. Henry-William, marquess of Anglesey; *second time.* Dec. 23.
1833. Richard, marquess Wellesley; *second time.* Sept. 26.
1834. Thomas, earl of Haddington. Dec. 29: sworn Jan. 6, 1835.
1835. Henry Constantine, earl of Mulgrave (afterwards marquess of Normanby). April 23: sworn May 11.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1837. Earl of Mulgrave, *continued.*
1839. Hugh, viscount Ebrington. April 3. Succeeded his father, as earl Fortescue, in June 1841.
1841. Thomas Philip, earl de Grey. Sept. 15.
1844. William, lord Heytesbury. July 26.
1846. John-William, earl of Besborough. July 11: died in the government, May 16, 1847.
1847. George-William-Frederick, earl of Clarendon, K.G. May 26. The PRESENT (1851) Viceroy of Ireland.

PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE, OR PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF THE COUNCIL.

1576. John Chalenor; patent before this date.
1581. Sir Geoffrey Fenton, knt.

[Another secretary was joined with him.]

1603. Sir Richard Cooke, knt.
1612. Sir Dudley Norton, knt.
1616. Sir Francis Annesley, knt. (afterwards lord Mountnorris).
1634. Philip Mainwaring.
1661. Sir Paul Davys, knt.; in reversion after Mainwaring.
1665. Sir George Lane, knt. (afterwards viscount Lanesborough); in reversion after Davys.
1678. Sir John Davys, knt.; in reversion after Lane.
1690. Sir Robert Southwell, knt.
1702. Edward Southwell, son of sir Robert.
1720. { Edward Southwell; and { Edward Southwell, his son.
1755. Thomas Carter, on the demise of the Southwells.
1763. { Thomas Carter; and { Philip Tisdall, solicitor-general.
1766. John Hely Hutchinson[1]; in reversion after Tisdall; succeeded in 1777.
1795. Edmund-Henry, lord Glentworth.
1796. Hon. Thomas Pelham.
1797. Robert Stewart, viscount Castlereagh (afterwards marquess of Londonderry).
1801. Charles Abbot (afterwards speaker of the house of commons of England, and lord Colchester).

CHIEF SECRETARIES TO THE LORD-LIEUTENANT, AND CHIEF SECRETARIES FOR IRELAND.

1760. Richard Rigby; before this date.
1761. William Gerard Hamilton.
1764. Charles, earl of Drogheda.
1765. Edward Thurlow, appointed chief secretary to viscount Weymouth; *but his lordship did not come over.*
1765. Francis, viscount Beauchamp.
1766. Hon. John-Augustus Hervey, appointed chief secretary to the earl of Bristol; *but the earl did not come over.*
1767. Lord Frederick Campbell.
1768. Sir George Macartney, K. B.
1772. Sir John Blaquiere (afterwards lord de Blaquiere).
1777. Sir Richard Heron, bart.
1780. William Eden (afterwards lord Auckland).
1782. Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick.
— William Wyndham Grenville (afterwards lord Grenville).
1783. William Windham.
— Hon. Thomas Pelham.
1784. Thomas Orde.
1787. Alleyne Fitzherbert (afterwards lord St. Helen's).
1789. Robert Hobart. April. Afterwards succeeded as earl of Buckinghamshire.
1794. Sylvester Douglas. Jan. Afterwards lord Glenbervie.
1795. Hon. George Damer, viscount Milton. Jan. Afterwards earl of Dorchester.
1795. Hon. Thomas Pelham. March 31. Afterwards earl of Chichester.
1798. Robert, viscount Castlereagh. March 29. Afterwards marquess of Londonderry.
1801. Rt. hon. Charles Abbot (afterwards speaker of the house of commons of England, and lord Colchester). May 25.
1802. Rt. hon. William Wickham. Feb. 13.

[1] The founder of the Hutchinson family, earls of Donoughmore. He was principal secretary of state, prime serjeant-at-law, provost of the university of Dublin, and had such an avidity for office, and accumulated so many lucrative appointments and honours, and obtained so many for his family and friends in the revenue, the army, the law, &c., that it was said by lord North, on his application for some new place that had just become vacant, "If England and Ireland were given to this man, he would solicit the Isle of Man for a potato-garden."

1804. Rt. hon. sir Evan Nepean, bart. Feb. 6.
1805. Rt. hon. Nicholas Vansittart (afterwards lord Bexley). March 23.
— Rt. hon. Charles Long (afterwards lord Farnborough). Sept. 21.
1806. Rt. hon. William Elliot. March 28.
1807. Hon. sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. (afterwards duke of Wellington). April 19.
1809. Hon. Robert Dundas (afterwards viscount Melville). April 13.
— Rt. hon. William Wellesley Pole (afterwards lord Maryborough, and earl of Mornington). Oct. 18.
1812. Rt. hon. Robert Peel (afterwards sir Robert Peel, bart.). Aug. 4.
1818. Rt. hon. Charles Grant (afterwards lord Glenelg). Aug. 3.
1821. Rt. hon. Henry Goulburn. Dec. 29.
1827. Hon. William Lamb (afterwards viscount Melbourne). April 29.
1828. Lord Francis Leveson Gower (afterwards lord Francis Egerton, now earl of Ellesmere). June 21.
1830. Rt. hon. sir Henry Hardinge (afterwards viscount Hardinge). July 30.
— Rt. hon. Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley (afterwards lord Stanley, of Bickerstaffe). Nov. 26.
1833. Rt. hon. sir John Cam Hobhouse, bart. March 29.
— Rt. hon. Edward-John Littleton (afterwards lord Hatherton). May 17.
1834. Rt. hon. sir Henry Hardinge, *again*. Dec. 17.
1835. George-William-Frederick Howard, viscount Morpeth (now earl of Carlisle). April 22.
1841. Edward, lord Eliot (now earl of St. Germans). Sept. 6.
1845. Rt. hon. sir Thomas-Francis Fremantle, bart. Feb. 1.
1846. Henry, earl of Lincoln. Feb. 14.
— Rt. hon. Henry Labouchere. July 6.
1847. Rt. hon. sir William Meredyth Somerville, bart. July 22. The PRESENT Chief Secretary for Ireland.

UNDER SECRETARIES.

1780. Sackville Hamilton. Feb. 17.
1795. Lodge Morris. Feb. 7.
1795. Sackville Hamilton, *again*. May 15.
1796. Edward Cooke. Jan. 6.
1801. Alexander Marsden. Oct. 21.
1806. James Trail. Sept. 8.
1808. Sir Charles Saxton, bart. Sept. 6.
1812. William Gregory. Oct. 5. Under secretary nineteen years.
1831. Lieutenant-colonel sir William Gossett. Jan. 1.
1835. Thomas Drummond. July 25.
1840. Norman H. Macdonald. May 28.
1841. Edward Lucas. Sept. 15.
1845. Richard Pennefather. Aug. 21.
1846. Thomas N. Redington. July 11.

LORD CHANCELLORS OF IRELAND.

*** *The abbreviations signify, L. C. Lord Chancellor; V. C. Vice Chancellor; L. K. Lord Keeper; D. C. Deputy Chancellor: where no abbreviations appear, the personage named is Lord Chancellor.*

KING RICHARD I.

1189. Stephen Ridel.

KING HENRY III.

1219. John de Worcheley.
1230. Fromond le Brun.
1232. Ralph Nevill, bishop of Chichester.
— Geoffrey Turville, archdeacon of Dublin. V. C.
1235. Alan de Sancta Fide.
1236. Robert Luttrell, friar of St. Patrick's, Dublin. V. C.
— The same, as lord chancellor.
1237. Geoffrey Turville. L. C.
— Ralph, bishop of Norwich.
1245. William Welward.
1259. Fromond le Brun.

KING EDWARD I.

1272. The same, *continued*.
1283. Walter de Fulburn.
1288. William de Buerlaco.
1292. Thomas Cantock (afterwards bishop of Emly).
1293. Walter de Thornburg.
1294. Adam Wodington.
1295. Thomas Cantock, *again*.

KING EDWARD II.

1307. Thomas Cantock, *continued*.
1314. Richard de Bereford.
1317. William Fitzjohn, archbishop of Cashel.
1321. Roger Outlawe, or Utlagh, prior of St. John of Jerusalem.
1325. Alexander de Bicknor, archbishop of Dublin.
1326. Roger Outlawe, or Utlagh, *again*.

KING EDWARD III.

1330. Adam de Limberg.
1331. William, prior of St. John's, near Dublin.
1332. Adam de Limberg, *again*.
— Roger Outlawe, or Utlagh, *third time*.
1334. Adam de Limberg, *third time*.
1335. Roger Outlawe, *fourth time*.
1337. Thomas Charlton, bishop of Hereford.
1338. Robert de Henningberg.
— John de Battail. L. K.
1339. Roger Outlawe, *fifth time*.
— Thomas Charlton, *again*.
1341. Robert de Askeby.
— John le Archer, prior of St. John of Jerusalem.
1342. Roger Darcy. L. K.
1343. John de Battail, *again*; appointed by parliament. L. K.
1344. John le Archer, *again*.
1346. John Morice, or Morys.
— Roger Darcy, *again*. L. K.
1349. John le Archer, *third time*.
1350. William Bromley. L. K.
— John de St. Paul, archbishop of Dublin.

1354. Richard de Assheton.
1355. John de St. Paul, *again.*
1356. John de Frowyk.
1357. Thomas Burley, prior of Kilmainham.
— Friar John de Mora; and } D. C.
— William Draiton, clerk. }
1359. Thomas, prior of Kilmainham. L. C.
1363. Richard de Assheton, *again.*
1366. Thomas Scurlock, abbot of St. Thomas's, Dublin. D. C.
1367. Thomas le Reve, first bishop of the *united* see of Waterford and Lismore.
1368. Thomas, prior of Kilmainham.
1370. John de Botheby.
1372. William Tany, prior of Kilmainham.
1374. John de Botheby, *again.*
— William, prior of Kilmainham, *again.*
— John Keppock, justice of the king's bench. D. C.

KING RICHARD II.

1377. Robert de Wikeford, or Wickford, archbishop of Dublin.
— Alexander Balscot, bishop of Ossory.
1379. John Colton, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin.
1380. William, prior of Kilmainham, *again.*
1381. Ralph Chene, or Cheney. L. K.
1385. Robert, archbishop of Dublin, *again.*
— Robert Sutton. V. C.
1386. Alexander, bishop of Ossory, *again.*
— Thomas de Everdon. V. C.
— Thomas de Everdon, with power to hear causes. L. K.
1387. Richard White, prior of Kilmainham.
1388. Sir Robert Preston. L. K.
1389. Alexander, bishop of Ossory, *again.*
1391. Sir Robert Preston. L. C.
1392. Robert Waldby[1], archbishop (archdeacon ?) of Dublin.
1393. Richard Northalis, bishop of Ossory.
1394. Alexander Balscot, now bishop of Meath.
1395. Robert, archbishop of Dublin, *again.*
1397. Alexander, bishop of Meath, *again.*
— Robert, bishop of London.
— Robert Sutton. D. L. K.
— Thomas Cranley, archbishop of Dublin.

KING HENRY IV.

1399. Thomas Cranley, *continued.*
1400. Alexander, bishop of Meath, *again.*
1401. Thomas, archbishop of Dublin, *again.*
1402. Thomas de Everdon, *again.* D. C.
1405. Richard Rede, chief justice K. B.; and John Bermingham, 2nd justice C. P., jointly. D. C.
— Robert Sutton, *again.* D. C.
1407. Laurence Merbury, or Marbury. D. C.
1410. Patrick Barret, bishop of Ferns.
1411. Robert Sutton, *again.* D. C.
1412. Thomas, archbishop of Dublin.

KING HENRY V.

1414. Sir Laurence Merbury, or Marbury. L. C.
1415. Thomas, archbishop of Dublin, *again.*
— Patrick Barret, bishop of Ferns, *again.*
1416. William Fitzthomas, prior of Kilmainham.
1419. Sir Laurence Merbury. L. C.
1421. William Fitzthomas, *again.*

KING HENRY VI.

1422. Sir Laurence Merbury, *again.*
1423. Richard Sedgrave, or Segrave.
— Richard Talbot, archbishop of Dublin.
1426. William, prior of Kilmainham, *again.*
— Sir Richard Fitz-Eustace.
1427. Richard Talbot, archbishop of Dublin, *again.*
— Robert Sutton, *again.* L. K.
1434. Thomas Chase, clerk. L. K.
1435. Thomas Strange. D. C.
1436. Sir Richard Fitz-Eustace, *again.* D. C.
— Robert Dyke, Dyce, or Dyche, archdeacon of Dublin. L. K.
1441. Sir Thomas Strange. L. C.
1444. Richard Wogan.
1445. William Cheevers. D. C.
1446. Sir John Talbot, son and heir to the earl of Shrewsbury.
— Robert Dyke, or Dyche, *again.* D. C.
1448. Thomas Fitzgerald, prior of St. Thomas's. D. C.
— Thomas Talbot, prior of Kilmainham. D. C.
1451. Sir John Talbot, *again.*
1453. Sir Edward Fitz-Eustace.
1454. Sir William Wells. D. C.
1460. Edmund (earl of Rutland ?), younger son of the duke of York.
— John Dynham; for life.

KING EDWARD IV.

1461. Sir Robert Preston. D. C.
— Sir William Wells; for life; confirmed by parliament, 2 Edw. IV.
1462. John, earl of Worcester; for life.
1464. Thomas, earl of Kildare; for life; confirmed by parliament.
1468. Robert Allameston.
1469. Sir William Dudley.
1471. Robert, lord Portlester.
1472. The same, and John Taxton, jointly, and to the survivor of them; confirmed by parliament.
1474. Gilbert de Venham.
— Sir Richard Fitz-Eustace.
1480. William Sherwood, bishop of Meath.
1481. Lawrence de St. Lawrence.
1482. Walter Champflower, abbot of St. Mary's. L. K.
1483. Sir Robert de St. Lawrence, baron of Howth.
— Thomas Fitzgerald, of Lackagh; constituted by parliament.

KING HENRY VII.

1486. Roland Fitz-Eustace, lord Portlester.
1492. Alexander Plunket.
1494. Henry Deane, prior of Lanthony, bishop of Bangor.
1496. Walter Fitzsimons, archbishop of Dublin.
1501. William Rokeby (afterwards bishop of Meath).

KING HENRY VIII.

1509. Nicholas St. Lawrence, lord Howth.
— Walter, archbishop of Dublin.
1513. Sir William Compton; for life.
1515. William Rokeby, archbishop of Dublin.
1527. Hugh Inge, archbishop of Dublin.
1528. John Allen, archbishop of Dublin.

[1] See *note* to "Archbishops of Dublin," in relation to this prelate.

1532. George Cromer, archbishop of Armagh.
1534. John Barnewall, baron of Trimleston.
1538. John Allen (afterwards sir John). L. K. July 1.
— The same, lord chancellor. Oct. 18.
1546. Sir Thomas Cusake, or Cusack. L. K. May 1.
— Sir Richard Read. L. C. Dec. 6.

KING EDWARD VI.

1547. Sir John Allen.
1550. Sir Thomas Cusack, in sir John Allen's absence. D. C.

QUEEN MARY.

1553. The same, as lord chancellor.
1555. Sir William Fitzwilliam. L. K.
— Hugh Curwen, archbishop of Dublin: by a separate patent he had power to hear causes.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1559. Hugh Curwen, archbishop of Dublin; during pleasure.
1567. Robert Weston, dean of Arches, London.
1573. Adam Loftus, archbishop of Dublin. L. K.
1576. William Gerrard, dean of St. Patrick's.
1577. Adam Loftus, in William Gerrard's absence. L. K.
1578. Adam Loftus. L. C.

KING JAMES I.

1605. Thomas Jones, bishop of Meath. / Sir James Ley, chief justice K. B. / Sir Edmund Pelham, chief baron. / Sir Anthony St. Leger. Rolls. } L. K.
1605. Thomas Jones, now archbishop of Dublin. L. C.
1619. Sir William Jones, chief justice. / Sir William Methwold, chief baron. / Sir Francis Aungier. } L. K.
1619. Adam Loftus, afterwards viscount Ely.

KING CHARLES I.

1625. Viscount Ely, *continued.*
1627. James Usher, archbishop of Armagh. / Lord Docwra. / Sir William Parsons, in the absence of viscount Ely. L. K.
1639. Sir Richard Bolton. L. C.

KING CHARLES II.

1655. Rich Pepys, chief justice K. B. / Sir Gerard Lowther, chief justice C. P. / Miles Corbet, chief baron. } L. K.
1656. William Steele, under the parliament. L. C.

THE RESTORATION.

1660. Sir Maurice Eustace.
1665. Michael Boyle, archbishop of Dublin.

KING JAMES II.

1685. Michael Boyle, now archbishop of Armagh.
1686. Sir Charles Porter, knt.
1687. Sir Alexander Fitton.

KING WILLIAM III.

1690. Richard Pyne, esq. / Sir Richard Ryves. / Robert Rochfort, esq. } L. K.
— Sir Charles Porter, knt. L. C. Dec. 29.
1697. Sir John Jeffreyson. / Thomas Coote, esq. / Nehemiah Donellan, esq. } L. K. Jan. 12.
1697. John Methuen. L. C. March 11.
1697. Edward, earl of Meath. / Francis, earl of Longford. / Murrough, viscount Blesinton. } L. K. Dec. 21.

QUEEN ANNE.

1702. John Methuen, *again.* L. C. Aug. 26.
1703. Sir Richard Cox, knt.: resigned in 1707.
1707. Richard Freeman. June 11.
1710. Robert, earl of Kildare. / William, archbishop of Dublin. / Thomas Keightley. Nov. 28. } L. K.
1711. Sir Constantine Phipps, knt. Jan. 22: resigned Sept. 1714.

KING GEORGE I.

1714. Alan Brodrick (afterwards baron and viscount Midleton). Oct. 11: resigned in 1725.
1725. Richard West. May 29.
1726. Thomas Wyndham, afterwards baron Wyndham. Dec. 13.

KING GEORGE II.

1727. Thomas Wyndham, *continued.*
1739. Robert Jocelyn (afterwards lord Newport and viscount Jocelyn). Sept. 7: died Dec. 3, 1756.
1757. John Bowes (afterwards baron Bowes, of Clonlyon). March 11.

KING GEORGE III.

1760. John, lord Bowes, *continued:* died in 1767.
1767. James Hewitt (one of the justices of the king's bench in England); created baron Lifford; afterwards viscount Lifford, of Donegal. Nov. 24: died in 1789.
1789. Robert Fowler, archbishop of Dublin; / Hugh Carleton, C. J. C. P.; and / Sir Samuel Bradstreet, J. K. B. } L. K.
— John Fitzgibbon, created lord Fitzgibbon; afterwards viscount Fitzgibbon and earl of Clare. June 20: died Jan. 28, 1802.
1802. Sir John Mitford, created lord Redesdale. Feb. 15.
1806. Rt. hon. George Ponsonby. March 25: resigned the next year.
1807. Thomas Manners Sutton (a baron of the exchequer in England). April 23: created lord Manners.

KING GEORGE IV.

1820. Thomas, lord Manners, *continued.*
1827. Sir Anthony Hart, knt. (previously vice-chancellor of England). Nov. 5: resigned Nov. 1830; died in 1831.

KING WILLIAM IV.

1830. William Conyngham Plunket, lord Plunket (previously C. J. C. P.). Dec. 23: surrendered Nov. 1834.
1835. Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, knt. Jan. 13: surrendered in April.
— William Conyngham, lord Plunket; appointed a second time. April 30.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1837. Lord Plunket, *continued.*
1841. Sir John Campbell, knt. (previously attorney-general in England), created lord Campbell. June 22.
— Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden; appointed a second time. Oct. 3.
1846. Maziere Brady, previously chief baron of the exchequer. July 16. The PRESENT (1851) Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

LORD TREASURERS OF IRELAND.

(*The abbreviation L. T. signifies Lord Treasurer; and V. T. Vice Treasurer.*)

KING HENRY III.

1217. John de St. John.
1232. Peter de Rivallis.
1233. Eustace, canon of Chichester.
1234. Geoffrey de Turville, archdeacon of Dublin.
1251. Hugh de Mapilton, bishop of Ossory.
1258. Hugh de Tachmon, bishop of Meath.

KING EDWARD I.

1274. Stephen de Fulburn, bishop of Waterford.
1277. Robert le Poer.
1278. Stephen de Fulburn, *again.*
1281. Hugh de Tachmon, *again.*
1289. Nicholas le Clerc, or Clerk.
1294. John ap Rees, or Rice, *clericus.*
— Sir William de Essendon.
1300. Richard de Bereford.
1304. Sir William de Essendon, *again.*
1305. Richard de Bereford, *again.*
— Richard de Sahan.

KING EDWARD II.

1307. Alexander de Bicknor, or Bython, *clericus.*
1309. John de Hotham.
1312. John Leck, or Lich, archbishop of Dublin.
1315. Walter de Istlep, or Isteley.
— John de Hotham, *again.*
1317. Walter de Istlep, *again.*
1325. Adam de Hermington.

KING EDWARD III.

1327. Walter de Istlep, third time.
— Robert Fitz-Eustace.
1330. Sir Thomas de Burgh, *clericus.*
1335. Sir John de Ellerker.
1344. John de Burnham, canon of St. Patrick's, Dublin.
1349. John de Boukton.
1354. William de Bromley.
1357. Nicholas Allen, bishop of Meath.
1367. Alexander Balscot, bishop of Ossory.
1371. Peter Curragh, bishop of Limerick.
— Stephen de Valle, bishop of Meath.
1374. John de Colton, dean of St. Patrick's.

KING RICHARD II.

1377. Alexander Balscot, *again.*
1381. John de Colton, *again.*
1385. William Chambers, archdeacon of Dublin.
1392. Richard Mitford, bishop of Chichester.
1395. Stephen, abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin.

KING HENRY IV.

1399. Robert de Faryngton.
1400. Thomas Bathe, or Batche.
1401. Sir Laurence Merbury.
1409. William Allington.

KING HENRY V.

1413. Hugh Burgh.
1414. John Coryngham.
1421. William Tynebegh, or Thynbegh.

KING HENRY VI.

1424. Hugh Banent, *clericus.*
1426. Edward Dantsey, bishop of Meath.
1427. Sir Nicholas Plunket, knt.
1429. Sir Thomas Strange, knt.
1432. Christopher Barnewall.
1437. Ægedius Thorndon, or Thornton.
1441. Thomas Barry, bishop of Ossory.
1443. William Cheevers, justice K. B.
1446. Ægedius Thorndon, *again.*
1450. John Blackston.
1453. Sir Henry Bruyn, knt.
1454. Sir Rowland Fitz-Edward Fitz-Eustace.

KING EDWARD IV.

1461. Sir John Wenlock, lord Wenlock; and sir Rowland Fitz-Eustace, lord Portlester; for their lives, and survivor.
1471. Sir Rowland, who survived Wenlock, had his patent confirmed by act of parliament.

KING HENRY VII.

1492. Sir James Ormond, natural son to the earl of Ormond.
1494. Sir Hugh Conway, knt.
1504. Gerald Fitzgerald, eldest son of the earl of Kildare.

KING HENRY VIII.

1514. Christopher Fleming, lord Slane.
1516. Bartholomew Dillon, chief baron of the exchequer. V. T.

1517. John Rawson, prior of Kilmainham.
1520. Sir John Stile. V. T.
1524. John Barnewall, lord Trimleston.
1530. John, prior of Kilmainham, *again*.
1532. James, lord Butler, son of the earl of Ossory; afterwards earl of Ormond.
1533. William Bath, of Dollardstown. V. T.
1534. William Brabazon. He continued V. T. until his death in 1552.
1540. James Butler. L. T.
1542. James, 15th earl of Desmond. L. T.

KING EDWARD VI.

* * The same, *continued*.
1552. Andrew Wyse, on Brabazon's death. V. T.

QUEEN MARY I.

1553. Sir Edmund Rouse. L. T. and V. T.
* * James, earl of Desmond. L. T.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1559. Sir Henry Sydney. V. T.
* * Sir Thomas Fitz-William. V. T.
* * The earl of Ormond and Ossory. L. T.
1573. Sir Edward Fitton. V. T.
1582. Sir Henry Wallop. V. T.
1586. Thomas, earl of Ormond and Ossory. L. T.

KING JAMES I.

1603. Earl of Ormond, *continued*.
1616. Arthur, lord Chichester, of Belfast. L. T.
1625. Sir Archibald Blundell. V. T.

KING CHARLES I.

1625. Sir Francis Annesley, bart. V. T.
* * Sir Oliver St. John, viscount Grandison. L. T.
1629. Sir Francis Annesley, *again*. V. T.
1631. Richard Boyle, earl of Cork. L. T.
1636. Sir Adam Loftus. V. T.

THE USURPATION.

1654. James Standish, under the parliament. V. T.

KING CHARLES II. restored.

1660. Arthur Annesley, viscount Valentia; afterwards earl of Anglesey. V. T. Aug. 21.
— Richard, lord Clifford, earl of Cork and (afterwards) Burlington. L. T. Nov. 15.
1662. The same, by a new patent. March 20.
1667. Sir George Carteret, bart. V. T. July 18.
1673. Sir John Temple. V. T. Nov. 26.

KING JAMES II.

1685. John Price. V. T. June 17.
1686. Thomas Knightley. V. T. April 8.
1689. Richard, duke of Tyrconnel (so created after the abdication); Henry, lord Dover; Thomas, lord Riverston; Jenico, viscount Gormanstown; the viscount Fitzwilliam; Bruno Talbot; and sir Stephen Rice, commissioners.

KING WILLIAM III.

1690. William Harbord. V. T. Dec. 11.
1693. Thomas, lord Conyngsby. V. T. Jan. 9.
1695. Charles, lord Clifford, of Lanesborough, viscount Dungarvan. L. T. May 4.
1698. Thomas, lord Conyngsby, *again*. V. T. Oct. 7.

QUEEN ANNE.

1702. Charles, earl of Cork and Burlington, son of Charles, lord Clifford. L. T. Sept. 12.
1704. Henry Boyle, created lord Carleton (brother of the earl of Cork), during the minority of Richard, earl of Cork and Burlington. L. T. May 5.
1710. John, earl of Anglesey. V. T. Aug. 3: died Sept. following.
— Arthur, earl of Anglesey; and Henry, lord Hyde, afterwards earl of Clarendon and Rochester. V. T. Oct. 19.

KING GEORGE I.

1715. Richard, earl of Cork and Burlington. L. T. Aug. 25.
1716. Charles, earl of Sunderland; and Henry, earl of Rochester. V. T. March 1.
— Charles, earl of Sunderland. V. T. July 16: now sole vice-treasurer.
1717. Matthew Ducie Morton; afterwards lord Ducie. V. T. May 2.
— Richard, earl of Scarborough; and Matthew Ducie Morton. V. T. May 31.
— Hugh Boscawen; and Matthew Ducie Morton. V. T. Oct. 10.
1720. Hugh Boscawen; and sir William St. Quintin, bart. V. T. June 16.
1724. Hugh Boscawen (now viscount Falmouth); and Richard Edgcumbe, afterwards lord Edgcumbe. V. T. April 7.

KING GEORGE II.

1727. Richard, earl of Cork, *continued* by a new patent. L. T. Oct. 24.
1734. Richard Edgcumbe; and Pattee Byng, viscount Torrington. V. T. April 24.
1742. Pattee, viscount Torrington; and Henry Vane. V. T. Aug. 2.
1744. Viscount Torrington; and George, earl of Cholmondeley. V. T. Jan. 11.
— George, earl of Cholmondeley; and William Pitt. V. T. March 6.
1746. Earl of Cholmondeley; and sir William Yonge, bart. V. T. May 22.
1754. William, lord Cavendish, of Hardwyck, marquess of Hartington; afterwards duke of Devonshire. L. T. March 2.
1756. John, earl of Sandwich; George, earl of Cholmondeley; and Welbore Ellis. V. T. Jan. 20.
1757. John, earl of Sandwich; Welbore Ellis; and Thomas Potter. V. T. Aug. 2.
1760. John, earl of Sandwich; Welbore Ellis; and Robert Nugent. V. T. Jan. 7.

KING GEORGE III.

1761. William, duke of Devonshire, *continued*. L. T. March 3.
1763. John, earl of Sandwich; Robert Nugent; and Richard Rigby. V. T. Jan. 5.
— Robert Nugent (afterwards viscount Clare and earl Nugent); Richard Rigby; and James Oswald. V. T. May 4.
1765. Richard Rigby; James Oswald; and Welbore Ellis. V. T. July 12.
1766. James Oswald; lord George Sackville (afterwards viscount Sackville); and Welbore Ellis. V. T. Jan. 21.
— William, duke of Devonshire, *vice* his father deceased. L. T. March 13.

1766. James Oswald; Welbore Ellis; and hon. James Grenville. v. t. Aug. 3.
— James Oswald, hon. James Grenville; and Isaac Barré. v. t. Sept. 17.
1768. Hon. James Grenville; Isaac Barré; and Richard Rigby. v. t. Feb. 22.
— Hon. James Grenville; Isaac Barré; and Robert, viscount Clare. v. t. July 4.
1769. Hon. James Grenville; Robert, viscount Clare; and Charles, earl Cornwallis. v. t. Feb. 27.
1770. Robert, viscount Clare; Charles, earl Cornwallis; and Welbore Ellis. v. t. April 21.
1771. Robert, viscount Clare; Welbore Ellis; and George, lord Edgcumbe, afterwards viscount Mount Edgcumbe and Valletort. v. t. May 5.
1773. Robert, viscount Clare; Welbore Ellis; and Charles Jenkinson. v. t. Jan. 18.
1775. Robert, viscount Clare; Welbore Ellis; and Henry Flood. v. t. Oct. 27.
1777. Robert, viscount Clare (now earl Nugent); William Ellis; and Henry Flood. v. t. March 7.
— Robert, earl Nugent; Henry Flood; and Charles Townshend. v. t. Sept. 17.
1781. Robert, earl Nugent; Charles Townshend; and Richard, earl of Shannon. v. t. Nov. 21.
1782. Richard, earl of Shannon; Richard, earl of Scarborough; and sir George Yonge, bart. v. t. April 20.
— Richard, earl of Shannon; sir George Yonge, bart.; and lord Robert Spencer. v. t. May 24.
— Richard, earl of Shannon; lord Robert Spencer; and lord Charles Spencer. v. t. Sept. 9.
1783. Richard, earl of Shannon; lord Charles Spencer; and Rt. hon. William Eden. v. t. April 18.
1784. Richard, earl of Shannon; George, viscount Mount Edgcumbe; and Thomas, lord Walsingham. v. t. March 8.
1787. Richard, earl of Shannon; George, viscount Mount Edgcumbe; and lord Frederick Campbell. v. t. July 20.
1789. George, viscount Mount Edgcumbe; and lord Frederick Campbell. v. t. June 18.

*** William, duke of Devonshire, appointed in 1766, was the last Lord High Treasurer.

In 1793, the patent to the last-named vice-treasurers was abolished or revoked, and at the same time (Dec. 24.) the patent to the lord high treasurer was revoked also. And Richard, earl of Shannon; sir John Parnell, bart., chancellor of the exchequer; John Beresford, a commissioner of customs and excise; sir Henry Cavendish, bart.; the Rt. hon. William Burton Conyngham; and Robert, lord Hobart, chief secretary (or the chief secretary for the time being), were appointed commissioners of the office of treasurer and vice treasurer; any three of them to perform the duties thereof. Similar commissions were issued in subsequent years until the office was abolished.

1793. Dec. 28. Henry-Theophilus Clements; separately granted the office of receiver-general and paymaster-general.
1816. Dec. 27. Rt. hon. sir George Fitzgerald Hill, bart., by himself or deputy. By the act 56th George III. (1817) were united into one fund all the public revenues of Great Britain and Ireland.

CHANCELLORS OF THE EXCHEQUER OF IRELAND.

* * William de Bromleye, *temp.* Edward III.
1346. Robert de Emeldon.
1385. William Fitzwilliam, keeper of the seal.
* * Robert de Herford, *temp.* Richard II.
1399. Hugh Banent.
1423. Sampson Dartas: he appointed James Blakeney his deputy.
1431. James Blakeney, now chancellor.
1461. Robert Norreys.
* * Robert de St. Lawrence.
1495. Edward Barnewall.
1532. Richard Delahyde.
1535. John Alen, clerk or keeper of the rolls.
1536. Thomas Cusake, justice of the common pleas.
1561. Henry Draycote, serjeant-at-arms.
1572. Robert Dillon.
1577. John Bathe.
1586. Sir Edward Waterhouse: surrendered.
1589. Sir George Clive.
1590. Thomas Molinex, or Molyneux.
1596. Sir Richard Cooke.
1612. Sir Dudley Norton; in reversion after Cooke.
1616. Henry Holcrofte: surrendered.
1617. Thomas Hibbotts. Oct. 27.
1617. Henry Holcrofte; in reversion after Hibbotts; patent same date.
1634. Sir Henry Meredith, knt.
1668. Richard Jones; afterwards viscount and earl of Ranelagh.
1674. Sir Charles Meredith, knt.
1687. Bruno Talbot.
1695. Philip Savage.
1702. Philip Savage, *again*, by a new patent.
1717. Sir Ralph Gore, bart.
1733. Henry Boyle: resigned.
1735. Marmaduke Coghill.
1739. Henry Boyle, *again*: patent revoked.
1754. Arthur Hill: patent revoked.
1755. Henry Boyle, *again*; afterwards baron of Castlemartyr, and viscount and earl of Shannon.
1757. Anthony Malone.
1761. Sir William Yorke, bart., chief justice of the common pleas: resigned.
1763. William Gerard Hamilton, *vice* sir William Yorke.
1784. Rt. hon. John Foster. April 23.
1785. Sir John Parnell, bart. Sept. 17.

1799. Rt. hon. Isaac Corry. Jan. 27.
1804. Rt. hon. John Foster. July 9.
1806. Sir John Newport, bart. Feb. 24.
1807. Rt. hon. John Foster, *again*. April 30.
1811. Rt. hon. William Wellesley Pole, afterwards lord Maryborough.
1812. Rt. hon. William Vesey Fitzgerald, afterwards lord Fitzgerald and Vesey. Aug. 11.
1816. Rt. hon. Nicholas Vansittart (afterwards lord Bexley); chancellor of the exchequer in England.

*** The exchequers of England and Ireland were now consolidated.

LAW OFFICERS OF IRELAND.

(*Compiled from the* LIBER MUNERUM PUBLICORUM HIBERNIÆ.[1])

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE KING'S BENCH.

1300. Walter L'Enfant.
1342. Elias de Assheboumham.
1346. John Hunt.
1356. John de Redenesse.
1371. William de Skipwith.
1373. John Keppok, or Keppock.
1381. Sir Thomas de Mortimer, knt.
1384. John Penros, or Penrose.
1385. John Shriggely; from the exchequer.
1388. Richard Plunket. July 10.
* * Peter Rowe. Sept. 23.
1403. Stephen Bray; from the common pleas.
1426. Henry Fortescue.
1429. Stephen Bray, *again*.
1434. Christopher Bernevall, or Barnewall, 2nd justice.
1461. Thomas Plunket.
* * William Bermingham: died in 1489, and was buried in St. Mary's abbey, Dublin.
1496. John Topcliffe; from the exchequer.
1521. Patrick Bermingham.
1532. Sir Bartholomew Dillon, knt., 2nd justice; from the exchequer.
1534. Patrick Fynglass; from the exchequer.
1546. Sir Gerald Aylmer; from the exchequer.
1559. John Plunket.
1562. John Plunket, by a new patent.
1583. James Dowdall, 2nd justice.
1586. Robert Gardiner, serjeant-at-law in England.
1604. Sir James Ley, knt., afterwards earl of Marlborough: resigned.
1608. Sir Humfrey Winche, knt., chief baron; from the exchequer; made a justice of the common pleas in England.
1612. Sir John Denham, knt., chief baron; from the exchequer.
1617. Sir William Jones, knt., serjeant-at-law.
1619. Sir George Shurley, or Shirley, knt., serjeant-at-law.
1655. Richard Pepys; under the usurpation.
1658. John Santhey. Jan. 19.: *pro tem.* on Pepys' death.
1659. William Basill, attorney-general. Jan. 24.
1660. Sir James Barry, knt.; afterwards lord Santry.
1673. Sir John Povey, knt.; from the exchequer.
1679. Sir Robert Booth, knt.: died the next year.
1680. Sir William Davys, knt., prime serjeant.
1687. Thomas Nugent: removed.
1690. Sir Richard Reynell, knt. and bart.: resigned.
1695. Sir Richard Pyne, chief justice of the common pleas.
1709. Alan Brodrick: removed.
1711. Sir Richard Cox, knt. and bart.: removed.
1714. William Whitshed: removed to the common pleas.
1727. John Rogerson, attorney-general.
1741. Thomas Marlay; from the exchequer: resigned.
1751. St. George Caulfield, attorney-general: resigned.
1760. Warden Flood, attorney-general.
1764. John Gore, afterwards lord Annaly; solicitor-general. Aug. 24.
1784. John Scott, created lord Earlsfort; afterwards viscount and earl of Clonmel. April 29.
1798. Arthur Wolfe, lord Kilwarden; afterwards viscount Kilwarden. June 13.: murdered in the streets of Dublin, by rebels in Emmett's insurrection July 23, 1803.
1803. William Downes, afterwards lord Downes. Sept. 12.
1822. Charles Kendal Bushe (solicitor-general from 1805). Feb. 14.
1841. Edward Pennefather (solicitor-general). Nov. 10.
1846. Francis Blackburne (master of the rolls). Jan. 23. The PRESENT (1851) Chief Justice of the court of *Queen's* Bench in Ireland.

PUISNE JUSTICES OF THE KING'S BENCH.

1322. Robert Bagod, Bigod, or Bigot.
1326. Nicholas Fastolf.
* * Roger de Preston.
* * John Hunter del Nash.
1344. Jeffrey Foljambe.
1352. John de Redenesse.
1357. Peter Malorre.
* * Nicholas Meones.

[1] This stupendous work (two immense volumes, imperial folio) was completed by the eminent antiquary, Mr. Rowley Lascelles, under the sanction of government, and printed by order of the house of commons, in 1826. It has never been published. A few copies only were issued to high personages in the state, and to certain public offices, as records. A copy was also presented to the British Museum, and may be seen there.

1371. John Keppok, or Keppock.
1381. The same, by patent dated Frym, March 3.
1382. James Penkeston.
1385. John Sothern.
1388. Robert Coterell. July 10.
— Walter Penkeston; patent same date.
1402. John de Bermingham.
1404. John Lumbard.
1415. Roger Hakenshawe.
1434. Christopher Bernevall, or Barnewall; made chief justice.
1434. William Cheevers, or Chevyrs.
1461. John Beg, or Begg, of Drogheda.
* * * * * *
1513. Sir John Barnewall, lord Trimleston.
* * Sir Bartholomew Dillon.
1527. Christopher Delahyde.
1535. Patrick White, *vice* Delahyde. Jan. 26.
* * Thomas St. Lawrence, or Howth. Aug. 12.
1553. Robert Dillon, knt., of "Newtown, near Trim"; made chief justice of the common pleas.
1559. Luke Netterville, *vice* Dillon.
1560. Richard Dillon, *vice* Netterville.
1566. Bartholomew Russell, clerk, 3rd justice.
1575. James Dowdall, 2nd justice.
1577. James Dowdall; new appointment.
1583. Bartholomew Russell; new appointment. May 26. 3rd justice.
— Edmond Butler (attorney-general), 2nd justice.
1584. Sir Nicholas Walshe, 2nd justice; made chief justice of the common pleas.
1590. Henry Burnell, 3rd justice. Oct. 15.
— Gerald Dillon, 3rd justice. Nov. 26.
1599. William Saxey, 2nd justice.
1602. John Everard, 2nd justice. "His patent was given free, in respect that he is a principal judge according to ancient custom." — *Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ.*
1604. Lewis Prowde, 3rd justice.
1605. Geoffrey Osbaldeston, 2nd justice.
1606. Sir Dominick Sarsfield, 3rd justice.
1607. Sir Christopher Sibthorpe, 2nd justice: removed.
1609. Sir Dominick Sarsfield; made 2nd justice.
1610. Sir William Sparke; "made a 4th or additional judge by the king's letters patent, in order to ride the circuits, and avoid the protraction of suits; and to be 2nd justice when sir Dominick Sarsfield should be made chief judge of the common pleas." — *Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ.*

[Sir Dominick Sarsfield was directly afterwards appointed to the common pleas.]

1623. Sir Edward Harris, knt., 3rd justice.
1625. Sir Christopher Sibthorpe, knt., 2nd justice.
1632. Hugh Cressy, 2nd justice.
1636. Sir William Ryves, knt. (attorney-general), 3rd justice.
1644. Thomas Dongan, 2nd justice; afterwards a baron of the exchequer.
1659. John Cooke; under the usurpation, 3rd justice.
1660. Sir William Aston, knt., 2nd justice. Nov. 3.
— Thomas Stockton, 3rd justice. Nov. 23.
1671. Oliver Jones (from the common pleas), 2nd justice.
1682. John Lyndon (serjeant-at-law), 2nd justice.
1684. Sir Richard Reynolds (called in some records Reynell), knt. and bart., 3rd justice; afterwards chief justice.
1685. Thomas Nugent, 3rd justice; afterwards chief justice.
1687. Sir Bryan O'Neile, bart., 3rd justice: removed.
1690. Sir Richard Stephens, knt., 3rd justice, *vice* O'Neile.
1691. Sir Henry Echlin, 3rd justice; from the exchequer.
1693. Thomas Coote, 3rd justice, *vice* Echlin, who returned to the exchequer.
1699. Robert Tracy, 2nd justice; made a baron of the exchequer in England.
1701. James Macartney, 2nd justice: removed.
1711. Richard Nutley, 2nd justice: removed.
1714. James Macartney, *again*; transferred to the common pleas.
1715. Jeffrey Gilbert, 2nd justice: removed to the exchequer as chief baron.
— William Caulfield, 3rd justice.
1716. Godfrey Boate (prime serjeant), 2nd justice.
1722. John Parnell, 2nd justice.
1729. Michael Ward, *vice* Parnell, 2nd justice.
1734. Henry Rose, *vice* Caulfield, 3rd justice.
1743. Arthur Blennerhassett (prime serjeant), *vice* Rose.
1758. Charles Robinson, king's counsel.
1759. William Scott, prime serjeant: removed to the exchequer.
1768. William Henn (king's counsel), *vice* Scott.
1784. Sir Samuel Bradstreet, recorder of Dublin; (appointed an additional or 4th justice, pursuant to act 24th Geo. III.) Dec. 12.
1787. John Bennett, *vice* Robinson. May 1.
1791. Robert Boyd, *vice* Bradstreet. June 10.
— Joseph Hewett, serjeant-at-law. July 6.
1792. William Downes, *vice* Bennett. Feb. 14; afterwards chief justice.
1794. Tankerville Chamberlain, *vice* Hewett. June 10.
1798. Robert Day, *vice* Boyd. Feb. 12.
1802. Charles Osborne, *vice* Chamberlain. July 5.
1803. St. George Daly, *vice* Downes. Oct. 22.
1817. Edward Mayne, *vice* Osborne. Oct. 16.
1818. Richard Jebb, *vice* Day. Nov. 12.
1820. Charles Burton, *vice* Mayne. Nov. 21.
1822. Thomas B. Vandeleur, *vice* St. George Daly (who resigned). Feb. 20.
1834. Philip Cecil Crampton (solicitor-general), *vice* Jebb. Oct. 21.
1835. Louis Perrin (attorney-general), *vice* Vandeleur. Aug. 31.
1847. Richard Moore. Dec. 13.

PRESENT (1851) JUSTICES.
Philip Cecil Crampton,
Louis Perrin, and
Richard Moore.

*** The dates in these lists are, usually, those of the patents or the official announcement in the *London Gazette*. In some few (late) instances the dates are taken from the king's, or, as now, the queen's letter, or from the records in the Irish Office, in London.

Chief Justices of the Common Pleas.

* * Richard de Exon.
1326. Henry de Hambury.
1334. Robert le Poer. May 10.
— Simon Fitz-Richard (2nd justice), *vice* Poer. Oct. 13.
1343. John Gernoun.
1353. Thomas de Dent.
1358. Sir Robert de Preston.
1378. Henry Michell.
1381. Stephen Bray.
1385. Edmund del Clay.
1414. John Fitz-Adam.
1419. William de Tynbegh.
1421. John Blakeney.
1428. Sir James Alleyne.
1446. Robert Dowdall.
1461. Nicholas Barnewall.
1464. Philip Bermingham.
1496. Thomas Bowryng.
* * *
1532. Richard Delahyde.
1534. Thomas Luttrell, of Luttrellstown; afterwards sir Thomas Luttrell, knt.
1554. John Bathe, serjeant-at-law.
1559. Robert Dillon, of Newtoun, near "Trym."
1562. The same; new appointment.
* * Nicholas Nugent, *vice* Dillon: resigned.
1581. Sir Robert Dillon, knt., of Riverstown, county of Westmeath (one of the justices): resigned.
1593. Sir William Weston.
1595. Sir Robert Dillon; restored on the death of Weston.
1597. Sir Nicholas Walsh; from the king's bench.
1610. Sir Dominick Sarsfield; from the king's bench; in reversion after Walsh, "in reward of good service."
1615. Sir Dominick Sarsfield, knt., on Walsh's death: deprived by sentence in the court of Star-chamber in England.
1634. Sir Gerard Lowther, knt., on Sarsfield being deprived.
1658. Sir Gerard Lowther, by a new patent from Richard Cromwell, protector.
1660. Sir James Donellan, knt.
1665. Sir Edward Smith, knt.: resigned.
1669. Sir Robert Booth, knt. (one of the justices); made chief justice of the king's bench.
1679. John Keating.
1690. Sir Richard Pyne, knt.; made chief justice of the king's bench.
1695. Sir John Hely; from the exchequer.
1701. Sir Richard Cox, knt., 2nd justice; made lord chancellor.
1703. Robert Doyne, chief baron: patent revoked.
1714. John Forster, recorder of Dublin.
1720. Sir Richard Levinge, knt. and bart.
1724. Thomas Wyndham; made lord chancellor.
1726. William Whitshed; from the king's bench.
1727. James Reynolds: resigned, and made a judge in England.
1740. Henry Singleton, prime serjeant: resigned, and made master of the rolls.
1753. Sir William Yorke, 2nd justice; afterwards chancellor of the exchequer.
1761. Sir Richard Aston, knt.; made a justice of the king's bench in England.
1765. Richard Clayton, king's counsel in Great Britain. March 19: resigned.
1770. Marcus Paterson, attorney-general. July 4.
1787. Hugh Carleton. May 9; afterwards baron and viscount Carleton.
1800. John Toler (attorney-general); created baron Norbury; afterwards earl Norbury. Dec. 20.
1827. Lord Plunket, *vice* Norbury: resigned June 18; afterwards lord chancellor.
1830. John Doherty, solicitor-general. Dec. 23.
1850. James-Henry Monahan, attorney-general. Sept. 23. The PRESENT (1851) Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Puisne Justices of the Common Pleas.

* * Robert Bagot.
* * Simon Fitz-Richard.
1334. Richard Broun, or Brown.
1342. Roger de Preston.
1346. Nicholas de Synterby.
1358. Bartholomew Dardys.
* * * * *
1439. William Baldewyne.
1461. Barnaby Barnewall.
* * * * *
1528. Gerald Aylmer; afterwards chief baron, and chief justice of the king's bench.
1535. Thomas Cusake, or Cusack. May 24: patent revoked.
* * Walter Kerdyffe. Aug. 12.
* * Richard Talbot.
* * James Dowdall, 3rd justice: removed to the king's bench.
* * Robert Dillon, of Riverstown: removed to the king's bench.
1581. William Bathe, 2nd justice.
1592. Thomas Dillon, 3rd justice.
1600. Patrick Fitzgerald, 2nd justice.
— Peter Palmer, 3rd justice.
1602. George Robinson: "appointed to supply the office of a justice in the absence of the other judges."—*Lodge.*
1604. John Ady, 3rd justice.
1606. Charles Calthorpe (attorney-general), 2nd justice.
1610. Gerald Lowther; additional judge: "the king understanding that there did want assistance in the common pleas, he, for the better expedition of his service in that court and of justice to his subjects, determined to be at the charge of one justice more."—*Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ.*
1621. John Phillpott, 3rd justice.
1624. Samuel Mayart, *vice* Lowther.
1637. James Donellan, 3rd justice.
1644. William Hilton, a baron of the exchequer. See *Exchequer.*
1655. James Donellan; his commission signed

by Oliver Cromwell, "*quam diu se bene gesseret*": removed to the chief justiceship.
1660. Sir Jerome Alexander, 2nd justice, *vice* Mayart.
— Sir Robert Booth, knt., *vice* Donellan, 3rd justice; made chief justice of the king's bench.
1669. Robert Johnson, 3rd justice: revoked.
1670. Oliver Jones, 3rd justice: removed to the king's bench.
1672. Adam Cusake, or Cusack, 3rd justice.
1674. Sir Richard Reynell, knt. (serjeant-at-law), 2nd justice: removed to the king's bench.
1682. Arthur Turner, 3rd justice.
1684. Samuel Gorges, 3rd justice.
1685. Robert Johnson, *vice* Reynell, 2nd justice.
1686. Denis Daly, *vice* Johnson, 2nd justice.
1687. Peter Martin, *vice* Gorges.
1690. Sir Richard Cox, knt., *vice* Daly; afterwards lord chancellor. Sept. 2.
* * John Jefferson, serjeant-at-law. Dec. 6.
1701. John Smyth, *vice* Jefferson. Feb. 20.
— Sir Gilbert Dolben, bart. June 24.
1702. Anthony Upton, *vice* Smith.
1714. James Macartney (from the king's bench), *vice* Upton.
1720. George Gore (attorney-general), *vice* Dolben.
1726. Francis Bernard (prime serjeant), *vice* Macartney.
1731. Robert Dixon (serjeant-at-law), *vice* Bernard.
1732. Robert Lindsay, *vice* Dixon.
1742. William Yorke, *vice* Lindsay.
1745. Robert French, *vice* Gore.
1753. Robert Marshall; *vice* Yorke, appointed chief justice.
1761. Thomas Tennison (prime serjeant), *vice* French.
1767. Edmund Malone, *vice* Marshall. Dec. 11.
1774. Godfrey Lill, *vice* Malone. Dec. 15.
1779. Robert Hellen, *vice* Tennison. May 4.
1784. Thomas Kelly, *vice* Lill. Jan. 9.
— Alexander Crookshank. Jan. 14.

[Justice Crookshank was made an additional judge to the number heretofore appointed.]

1793. Tankerville Chamberlain, *vice* Hellen. Dec. 6.
1794. Matthias Finucane, *vice* Chamberlain, who resigned. June 20.
1800. Luke Fox, *vice* Crookshank. Feb. 27.

[This judge was found guilty of a libel on the earl of Hardwicke, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Nov. 23, 1805.]

1801. Robert Johnson, *vice* Kelly. June 23.
1806. Edward Mayne, *vice* Finucane. Feb. 21; afterwards a justice of the king's bench.
— William Fletcher, *vice* Johnson.
1816. Arthur Moore (1st serjeant), *vice* Fox, who resigned. July 23.
1817. William Johnson (1st serjeant), *vice* Mayne, Oct. 25.
1823. Robert Torrens, chairman of Kilmainham, *vice* Fletcher. July 10.
1839. Nicholas Ball (attorney-general), *vice* Moore. Feb. 23.
1842. Joseph Devonshire Jackson. Sept. 9.

PRESENT (1851) JUSTICES.
Robert Torrens,
Nicholas Ball, and
Joseph Devonshire Jackson.

CHIEF BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

1346. Hugh de Burgh.
1374. Robert de Holywode: dismissed.
1376. Henry Michell; afterwards chief justice of the common pleas.
1378. Stephen Bray; afterwards chief justice of the common pleas.
1381. Thomas Bathe.
* * Richard Rede; chief baron in 1399.
1403. Thomas Bathe, archdeacon of Meath.
1414. William de Tynbegh.
1419. James Uriell.
1420. James Cornewalsh.
1423. Richard Sydegrove, Sydgrave, or Segrave.
1446. Michael Griffin.
* * * * * *
1496. John Topcliffe; chief justice of the king's bench.
1513. Sir Bartholomew Dillon.
1525. Patrick Fynglass; afterwards chief justice of the king's bench.
1534. Sir Gerald Aylmer; afterwards, also, chief justice of the king's bench.
1546. James Bathe; "his patent was several times renewed."
1570. Lucas Dillon, attorney-general.
1593. Sir Robert Napper.
1602. Sir Edmund Pelham.
1606. Sir Humfrey Winche; afterwards chief justice of the king's bench.
1609. Sir John Denham (serjeant-at-law); afterwards chief justice of the king's bench.
1611. Sir William Methwold, knt., serjeant-at-law.
1620. Sir John Blennerhassett, or "Bleverhaysett," knt.
1625. Sir Richard Bolton, knt.; afterwards lord chancellor.
1640. Sir Edward Bolton, knt. (solicitor-general and serjeant-at-law), son of sir Richard.
1655. Miles Corbet; appointed under the Usurpation.
1660. John Bysse.
1679. Henry Hene, one of the barons.
1686. Sir Stephen Rice, knt., one of the barons: removed.
1690. Sir John Hely, knt.; made chief justice of the common pleas.
1695. Robert Doyne; afterwards chief justice of the common pleas: patent revoked.
1703. Nehemiah Donellan, one of the barons.
1706. Richard Freeman; afterwards lord chancellor.
1707. Robert Rochfort, attorney-general: removed.

1714. Joseph Deane.
1715. Geffrey Gilbert; from the king's bench; made a baron of the exchequer in England. — *Salmon.*
1722. Bernard Hale; made a judge in England.
1725. Thomas Dalton.
1730. Thomas Marlay (attorney-general); afterwards chief justice of the king's bench.
1741. John Bowes (attorney-general); afterwards lord chancellor.
1757. Edward Willes (serjeant-at-law); appointed solicitor-general in England, and in 1768 a justice of the king's bench, *vice* Hewitt, made lord chancellor of Ireland.
1766. Anthony Foster, *vice* Willes. Sept. 5.
1777. James Dennis; afterwards created baron Tracton, in the county of Cork.
1782. Walter Hussey Burgh. July 11.
1783. Barry Yelverton; afterwards viscount Avonmore. Nov. 29.
1805. Standish O'Grady. Oct. 5: resigned in 1831; created viscount Guillamore.
1831. Henry Joy, attorney-general. Jan. 6.
1838. Stephen Woulfe, attorney-general. July 20.
1840. Maziere Brady, attorney-general. Feb. 11.
1846. David-Richard Pigot. Sept. 1. The PRESENT (1851) Chief Baron.

BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

1335. Hugh de Burgh.
— Robert Poer.
1336. John de Carleton.
1343. Nicholas de Synterby.
1356. Thomas de Doughes.
1369. John Brettan, chief remembrancer.
1371. William de Karlett.
* * Robert de Holywode; afterwards chief baron.
1377. John Pembroke.
1378. William Archebold.
1380. Thomas Bathe; afterwards chief baron.
1381. Walter de Brugge.
1382. Thomas Taillor, clerk.
* * John Shriggely: patent revoked; afterwards chief justice of the king's bench.
1385. John Brekdene.
1399. Hugh de Faryngton.
1401. Richard Sydgrave, or Segrave; afterwards chief baron.
1402. Robert Burnell.
1415. John Gland.
1419. John Wyche.
1422. John de Lydington, clerk.
1425. Francis Toppesfeld.
1426. Reginald Sneterby.
* * Thomas Shorthalls.
1435. Peter Clinton, or Clynton.
1461. William Sutton.
* * * * *
1529. Patrick White; afterwards sir Patrick.
1534. Walter Hussey.
1535. Walter Golding.
1561. Robert Cusake, or Cusack.
1562. Henry Draycott: resigned.
1566. Richard Edwarde, 3rd baron.
1570. Nicholas Nugent, 2nd baron.
1575. John Durninge, 3rd baron.
1577. Roger Mainweringe, 3rd baron.
1578. Robert Dillon, 2nd baron. April 17.
— Richard Sedgrave, or Segrave, 2nd baron. June 16.
1580. Michael Cusake, or Cusack, 3rd baron.
1589. Sir John Elliott, 3rd baron.
1598. Patrick Sedgrave, 2nd baron: "removed for divers causes by the judgment of the lord deputy and council at Dublin castle." — *Lodge.*
1603. Gerald Comerford, 2nd baron.
1604. Thomas Cary, of Gray's inn, London, *vice* Comerford.
1605. Sir Robert Oglethorpe, of Gray's inn, London, *vice* Cary.
1609. Sir John Blennerhassett.[1]
1617. Sir Lancellot Lowther, knt., 3rd baron.
1624. Sir Laurence Parsons, knt., *vice* Oglethorpe.
1628. Gerald Lowther (serjeant-at-law in England); afterwards chief justice of the common pleas.
1634. James Barry (serjeant-at-law); afterwards chief justice of the king's bench, and created lord Santry.
1637. William Hilton, 3rd baron.
[Judge Hilton was continued a baron of the exchequer after he was appointed a justice of the common pleas, and held both offices together by a clause in his patent of justice, in 1644. — *Liber Hiberniæ.*]
1659. John Santhey, 2nd baron, in the interregnum. See *King's Bench.*
1660. Sir Richard Kennedy, knt., of Mount Kennedy, 2nd baron.
— Thomas Dongan, late a justice of the king's bench.
1663. Sir John Povey, knt., 3rd baron.
1673. Henry Hene (serjeant-at-law), 2nd baron; made chief baron in 1679.
1679. Sir Standish Hartstonge, bart., *vice* Hene, promoted: removed.
— William Worth (king's counsel), 2nd baron.
1686. Sir Charles Ingleby, knt., *vice* Worth, 2nd baron.
1686. Sir Stephen Rice, knt., *vice* Hartstonge. Baron Rice was appointed chief baron soon afterwards.
1687. Sir Henry Lynch, bart., *vice* Rice.
1688. Sir John Barnewall, knt., serjeant-at-law, and recorder of Dublin.
1690. Sir Henry Echlin, knt. and bart.; made a justice of the king's bench.
— Sir Standish Hartstonge, *again*, *vice* Lynch.
1692. Sir Richard Ryves, knt. (serjeant-at-law); afterwards chief baron.
1693. Sir Henry Echlin, *again*; from the king's bench; second time a baron of this court.

[1] "The king understanding that there did want assistance in the court of exchequer, in regard to the infirmities of some of the barons, was pleased for the better expedition of his service in that court, and of justice to his subjects, to be at the charge of one baron more, until some place did fall, and made choice of John Blennerhassett, an ancient counsellor, and by the opinion of the chancellor of England and of some of the judges thought meet for it: wherefore his majesty directed that on his coming over he should be admitted as one of the barons."—*Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ.*

1695. Nehemiah Donellan.
1703. Robert Johnson, *vice* Donellan.
1714. John Pocklington, *vice* Echlin.
* * St. John St. Leger, knt., *vice* Johnson, who resigned.
1732. John Wainwright, *vice* Pocklington.
1741. Richard Mountney, of the Inner Temple, London, *vice* Wainwright.
1742. Arthur Dawson, *vice* St. Leger.
1768. William Scott, justice of the king's bench, *vice* Mountney. Aug. 1.
* * George Smith, or Smyth (king's counsel), *vice* Dawson. Nov. 25.
1772. Richard Power (king's counsel), *vice* Smyth.
1776. George Hamilton (serjeant-at-law), *vice* Scott.
1784. Peter Metge; made an additional baron, by act of parliament passed in the 24th George III.
1793. Sir Michael Smith, bart. (in 1799), *vice* Hamilton: he became, in 1801, the first judicial master of the rolls. See *Masters of the Rolls*.
1794. Denis George (recorder of Dublin), *vice* Power.
1801. St. George Daly (prime serjeant), *vice* Smith; afterwards justice of the king's bench.
— William Cusack Smith (solicitor-general), *vice* Metge: he was son to sir Michael Smith, and succeeded to the baronetcy.
1803. James M'Clelland (solicitor-general), *vice* St. George Daly.
1821. Richard Pennefather, *vice* George, who retired (by king's letter) Feb. 1.
1830. John Leslie Foster, *vice* M'Clelland. July 13.
1836. Michael O'Loghlen (attorney-general), *vice* sir William C. Smith. Nov. 5: afterwards appointed master of the rolls.
1837. John Richards (attorney-general), *vice* O'Loghlen. Nov. 5.
1841. Thomas Lefroy. Nov. 17.

PRESENT (1851) BARONS.
Richard Pennefather,
John Richards, and
Thomas Lefroy.

MASTERS OF THE ROLLS.

1334. William de Bardelby.
1371. Thomas de Thelwall.
1373. Robert de Sutton.
1374. Thomas de Everdon, clerk of the chancery.
1377. { Thomas de Everdon; and
Robert de Sutton, jointly.
— Robert de Sutton, alone.
1382. Robert de Sutton; new appointment.
1385. Thomas de Everdon, *again*.
1399. John Kirkeby.
1401. Thomas de Everdon, *again*.
1423. Robert Sutton, *again*: re-appointed keeper of the rolls, "in consideration of the great services performed by him to the kings Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., and Henry V." — *Lodge*.
1430. William Sutton.
1446. Robert Dyke, Dyce, or Dyche, archdeacon of Dublin.
1461. Patrick Cogley.
* * Peter Travers.
1478. Thomas Dovedall, or Dowdall.
1496. John Payne, or Pain, bishop of Meath in 1483.
1522. Thomas Darcy, rector of Howth.
1538. Robert Cowley. Jan. 10.
* * John Allen. Aug.; made lord chancellor.
1542. Sir John Cusake, or Cusack, knt.
1550. Patrick Barnewall, serjeant-at-law.
1552. John Parker.
1566. Henry Draycott, chief remembrancer.
1572. Nicholas Whyte, of Whyte's Hall: "sequestrated." — *Lodge*.
1578. Edward Fitz-Symon.
1593. Anthony St. Leger; afterwards sir Anthony St. Leger, knt.
1609. Sir Francis Aungier; afterwards lord Aungier.
1632. Christopher Wandesford.
1640. Sir John Temple, knt.: "he had license to repair to England for a year, or more." — *Lodge*.
1644. Sir Maurice Eustace.
1664. William Temple, son of sir John.
1677. Sir William Temple, bart.; new appointment: removed.
1689. Sir William Talbot, bart.
1696. William Berkeley; afterwards lord Berkeley.
1717. John Shute, *alias* Barrington; afterwards viscount Barrington. July 5.
1731. Thomas Carter. Dec. 29.
1754. Henry Singleton. April 24.
1759. Richard Rigby. Nov. 30.
1761. Richard Rigby; new appointment. Feb. 21.
1788. William Robert, duke of Leinster. June 7.
1789. { John, earl of Glandore; and
John-Joshua, earl of Carysfort, jointly. July 15.

*** An act of parliament was passed, April 18, 1801 (41 George III. chap. 25.), whereby the office of master or keeper of the rolls was re-made a judicial office, with an augmented salary, and the future masters were constituted assistants to the lord chancellor.

1801. Sir Michael Smith, bart. (from the exchequer); appointed the first judicial master under the act. June 24.
1806. John Philpot Curran. June 28.
1814. Sir William Mac Mahon; created a baronet in 1815. March 1.
1837. Sir Michael O'Loghlen; created a baronet in 1838. Jan. 28.
1842. Francis Blackburne (late attorney-general). Nov. 1.; afterwards chief justice of the king's bench.
1846. Thomas Berry Cusack Smith (grandson of Sir Michael Smith), attorney-general. Jan. 26. The PRESENT (1851) Master of the Rolls.

THE functions of the Law Officers of the Crown in Ireland, are similar to those of the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General in England.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

1357. John de Leycestre, king's attorney.
1372. Henry Michell, king's attorney.
1379. Robert Hore; superseded.
1381. Thomas Malalo.
1385. Robert Hemynborgh.
1400. William Tynbegh.
1401. John Barry, king's attorney.
1422. John Whyte, or White.
* * * *
1532. Thomas St. Lawrence.
1535. Robert Dillon.
1554. Barnaby Scurloke, or Scurlog.
1559. James Barnewall.
1566. Lucas Dillon.
1570. Edward Fitz-Symons.
1574. John Bathe, principal solicitor.
1577. Thomas Snagg.
1580. Christopher Flemyng.
1582. Edward Butler.
1584. Charles Culthorpe; afterwards sir Charles.
1606. Sir John Davys, or Davies.
1619. Sir William Ryves, knt.
1636. Richard Osbaldeston, of Gray's Inn, London.
1640. Thomas Tempest, of Lincoln's Inn.
1649. William Basil; under the Usurpation.
1660. Sir William Domville, knt.
1686. Sir Richard Nagle, knt.
1690. Sir John Temple, knt.
1695. Robert Rochfort.
1707. Alan Brodrick. June 12.
1709. John Forster. Dec. 24.
1711. Sir Richard Levinge, knt. and bart. June 4.
1714. George Gore. Nov. 8.
1720. John Rogerson. May 14.
1727. Thomas Marlay. May 5.
1730. Robert Jocelyn. Sept. 29.
1739. John Bowes. Sept. 3.
1741. St. George Caulfield. Dec. 23.
1751. Warden Flood. Aug. 27.
1760. Philip Tisdall. July 31.
1777. John Scott. Oct. 17.
1782. Barry Yelverton. July 2.
1783. John Fitzgibbon. Nov. 29.
1789. Arthur Wolfe. July 16.
1798. John Toler. June 26.
1800. Patrick Stewart. Dec. 9.
1803. Standish O'Grady. May 28.
1805. William Conyngham Plunket. Oct. 15.
1807. William Saurin. May 15.
1822. William Conyngham Plunket, *again*. Jan. 15.
1827. Henry Joy. June 18.
1831. Francis Blackburne. Jan. 11.
1835. Louis Perrin. April 29.
— Michael O'Loghlen. Aug. 31.
1836. John Richards. Nov. 10.
1837. Stephen Woulfe. Feb. 3.
1838. Nicholas Ball. July 11.
1839. Maziere Brady. Feb. 23.
1840. David R. Pigot. Aug. 14.
1841. Francis Blackburne, *again*. Sept. 23.
1842. Thomas Berry Cusack Smith. Nov. 1.
1846. Richard Wilson Green. Feb. 2.
— Richard Moore. July 16.
1847. James-Henry Monahan. Dec. 24.
1850. John Hatchell. Sept. 23. The PRESENT (1851) Attorney-General.

SOLICITORS-GENERAL.[1]

1532. Thomas Luttrell, general solicitor.
1534. Patrick Barnewall.
1537. Walter Cowley, principal solicitor.
1545. John Bathe, principal solicitor.
1550. John Bathe, solicitor-general; new patent. Oct. 16.
— Richard Finglas, principal solicitor. Oct. 17, next day.
1551. John Bathe, solicitor-general; new patent. July 24.
— Richard Finglas, principal solicitor; new patent. July 26.
1554. James Dowdall, principal solicitor and solicitor-general.
1565. Lucas Dillon, principal solicitor. April 17.
— Nicholas Nugent, solicitor-general. Same date.
1566. Richard Finglas, *again*, solicitor-general.
1570. John Bathe, *again*, principal solicitor.
1574. Richard Bellyng, principal solicitor.

SOLICITORS-GENERAL.

1584. Jesse Smythes.
1585. Roger Wilbraham.
1603. Sir John Davys, or Davies, of the Middle Temple, London.
1606. Sir Robert Jacobe.
1618. Sir Richard Bolton, knt.
1622. Sir Edward Bolton, knt., son of sir Richard.
1640. Sir William Sambach, knt.
1657. William Ellys, or Ellice; under the Usurpation.
1658. Robert Shapcott; under the Usurpation.
1660. Sir John Temple, knt.
1689. Sir Theobald Butler; after the abdication: removed.
1690. Sir Richard Levinge, knt., in the room of Butler.
1695. Alan Brodrick.
1704. Sir Richard Levinge, *again*, now knt. and bart.

[1] From the appointment of solicitor-general Cowley, in 1537, to the death of Richard Finglas, in 1574, there appears to have been *two* solicitors for Ireland, subsisting at the same time; the one by the name of Principal or Chief Solicitor (*Solicitoris Principalis sive capitalis aut Solicitatoris regni Hiberniæ*), and the other by the name of General Solicitor (*Soliciloris Generalis, alias Solicitatoris regni Hiberniæ*). — *Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ.*

1709. John Forster, recorder of Dublin. Sept. 8.
— William Whitshed. Dec. 24.
1711. Francis Bernard. June 4.
1714. John Rogerson. Nov. 8.
1720. Thomas Marlay. Oct. 13.
1727. Robert Jocelyn. April 5.
1730. John Bowes. Sept. 29.
1739. St. George Caulfield. Sept. 24.
1741. Warden Flood. Dec. 24.
1751. Philip Tisdall. Aug. 27.
1760. John Gore. July 31.
1764. Marcus Paterson. Sept. 24.
1770. Godfrey Lill. June 18.
1774. John Scott. Dec. 12.
1777. Robert Hellen. Oct. 31.
1779. Hugh Carleton. May 4.
1787. Arthur Wolfe. May 9.
1789. John Toler. Aug. 8.
1798. John Stewart. July 6.
1800. William Cusack Smith. Dec. 6.
1802. James McClelland. Jan. 12.
1803. William Conyngham Plunket. Oct. 22.
1805. Charles Kendal Bushe. Oct. 15.
1822. Henry Joy. Feb. 20.
1827. John Doherty. June 18.
1830. Philip Cecil Crampton. Dec. 23.
1834. Michael O'Loghlen. Oct. 21.
1835. Edward Pennefather. Jan. 27.
— Michael O'Loghlen, *again*. April 29.
— John Richards. Sept. 21.
1836. Stephen Woulfe. Nov. 10.
1837. Maziere Brady. Feb. 3.
1839. David R. Pigot. Feb. 11.
1840. Richard Moore. Aug. 14.
1841. Edward Pennefather, *again*. Sept. 23.
— Joseph Devonshire Jackson. Nov. 10.
1842. Thomas Berry Cusack Smith. Sept. 21.
— Richard Wilson Greene. Nov. 1.
1846. Abraham Brewster. Feb. 2.
— James-Henry Monahan. July 16.
1847. John Hatchell. Dec. 24.
1850. Henry-George Hughes. Sept. 26. The PRESENT (1851) Solicitor-General.

SERJEANTS-AT-LAW.

1326. Simon Fitz-Richard.
1341. Hugh Brown.
1343. William le Petit.
* * Robert de Preston.
1357. Edmund de Berford, or Bereford.
1373. John Tyrell.
1375. Richard Plunket.
* * Walter Cotterell.
1388. John Bermyngham.
1422. Charles Barnewall.
1434. Sir Thomas Fitz-Christopher Plunket.
1435. Robert Dowedall.
1437. Edward Somerton.
* * * * *
1532. Sir Thomas Luttrell.
1534. Patrick Barnewall.
1550. Sir John Bathe.
1554. Richard Finglas.
1574. Edward Fitz-Symon.
1594. Arthur Corye.
1597. Edward Loftus.
1601. Edward Kerdiffe.
1609. Sir John Beere.
1617. Sir John Brereton, knt.

PRIME SERJEANTS.

1629. James Barry; afterwards lord Santry.
1634. Sir Maurice Eustace, knt.
1660. Sir Audley Mervyn.
1675. Sir William Davys, or Davies, knt., recorder of Dublin.
1676. John Osborne.

[The king having intended this office for Mr. Osborne, granted it to him in reversion, and he succeeded to it in 1680, on sir William Davys being made chief justice of the common pleas.—*Lodge*.]

1686. Gerald Dillon, *vice* Osborne, deprived.
1690. John Osborne; restored.
1692. Nehemiah Donellan; called in the patent Donelland.
1695. Sir Thomas Pakenham, knt.
1703. Robert Saunders.
1708. William Neave.
1711. Robert Blennerhassett.
1712. Morley Saunders.
1714. William Caulfield.
1715. Godfrey Boate; afterwards justice of the king's bench.
1717. Robert Fitzgerald.
1724. Francis Bernard.
1726. Henry Singleton.
1741. Arthur Blennerhassett.
1743. Anthony Malone.
1754. Eaton Stannard, recorder of Dublin.
1757. William Scott. Oct. 6.
1759. Thomas Tennison. July 27.
1761. John Hely Hutchinson. Dec. 11.
1774. James Dennis. July 18.
1777. Walter Hussey Burgh. July 24.
1780. James Browne. June 14.
1782. Walter Hussey Burgh, *again*. June 1.
— Thomas Kelly, *vice* Burgh, advanced. July 13.
1783. John Scott. Dec. 11.
1784. James Browne, *again*. May 21.
1787. James Fitzgerald. June 21.
1799. St. George Daly. Jan. 28.

FIRST SERJEANTS.

1801. Edmund Stanley. July 1.
1802. Arthur Browne. Dec. 29.
1805. Arthur Moore (3rd serjeant) July 25.
1816. William Johnson. July 12.
1817. Henry Joy. Oct. 28.
1822. Thomas Lefroy. May 13.
1830. Thomas Goold. April.
1832. Edward Pennefather.
1835. Louis Perrin. Feb.
— Richard Wilson Greene. May 23.
1842. Joseph Stock. Nov.
1851. John Howley. June. The PRESENT First Serjeant.

SECOND AND THIRD SERJEANTS.

1627. Sir Nathaniel Catelyn, knt. The first *Second* serjeant.
1637. Sir William Sandbach, knt.
1660. Robert Griffiths.
1670. Henry Hene.
1673. Sir Richard Reynell, knt.
1674. John Osborne. See *Prime Serjeants.*
1680. Sir Richard Stephens, knt.: dismissed.
1682. John Lyndon. The first *third* serjeant. July 24.
— William Becket, 2nd serjeant. Oct. 24.
1683. Sir Richard Ryves, knt., recorder of Dublin. Feb. 19: removed.
— Sir Henry Echlin, knt. and bart., 2nd serjeant. Aug. 3.
1687. Sir John Barnewall, knt., 3rd serjeant.
1688. Sir Theobald Butler, knt., 3rd serjeant.
1690. Sir Richard Stephens, restored, 2nd serjeant.
1691. Sir Richard Ryves, knt., restored; 3rd serjeant.
— Alan Brodrick, 2nd serjeant.
1692. Sir Thomas Pakenham, knt., 2nd serjeant; made prime serjeant.
1696. William Neave, 2nd serjeant; made prime serjeant.
1708. William Caulfield, 2nd serjeant: resigned.
1711. Morley Saunders, 2nd serjeant. Aug. 14.
— John Cliffe, 3rd serjeant. Nov. 29.
1712. The same, now 2nd serjeant: removed.
— John Staunton, 3rd serjeant: removed.
1714. Robert Fitzgerald, 2nd serjeant.
— John Witherington, 3rd serjeant.
1716. The same, now 2nd serjeant.
1718. William Brodrick, 2nd serjeant.
1726. Robert Jocelyn, 3rd serjeant; afterwards solicitor-general.
1727. John Bowes, 3rd serjeant; afterwards solicitor-general.
1728. Robert Dixon, 3rd serjeant.
1730. Henry Purdon, 3rd serjeant, *vice* Bowes.
1732. Richard Bettesworth, 3rd serjeant, *vice* Dixon.
1738. Robert Marshall, 3rd serjeant, *vice* Purdon.
1741. The same, now 2nd serjeant, *vice* Bettesworth.
1742. Philip Tisdall, 3rd serjeant; afterwards solicitor-general.
1751. Richard Malone, 3rd serjeant, *vice* Tisdall.
— Richard Malone, 2nd serjeant, *vice* Marshall.
1757. Marcus Paterson, 3rd serjeant.
1761. Edmund Malone (brother of Richard, deceased), 2nd serjeant.
1764. James Dennis, 3rd serjeant; afterwards prime serjeant.
1767. The same, who became 2nd serjeant; afterwards prime serjeant.
— Godfrey Lill, 3rd serjeant; afterwards solicitor-general.
1770. Maurice Coppinger, 3rd serjeant, *vice* Lill.

SECOND SERJEANTS.

1774. Maurice Coppinger; afterwards prime serjeant.
1777. Hugh Carleton, late 3rd serjeant.
1779. Attiwell Wood, late 3rd serjeant.
1784. James Fitzgerald, *vice* Wood.
1787. John Toler; afterwards solicitor-general.
1789. Hon. Joseph Hewitt, late 3rd serjeant.
1791. Henry Duquerry, *vice* Hewitt.
1793. James Chatterton, *vice* Duquerry.
1806. John Ball, *vice* Chatterton. April 23.
1813. William M'Mahon, *vice* Ball. Dec. 3.
1814. William Johnson, *vice* M'Mahon. March 4.
1816. Henry Joy, *vice* Johnson. July 26.
1817. Richard Jebb, *vice* Joy. Oct. 29.
1818. Charles Burton, *vice* Jebb. Dec. 1.
1820. Thomas Lefroy, *vice* Burton. Dec. 3.
1822. John Lloyd, *vice* Lefroy. May 13: resigned.
1830. Francis Blackburne, *vice* Lloyd. April 19.
1831. Edward Pennefather, *vice* Blackburne. Jan. 18.
1832. Michael O'Loghlen, *vice* Pennefather. Feb. 13.
1835. Richard Wilson Greene, *vice* O'Loghlen. Feb.
— Joseph Devonshire Jackson, *vice* Green. May 23.
1841. Joseph Stock. Nov.
1842. Richard B. Warren. Nov.
1848. John Howley. July.
1851. James O'Brien. June. The PRESENT Second Serjeant.

THIRD SERJEANTS.

1774. George Hamilton, *vice* Coppinger.
1776. Hugh Carleton, *vice* Hamilton.
1777. Attiwell Wood, *vice* Carleton.
1779. James Fitzgerald, *vice* Wood.
1782. Peter Metge, *vice* Fitzgerald.
1784. John Toler, *vice* Metge.
1787. Hon. Joseph Hewitt, *vice* Toler.
1789. Henry Duquerry, *vice* Hewitt.
1791. James Chatterton, *vice* Duquerry.
1793. Edmund Stanley, *vice* Chatterton.
1801. Arthur Moore, *vice* Stanley. Oct. 30.
1805. Charles Kendal Bushe, *vice* Moore. July 25.
— John Ball, *vice* Bushe. Oct. 25.
1806. William M'Mahon, *vice* Ball. April 23.
1813. William Johnson, *vice* M'Mahon.
1814. Henry Joy, *vice* Johnson. March 19.
1816. Richard Jebb, *vice* Joy. July 27.
1817. Charles Burton, *vice* Jebb. Oct. 30.
1818. Thomas Lefroy, *vice* Burton. Dec. 1.
1321. Thomas B. Vandeleur, *vice* Lefroy. Feb. 14.
1822. Robert Torrens, *vice* Vandeleur. May 3.
1823. Thomas Goold, *vice* Torrens. July 13.
1830. Edward Pennefather, *vice* Goold. April.
1831. Michael O'Loghlen, *vice* Pennefather. Jan. 18.
1832. Louis Perrin, *vice* O'Loghlen. Feb. 7.
1835. Joseph Devonshire Jackson, *vice* Perrin. Feb.
— Stephen Woulfe, *vice* Jackson. May 23.
1836. Nicholas Ball, *vice* Woulfe. Nov. 10.
1838. William Curry, *vice* Ball. July.
1840. Richard Moore. May.
— Joseph Stock. Aug.
1841. Richard B. Warren. Nov.
1842. Richard Keating. Nov.
1843. John Howley. Sept.
1848. James O'Brien. July.
1851. Jonathan Christian. June. The PRESENT Third Serjeant.

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL OF IRELAND.

(*From a Return made to the House of Commons in* 1844.)

* * William-Henry, earl of Clermont.

1784. James, viscount Clifden; and William Brabazon Ponsonby. July 16.

1789. William Brabazon Ponsonby; and Charles, lord Loftus. Jan. 14.

— Charles, lord Loftus, afterwards earl of Ely; and Charles, earl of Bellamont. July 18.

1797. Charles, earl of Ely, afterwards marquess of Ely; and Charles, marquess of Drogheda. July 14.

1806. Richard Hely, earl of Donoughmore; and Rt. hon. Henry Fitzgerald, commonly called lord Henry Fitzgerald. April 19.

1807. Charles-Henry St. John, earl O'Neill; and Richard, earl of Clancarty. May 2.

1809. Charles-Henry St. John, earl O'Neill; and Laurence, earl of Rosse. Dec. 1.

By the act 1 William I. cap. 18, the two separate offices of Postmaster-General of Great Britain, and Postmaster-General of Ireland, were consolidated and united into one office, to possess the same powers, and to be subject to the same penalties, as the former two; and the appointments of the secretary and the other officers of the Post-office at Dublin, were thereafter vested in the Postmaster-General in London.

LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

THE chief magistrate of Dublin had conferred upon him the distinction of "Lord" Mayor, by king Charles I., 1641; but the first Mayor that enjoyed the title was sir Daniel Bellingham, in 1665. — *Connellan's Annals of Dublin.*

LORD MAYORS OF DUBLIN.

1665-6. Sir Daniel Bellingham.
1666-7. John Desmyniers.
1667-8. Mark Quin.
1668-9. John Forrest.
1669-70. Lewis Desmyniers.
1670-1. Enoch Reader.
1671-2. Sir John Totty.
1672-3. Robert Deey.
1673-4. Sir Joshua Allen.
1674-5. Sir Francis Brewster.
1675-6. William Smith.
1676-7. Christopher Lovet.
1677-8. John Smith.
1678-9. Peter Ward.
1679-80. John Eastwood.
1680-1. Luke Lowther.
1681-2. Sir Humphrey Jervis.
1682-3. Sir Humphrey Jervis.
1683-4. Sir Elias Best.
1684-5. Sir Abel Ram.
1685-6. Sir John Knox.
1686-7. Sir John Castleton.
1687-8. Sir Thomas Hacket.
1688-9. Sir Michael Creagh.
1689-90. Terence M'Dermott.
1690-1. John Otrington.
1691-2. Sir Michael Mitchell.
1692-3. Sir Michael Mitchell.
1693-4. Sir John Rogerson.
1694-5. George Blackhall.
1695-6. William Watts.
1696-7. Sir William Billington.
1697-8. Bart. Van Homrigh.
1698-9. Thomas Quin.
1699-1700. * * *
1700-1. Sir Mark Rainsford.
1701-2. Samuel Walton.
1702-3. Thomas Bell.
1703-4. John Page.
1704-5. Sir Francis Stoyte.
1705-6. William Gibbons.
1706-7. Benjamin Burton.
1707-8. John Pearson.
1708-9. Sir William Fownes.
1709-10. Charles Forrest.
1710-11. Sir John Eccles.
1711-12. Ralph Gore.
1712-13. Sir Samuel Cooke.
1713-14. * * *
1714-15. Sir James Barlow.
1715-16. John Stoyte.
1716-17. Thomas Bolton.
1717-18. Anthony Barkey.
1718-19. William Quail.
1719-20. Thomas Wilkinson.
1720-1. George Forbes.
1721-2. Thomas Curtis.
1722-3. William Dickson.
1723-4. John Porter.
1724-5. John Reyson.
1725-6. Joseph Kane.
1726-7. William Empson.
1727-8. Sir Nathaniel Whitwell.
1728-9. Henry Burrowes*, and John Page.
1729-30. Sir Peter Verdoen.
1730-1. Nathaniel Pearson.
1731-2. Joseph Nuttall.
1732-3. Humphrey French.
1733-4. Thomas How.
1734-5. Nathaniel Kane.
1735-6. Sir Richard Grattan*, and George Forbes.
1736-7. James Somerville.
1737-8. William Walker.
1738-9. John Macarroll.
1739-40. Daniel Falkiner.
1740-1. Sir Samuel Cooke.
1741-2. William Aldrich.
1742-3. Gilbert King.
1743-4. David Tew*, and William Aldrich.

* The lord mayors thus marked died during their mayoralty.

1744-5. John Walker.
1745-6. Daniel Cooke.
1746-7. Richard White *, and William Walker.
1747-8. Sir George Ribton.
1748-9. Robert Ross.
1749-50. John Adamson.
1750-1. Thomas Taylor.
1751-2. John Cooke.
1752-3. Sir Charles Burton.
1753-4. Andrew Murray.
1754-5. Hans Bailie.
1755-6. Percival Hunt.
1756-7. John Forbes.
1757-8. Thomas Mead.
1758-9. Philip Crampton.
1759-60. John Tew.
1760-1. Sir Patrick Hamilton.
1761-2. Sir Timothy Allen.
1762-3. Charles Rossell.
1763-4. William Forbes.
1764-5. Benjamin Geale.
1765-6. Sir James Taylor.
1766-7. Edward Sankey.
1767-8. Francis Fetherston.
1768-9. Benjamin Barton.
1769-70. Sir Thomas Blackhall.
1770-1. George Reynolds.
1771-2. Francis Booker *, and William Forbes.
1772-3. Richard French.
1773-4. William Lightburne.
1774-5. Henry Hart.
1775-6. Thomas Emerson.
1776-7. Henry Bevan.
1777-8. William Dunn.
1778-9. Sir Anthony King.
1779-80. James Hamilton.
1780-1. Killner Swettenham.
1781-2. John Darragh.
1782-3. Nathaniel Warren.
1783-4. Thomas Green.
1784-5. James Horan.
1785-6. James Shiel.
1786-7. George Alcock.
1787-8. William Alexander.
1788-9. John Rose.
1789-90. John Exshaw.
1790-1. Henry Howison.
1791-2. Henry Gore Sankey.
1792-3. John Carleton.
1793-4. William James.
1794-5. Richard Moncrieffe.
1795-6. Sir William Worthington.
1796-7. Samuel Read.
1797-8. Thomas Fleming.
1798-9. Thomas Andrews.
1799-1800. John Sutton *, and John Exshaw.
1800-1. Charles Thorp.
1801-2. Richard Manders.
1802-3. Jacob Poole.
1803-4. Henry Hutton.
1804-5. Meredith Jenkin.
1805-6. James Vance.
1806-7. Joseph Pemberton.
1807-8. Hugh Trevor.
1808-9. Frederick Darley.
1809-10. Sir William Stamer, bart.
1810-11. Nathaniel Hone.
1811-12. William-Henry Archer.
1812-13. Abraham Bradley King.
1813-14. John Cash.
1814-15. John Claudius Beresford.
1815-16. Robert Shaw; afterwards sir Robert, bart.
1816-17. Mark Bloxham.
1817-18. John Alley.
1818-19. Thomas M'Kenny.
1819-20. Sir William Stamer, bart.
1820-1. Sir Abraham Bradley King, bart.
1821-2. Sir John Kingston James, bart.
1822-3. John Smyth Fleming.
1823-4. Richard Smyth.
1824-5. Drury Jones.
1825-6. Thomas Abbot.
1826-7. Samuel-William Tyndall.
1827-8. Sir Edmund Nugent.
1828-9. Alexander Montgomery.
1829-30. Jacob West.
1830-1. Sir Robert W. Harty, bart.
1831-2. Sir Thomas Whelan, knt.
1832-3. Charles Palmer Archer.
1833-4. Sir George Whiteford, knt.
1834-5. Arthur Perrin.
1835-6. Arthur Morrison.
1836-7. William Hodges.
1837-8. Samuel Warren.
1838-9. George Hoyte.
1839-40. Sir Nicholas-William Brady, knt.
1840-1. Sir John Kingston James, bart.
1841-2. Daniel O'Connell, M. P.
1843. George Roe.
1844. Timothy O'Brien.
1845. John L. Arabin.
1846. John Keshan.
1847. Michael Staunton.
1848. Jeremiah Dunne.
1849. Timothy O'Brien, M. P., afterwards bart.
1850. John Reynolds, M. P.
1851. Benjamin Lee Guinness.

COMMANDERS OF THE FORCES IN IRELAND.

* * General John Leslie, earl of Rothes.
1774. General sir George-Augustus Elliot.
1775. Lieut.-general sir John Irvine, K. B.
1782. Lieut.-general John Burgoyne.
1784. General William-Augustus Pitt.
1791. General George Warde.
1793. General Robert Cunninghame; afterwards lord Rossmore.
1796. General Henry, earl of Carhampton.
1797. Lieut.-general sir Ralph Abercrombie, K.B.
1798. General Charles, marquess Cornwallis.
1801. General sir William Medows, K. B.
1803. Lieut.-general hon. Henry-Edward Fox.
— General William, lord Cathcart.
1806. General Charles, earl of Harrington.
1812. General sir J. Hope, K. B.
1813. General sir George Hewett, bart.
1816. General sir George Beckwith, G. C. B.
1820. General sir David Baird, bart. G. C. B.
1822. Lieut.-gen. sir Samuel Auchmuty, G. C. B.
— Lieut.-gen. lord Combermere, G. C. B. Nov
1825. Lieut.-gen. sir George Murray, G. C. B.
1828. Lieut.-gen. sir John Byng, K. C. B.
1831. Lieut.-gen. sir R. Hussey Vivian, bart. K. C. B.
1836. Lieut.-gen. sir Edward Blakeney, K. C. B Aug. 26. The PRESENT (1851) Commander of the Forces.

ARCHBISHOPRICS AND BISHOPRICS OF IRELAND.

THERE were formerly four Archbishoprics and eighteen Bishoprics in Ireland, many of which included merged sees. By the Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 William IV., cap. 37. (passed Aug. 14, 1833), the Archbishoprics of Cashel and Tuam were eventually abolished, on the decease of the then existing archprelates; and the suffragan bishoprics were, in like manner, reduced from eighteen to ten by the union of certain of the sees, accordingly as they became vacant, whether by the decease or the translation of the respective prelates: —

Bishoprics when and as void to be united to other Archbishoprics or Bishoprics.		*Archbishoprics and Bishoprics to which those becoming void are to be united.*
1. Dromore	to be united to	Down and Connor.
2. Raphoe	to be united to	Derry.
3. Clogher	to be united to	Armagh.
4. Elphin	to be united to	Kilmore.
5. Killala and Achonry	to be united to	Tuam; now a bishopric only.
6. Clonfert and Kilmacduagh	to be united to	Killaloe and Kilfenora.
7. Kildare	to be united to	Dublin and Glandelagh.
8. Ossory	to be united to	Ferns and Leighlin.
9. Waterford and Lismore	to be united to	Cashel and Emly; now a bishopric only.
10. Cork and Ross	to be united to	Cloyne.

All these sees have now merged in the sees directed by the above-named act; the see of Clogher (united to Armagh in 1850) being the last.

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF ARMAGH.

ST. PATRICK, the Apostle of Ireland, built a church, and fixed a bishop's see, here in the year 444 or 445. One *Daire*, a man of great affluence and high reputation among his own people, granted the site whereon the church was built, near the river Callan. The bishops were not invested with the *pallium* until the year 1152 (March 9), when it was also conferred (at the hands of the cardinal-priest, John Paparo, legate from pope Eugene III.) on the sees of Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam. At that period, the dignity of "Primate of all Ireland" was recognised as belonging to the Archbishops of Armagh, of whom Gelasius was the first.

The archdiocese includes four parishes in the county of Derry, one-third of the county of Tyrone, and nearly all of the counties of Armagh and Louth. The province over which the Archbishop presides as metropolitan, comprises the dioceses of Meath, Clogher, Derry, Down and Connor, and Dromore, Tuam, Clonfert, with Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh. His grace is, *ex officio*, prelate of the order of St. Patrick, lord almoner to the queen, vice-chancellor of the university of Dublin, and a member of the Irish privy council. The episcopal residence is in Armagh.

BISHOPS OF ARMAGH.

St. Patrick founded this see in	444	Segene	661
St. Binen; resigned	455	Flan Febla	688
St. Jarlath, the son of Trien	465	Suibhney	715
Cormac	482	Congusa	730
Dubtach I.	497	Cele-Peter	750
Ailild I.	513	Ferdachry	758
Ailild II.	526	Foendelach; resigned	768
Dubtach II.	536	Dubdalethy	778
David (Mac Guaire Hua Farannan)	548	Affiat	793
Fiedlimid	551	Cudiniscus	794
Cairlan	578	Conmach	798
Eschaid (Mac Dermod)	588	Torbach (Mac Gorman)	807
Senach	598	Nuad (Mac Segine)	808
Mac Laisir (supposed to be St. Ternan)	610	Mac Loingle (Flangus)	812
Thomian (Mac Ronan)	623	Artrigius	822

Eugine (Monaster) - - - - - 833
Faranan; resigned - - - - - 834
St. Dermod (O'Tigernach) - - - 848
Factna - - - - - - - 852
Ainmire - - - - - - - 874
Catasach (Mac Rabarlach) - - - 875
Mœlcob (Mac Crumvail) - - - 883
Mœl-Brigid (Mac Dornan) - - - 885
Joseph - - - - - - - 927
Mœl-Patrick (Mac Maoltule) - - - 936
Catasach II. (Mac Dulgen) - - - 937
Muredach (Mac Fergus) - - - - 957
Dubdalethy II. (Mac Kellach) - - - 966
Murechan; resigned - - - - 998
Mælmury, or Marian - - - - 1001
Amalgaid - - - - - - 1021
Dubdalethy III. - - - - - 1050
Cumasach (O'Herudan) - - - - 1065
Mœlisa (Mac Amalgaid) - - - - 1065
Donald (Mac Amalgaid) - - - - 1092
Celsus (Mac Aid Mac Mælisa) - - - 1106
Maurice (Mac Donald) - - - - 1129
St. Malachy O'Morgair; resigned - - 1134

Archbishops.

Gelasius (Mac Roderick), consecrated bishop in 1137: the first archbishop - 1152
Cornelius (Mac Concalede), abbot of St. Peter and St. Paul, Armagh - - 1174
Gilbert (O'Caran); translated from Raphoe 1175
Mælisa O'Carrol; translated from Clogher 1184
Amalve (O'Murid) - - - - - 1184
Thomas O'Connor - - - - - 1185
Eugene (Mac Gillivider) - - - - 1206
Luke Nettervill - - - - - 1220
Donato Fidatra; translated from Clogher - 1227

[See vacant 3 years.]

Albert of Cologn; resigned - - - 1240
Reiner, Dominican friar - - - - 1247
Abraham O'Conellan - - - - - 1257
Patrick O'Scanlain, Dominican friar; translated from Raphoe - - - - 1261
Nicholas Mac Molissa - - - - 1272
John Taaf, Franciscan friar - - - 1305
Walter de Jorse, Dominican friar; resigned 1306
Roland Jorse, Dominican friar; resigned - 1311
Stephen Segrave, rector of Stepney, London - - - - - - - - 1322
David O'Hiraghty - - - - - 1334
Richard Fitz Ralph - - - - - 1347
Milo Sweetman, friar of Kilkenny - - 1361
John Colton, dean of St. Patrick; resigned 1382
Nicholas Fleming, a secular priest - - 1404
John Swayn, rector of Gall Irim, Meath; resigned - - - - - - - 1417
John Prene - - - - - - - 1439
John Mey - - - - - - - 1444
John Bole, abbot of St. Mary, Navan - 1457

[See vacant almost 5 years.]

John Foxall, Franciscan friar - - - 1475
Edmund Connesburgh; resigned - - - 1477
Octavian de Palatio, a Florentine - - 1480
John Kite; resigned - - - - - 1513
George Cromer - - - - - - 1522
George Dowdall[1] - - - - - - 1543
Hugh Goodacre - - - - - - 1552

[The see was vacant for some years, except at the time that archbishop Dowdall filled it during the reign of Mary.]

Adam Loftus; resigned - - - - 1562
Thomas Lancaster, friar of Salisbury - 1568
John Long - - - - - - - 1584
John Garvey; translated from Kilmore - 1589
Henry Ussher, archdeacon of Dublin - - 1595
Christopher Hampton, bishop elect of Derry 1613
James Usher; translated from Meath (died 1655) - - - - - - - - 1624
John Bramhall; translated from Derry - 1661
James Margetson; translated from Dublin - 1663
Michael Boyle; translated from Dublin - 1678
Narcissus Marsh; translated from Dublin - 1703
Thomas Lindsay; translated from Raphoe 1714
Hugh Boulter; translated from Bristol - 1724
John Hoadley; translated from Dublin - 1742
George Stone; translated from Derry - 1747
Richard Robinson; translated from Kildare (created lord Rokeby, of Armagh, in 1777) - - - - - - - - 1765
William Newcombe; translated from Waterford - - - - - - - - 1795
Hon. William Stuart; translated from St. David's - - - - - - - 1800
Lord John-George de la Poer Beresford; translated from Dublin - - - - 1822

The PRESENT (1851) Archbishop of Armagh.

BISHOPRIC OF CLOGHER.

(*Now united to the Archbishopric of Armagh.*)

THIS see was founded by St. Macartin, who was one of the earliest disciples of St. Patrick, "an indefatigable assistant to him in preaching the word of God, so he was called the staff and support of his old age." He fixed the see at Clogher, where he also built a monastery "at the command of St. Patrick, in the street before the royal seat of the kings of Ergal." The diocese comprises the counties of Monaghan and Fermanagh, with parts of Tyrone, Donegal, and Louth. It is suffragan to Armagh, and on the decease of the present bishop, it will merge into that see. Incorrectness is the least fault in the accounts of the early bishops; we shall therefore name those

[1] This prelate was appointed by the king; but the pope would never confirm him in the see, and appointed Robert Wauchope, a Scotsman, who was never allowed possession.

only, occurring previously to the twelfth century, that we find mentioned in contemporary histories.[1]

Bishops of Clogher.

St. Macartin: died *circa* - - - - 506
St. Tigernach - - - - - - 550
St. Sinell - - - - - - - * *
Feidlimid - - - - - - - * *
St. Laserian: died *circa* - - - - 571
St. Aidan; made bishop of Lindisfarn: died *circa* - - - - - - - - 651
Airmeadach; who is said to have written a life of St. Patrick - - - - - * *
Fœldobar: died *circa* - - - - 731
Ailil: died in - - - - - 898
St. Cenfail: died in - - - - - 929
* * * * * *
Christian O'Morgair: succeeded - - 1126
Edan O'Kelly - - - - - 1139
Mœlisa O'Carol; translated to Armagh - 1182
Christian O'Macturan, abbot of Clonmacnois - - - - - - - - 1184
Mœlisa (Mac-Mail-Ciaran), abbot of Millefont[2] - - - - - - - - 1191
Tigernach Mac Gilla Ronan, an Augustine canon - - - - - - - - 1195
Donat O'Fidatra; translated to Armagh - 1218
Nehemiah O'Brogan - - - - 1227
David O'Brogan - - - - - 1240
Michael (Mac Antsair), archdeacon - - 1268
Matthew Mac Catasaid I., chancellor of Armagh - - - - - - - 1287
Gelasius O'Banan - - - - - 1316
Nicholas Mac Catasaid, archdeacon - - 1320
Bernard Mac Camœil, archdeacon - - 1356
Matthew Mac Catasaid II., archdeacon - 1361
Odo O'Neal, chancellor of Armagh: died - 1370
O'Corcroin, a Cistercian monk - - - 1370
Arthur Mac Camœil, archdeacon - - 1389
Peter Macguire, archdeacon: resigned - 1432
Roger Macguire - - - - - 1449
Edmund Courcy; translated to Ross; Franciscan friar - - - - - - - 1485
[See vacant 8 years.]
Nehemiah Clonin, Benedictine friar: resigned - - - - - - - - 1502
Patrick O'Conolly, abbot of St. Peter and St. Paul, Clonmacnois - - - - 1504
Eugene Mac Camœil, dean - - - 1505
[See vacant 4 years.]
Patrick Cullin, Augustine hermit - - 1519
[See vacant 8 years.]
Hugh O'Cervallan - - - - - 1542
Miler or Miles Macgragh; translated to Cashel, 1571; first Protestant bishop - 1570
[See vacant many years.]
George Mountgomery, dean of Norwich in England - - - - - - - 1605
[He held the sees of Derry and Raphoe with this: resigning these, he got Meath, which he held with this see until his death.]
James Spottiswood - - - - - 1621
Henry Jones, dean of Ardagh; translated to Meath - - - - - - 1645
John Lesley; translated from Raphoe - 1661
Robert Lesley; translated from Raphoe - 1671
Roger Boyle; translated from Down and Connor - - - - - - - 1672
Richard Tennison; translated from Killala and Achonry; translated to Meath - 1691
St. George Ash; translated from Cloyne; translated to Derry - - - - 1697
John Sterne; translated from Dromore - 1717
Robert Clayton; translated from Cork and Ross - - - - - - - - 1745
John Garnet; translated from Leighlin and Ferns - - - - - - 1758
John Hotham; translated from Ossory - 1782
William Foster; translated from Kilmore - 1796
John Porter; translated from Killala - 1798
Lord John-George de la Poer Beresford; translated from Raphoe; translated to Dublin - - - - - - - 1819
Hon. Percy Jocelyn; translated from Leighlin and Ferns: deprived - - 1820
Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham; translated from Leighlin and Ferns - - 1822
[On the death of lord Robert Tottenham in 1850, the see of Clogher was united to the archbishopric of Armagh.]

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF DUBLIN.

This see is supposed to have been founded by St. Patrick, about the year 448. It became archiepiscopal in 1152. See *Armagh*. There are two cathedrals, both situated in the city of Dublin, a most rare thing; one is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and is called Christ-Church; the other is dedicated to St. Patrick. The diocese comprises, with the see of Kildare, lately annexed, the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, Kildare, part of the King's and Queen's Counties, and a part of Wexford. The province includes the dioceses of Dublin, Kildare, Ossory, Limerick, Cork, Killaloe, and Cashel. The Archbishop is primate of Ireland, and is *ex officio* chancellor of the order of St. Patrick,

[1] Sir James Ware names forty-five bishops between 506 and 1426; of whom eleven are named between the death of St. Macartin, in 506, and the death of Laserian, in 571.

[2] The family name of this bishop is lost; for these that he is here called by are assumed names, according to a custom often practised among ecclesiastics, to express their devotion to Christ, or some saint. For Mœlisa means the servant of Christ; and the other name, the son of the servant of St. Kiaran.

a visitor of the university of Dublin, and a member of the Irish privy council. The seat of the see is in Dublin.

Glandalagh was united to the Archbishopric in 1214. By the provisions of the late Church Temporalities Act, the bishopric of Kildare was united to Dublin, on the decease of Dr. Lindsay, in 1846.

Bishops of Dublin.

Livinius: suffered martyrdom in the Low Countries in - - - - - - 633
St. Wiro or Wirus: died in - - - - 650
Disibode: resigned - - - - - - 675
Gualafer - - - - - - - - * *
St. Rumold: murdered near Mechlin - 775
St. Sedulius: died - - - - - - 785
Cormac - - - - - - - - - * *
* * * * *
Donat: died immediately after - - 1074
Patrick: succeeded - - - - 1074
Donat O'Haingly - - - - - 1084
Samuel O'Haingly - - - - - 1095

Archbishops.

Gregory; bishop in 1121; the first archbishop of this see in - - - - - 1152
St. Laurence O'Toole - - - - 1162
John Comyn - - - - - - - 1182
Henry de Londres - - - - - - 1213
Luke, dean of St. Martin's, London - - 1228
Fulk de Saunford, friar of St. Patrick's, London - - - - - - - 1256
John de Derlington, Dominican friar - 1279
John de Saunford, Franciscan friar, and dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin: succeeded 1284

[Thomas de Chadsworth, dean of St. Patrick's, was elected in 1294, but the king would not confirm him.]

William de Hotham, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin: succeeded - - - - - 1297

[He died the same year, and Adam de Balsham, prior of Christ-Church, was elected by that convent; but the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's made choice of *their* dean, the before-mentioned Thomas de Chadsworth. This occasioned much trouble; for the pope, claiming a right to name to the see, it not having been filled within three months after the death of the last bishop, named—]

Richard de Ferings, archdeacon of Canterbury, in - - - - - - - - 1299

[Who got possession after some difficulty.]

John Leck, bishop elect of Dunkeld - - 1310

[The same scene ensued on bishop Fering's death, in 1306, as had occurred on bishop Hotham's, and ended in both elections being declared void. He died in 1313.]

Alexander de Bicknor: succeeded - - 1317

[On bishop Leck's death, the contest of election was renewed: one party made choice of Walter Thornbury; the other, of Bicknor; but the former was wrecked going to France, and the latter easily obtained possession.]

John de St. Paul, canon of Dublin: succeeded - - - - - - - - 1349
Thomas Minot - - - - - - 1363
Robert de Wikeford, archdeacon of Winchester - - - - - - - - 1375
Robert Waldby, bishop of Aire, in Gascony 1391
Richard Northalis; translated from Ossory 1396
Thomas Cranley - - - - - - 1397
Richard Talbot - - - - - - 1417
Michael Tregury - - - - - - 1449
John Walton, abbot of Osney, near Oxford: resigned - - - - - - - - 1472
Walter Fitzsimons, chanter of St. Patrick's, Dublin - - - - - - 1484
William Rokeby; translated from Meath - 1511
Hugh Inge; translated from Meath - - 1521
John Allen, or Allan, friar of St. Patrick's, London - - - - - - - 1528
[Murdered by the Fitzgeralds.]
George Brown, an Augustine friar of London; the first Protestant archbishop of this see: deprived by queen Mary in 1554: succeeded - - - - - - 1535
Hugh Curwen, or Curwyn; translated to Oxford - - - - - - - 1555
Adam Loftus; translated from Armagh - 1567
Thomas Jones; translated from Meath - 1605
Lancelot Bulkeley, archdeacon of Dublin - 1619
James Margetson, treasurer of St. Patrick's; translated to Armagh - - - - 1660
Michael Boyle; translated from Cork, &c.; translated to Armagh - - - - - 1663
John Parker; translated from Tuam - - 1678
Francis Marsh; translated from Kilmore, &c. 1681
Narcissus Marsh; translated from Cashel; translated to Armagh - - - - 1694
William King; translated from Derry - 1703
John Hoadley; translated from Leighlin and Ferns; translated to Armagh - - 1729
Charles Cobbe; translated from Kildare - 1742
Hon. William Carmichael; translated from Meath - - - - - - - - 1765
Arthur Smythe; translated from Meath - 1766
John Craddock; translated from Kilmore - 1772
Robert Fowler; translated from Killaloe and Kilfenora - - - - - - 1778
Charles Agar, viscount Somerton; translated from Cashel - - - - - - 1801
Euseby Cleaver; translated from Leighlin and Ferns - - - - - - - 1809
Lord John-George Beresford; translated from Clogher; translated to Armagh - 1820
William Magee; translated from Raphoe - 1822
Richard Whately, principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford - - - - - - 1831
The PRESENT (1851) Archbishop of Dublin.

BISHOPRIC OF GLANDALAGH.

(*United to Dublin.*)

THIS see has been united to that of Dublin since the year 1214. The catalogue of its bishops is extremely incorrect; it has been so long united to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin, that their names are seldom to be met with in history. St. Kevin seems to have been the founder of the see. Here existed both a cathedral and an abbey; the first was dedicated to the apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, and both were situated in a small valley surrounded by lofty mountains. The place is now commonly known by the name of the "Seven Churches," from the remains of so many buildings that are contiguous to the cathedral.

BISHOPS OF GLANDALAGH.

St. Coemgene, or Kevin: resigned about - 612
Molibba, or Libba: succeeded - - - 612
Aidan - - - - - - - - * *
Ampadan - - - - - - - * *
Dungal Mac Baithen: died - - - 899
Cormac Mac Fitzbran - - - - 925
Gilda na Naomh I. - - - - - 1085
Cormac O'Mail - - - - - 1101
Gilda na Naomh II. - - - - 1152
Kinad O'Ronan: seated here about - 1166
Malchus, or Macrobius - - - 1179
William Piro: seated here in - - 1192

BISHOPRIC OF KILDARE.

(*Now united to Dublin.*)

THE see of Kildare is one of the earliest episcopal foundations in Ireland. It was founded, probably, at the close of the fifth century, as the first bishop on record died in the year 519. St. Bridget, the illegitimate daughter of an Irish chieftain, born in the year 453, received the veil while in her fourteenth year, from the hands of St. Patrick, and previous to 484 she founded a nunnery here. To this saint, who died in 523, the cathedral was dedicated. The choir of the cathedral serves as the parish church; but the nave and other parts of the venerable pile have long been in total ruins. By the operation of the late Church Temporalities Act, the see was united, in 1846, to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin.

BISHOPS OF KILDARE.

*** Those marked with an (A.) after their names, it is probable were only abbots of Kildare.

St. Conlæth: died - - - - - 519
St. Aid - - - - - - - 638
Lochin - - - - - - - 694
St. Forannan (A.) - - - - 697
Mældoborean - - - - - 708
Tola - - - - - - - 732
Diman - - - - - - - 743
Cathald O'Forannan (A.) - - - 747
Lomtuil - - - - - - 782
Snedbran - - - - - - 785
Muredach O'Cathald (A.) - - - 785
Eudocius O'Diocholla (A.) - - 793
Foelan O'Kellach (A.) - - - 799
Loetan O'Muctigern - - - 813
Murtogh O'Kellach (A.) - - - 820
Siedhul, or Sedulius (A.) - - - 828
Tuadcar - - - - - - 833
Orthanach - - - - - 840
Ædgene - - - - - - 862
St. Cobthack O'Muredach (A.) - - 868
Moengal - - - - - - 870
Robertae Mac Naserda - - - 874
Lanfran Mac Mogtigern - - - 874
Suibney O'Fianacta - - - - 880
Scandalus, or Scannail - - - 884
Largisius: killed in a battle near Dublin by the Danes - - - - - 885
Flanagan O'Riagan (A.) - - - 920
Crunmoel - - - - - - 929
Mælfinan - - - - - - 949
Culean Mac Kellach (A.): killed by the Danes - - - - - - 953
Mured Mac Foelan (A.): killed by the Danes 965
Amucaid - - - - - - - 981
Murechad Mac Flan - - - - 985
Moel Martin - - - - - - 1028
Moel Brigid, or Brigidian - - 1042
Fin Mac Guffan (Mac Gorman): died - 1085
Moel Brigid (or Brigidian O'Brolcan) - 1097
Aid O'Heremon - - - - - 1100
Ferdomnac - - - - - - 1102
Mac Dongail - - - - - - 1108
Cormac O'Cathsuigh - - - - 1144
O'Dubhin - - - - - - 1148
Finan (Mac Tiarcain) O'Gorman - 1160
Malachy O'Beirn - - - - - 1176
Nehemiah: succeeded in - - - 1177
Cornelius Mac Gelany - - - 1206
Ralph of Bristol, friar of St. Patrick's, Dublin - - - - - - - 1223

John of Taunton, canon of St. Patrick's, Dublin - - - - - - 1233
Simon of Kilkenny - - - - - 1258
Nicholas Cusack, Franciscan friar - - 1279
Walter de Veele, chanter of Kildare - - 1299
Richard Hulot, archdeacon - - - 1334
Thomas Gifford, chanter of Kildare - - 1353
Robert of Askeaton, an Augustine hermit - 1366
George: succeeded in - - - - 1368

[He is said to have died in 1401.]

Henry of Wessenberch, Franciscan friar - 1401
Thomas: died - - - - - - 1405
John Madock, archdeacon: died - - 1431
William, archdeacon: succeeded - - 1432

[See vacant nearly 3 years.]

Geoffry Hereford, Dominican friar - - 1449
Richard Lang; who was elected to the see of Armagh, but was disappointed of it - 1464
David - - - - - - - - 1474
James Wale, Franciscan friar: resigned - 1475
William Barret: resigned before - - 1482
Edmund Lane. This prelate was drawn in by the earl of Kildare, to assist at the mock coronation of Lambert Simnel, but was afterwards pardoned - - - - 1482
Thomas Dillon - - - - - 1523
Walter Wellesley - - - - - 1531
William Miagh - - - - - 1540

[On the death of bishop Wellesley, the pope named Donald O'Beachan to be bishop; he died a few days after; the pope then named Thady Reynolds, but the king set him aside.]

Thomas Lancaster, the first Protestant bishop: deprived 1554: succeeded - 1550
Thomas Liverous, dean of St. Patrick's: deprived for refusing the oath of supremacy - - - - - - - - 1554
Alexander Craik, dean of St. Patrick's: he greatly impoverished the see - - 1560
Robert Daly: this prelate suffered much from the rebels - - - - - 1564
Daniel Neylan - - - - - - 1583
William Pilsworth: impoverished the see - 1604
Robert Usher, archdeacon of Meath - - 1635
William Golbourn, archdeacon - - - 1644

[This prelate died in 1650: the see vacant about 10 years.]

Thomas Price, dean of Kilmore; translated to Cashel - - - - - - - 1661
Ambrose Jones, archdeacon of Meath - 1667
Anthony Dopping; translated to Meath - 1678
William Moreton, dean of Christ-Church, which has ever since gone with this see; translated to Meath - - - - - 1681
Welbore Ellis; translated to Meath - - 1705
Charles Cobbe; translated from Dromore; translated to Dublin - - - - - 1732
George Stone; translated from Ferns and Leighlin; translated to Derry - - 1743
Thomas Fletcher; translated from Dromore - - - - - - - - - 1745
Richard Robinson; translated from Ferns and Leighlin; translated to Armagh - 1761
Charles Jackson; translated from Ferns and Leighlin - - - - - - 1765
George-Lewis Jones; translated from Kilmore - - - - - - - - 1790
Hon. Charles Dalrymple Lindsay; translated from Killaloe - - - - - 1804

[On the death of this prelate in 1846, the see was united to Dublin.]

CASHEL, EMLY, WATERFORD, AND LISMORE.

CORMAC, king and bishop of Cashel, is reputed to have been the founder or the restorer of the cathedral of Cashel, and we have few traces of the bishops before his time. About the period of the arrival of the English, Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, built a new church here from the foundation, which he endowed with lands, and converted Cormac's old church into a chapel or chapter house. Cashel became archiepiscopal in 1152.

The see of Emly was united to Cashel in 1568; and by the provisions of the late Church Temporalities Act, the united see of Waterford and Lismore became annexed to both, in 1839, when, also, Cashel ceased to be archiepiscopal. The combined diocese includes the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, and part of the county of Limerick. The see is suffragan to Dublin.

BISHOPS OF CASHEL.

Cormac Mac Culinan; promoted 901: died 908
[Killed in a battle at Bean Ree.]
Donald O'Hene: died - - - - - 1098
Miler, or Melmurray O'Dunan - - - 1118
Mœlisa O'Foglada - - - - - 1131
Donat O'Conaing - - - - - 1137

ARCHBISHOPS OF CASHEL.

Donat O'Lonergan: seated here before - 1152

[As in that year he was invested with the pall by cardinal Paparo, the pope's legate.]

Donald O'Hullucan succeeded in - - 1158
Maurice - - - - - - - 1182
Matthew O'Heney, Cistercian monk - - 1192
Donat O'Lonergan II., Cistercian monk - 1206
Donat O'Lonergan III.: resigned - - 1216
Marian O'Brien; translated from Cork - 1224
David Mac Kelly; translated from Cloyne - 1238

David Mac Carwill, dean of Cashel - - 1253

[This prelate founded the chantry of St. Nicholas at Cashel; also a Cistercian abbey, called the Hore abbey; and the abbey of St. Mary, on the rock of Cashel; and erected Cashel into a borough.]

Stephen O'Brogan, archdeacon of Glandalagh - - - - - - - 1291
Maurice Mac Carwill, archdeacon - - 1303
William Fitz-John; translated from Ossory 1317

[The pope, at the king's request, made void two elections made by two parties, and chose this prelate.]

John O'Carrol, dean of Cork - - - 1327
Walter le Rede; translated from Cork - 1330
John O'Grada, friar of Cashel - - - 1332
Ralph Kelly, Carmelite friar - - - 1345
George Roche: drowned in the year - - 1362

[See vacant some years.]

Thomas O'Carrol; translated from Tuam: succeeded - - - - - - - 1365
Philip de Torrington, Franciscan friar - 1374

[See vacant 4 years.]

Peter Hacket, archdeacon - - - - 1384
Richard O'Hedian, archdeacon - - - 1406

[In his time the cathedral becoming ruinous through age, he had it completely repaired. He was impeached of many crimes by John Gese, bishop of Lismore and Waterford. See vacant 10 years.]

John Cantwell: succeeded - - - 1450
David Creagh - - - - - - - 1483
Maurice Fitzgerald - - - - - - 1504
Edmund Butler - - - - - - 1527

[This prelate died in 1550.]

Roland Baron: succeeded - - - - 1553

[See vacant 6 years.]

James Mac Caghwell; the first Protestant archbishop: succeeded in - - - 1567
Miler Magragh, a Franciscan friar; but, becoming a Protestant, was, by queen Elizabeth, promoted to this see in - - 1571

[He made great waste of the revenues: died in 1622, aged 100 years.]

Malcolm Hamilton, chancellor of Down - 1623
Archibald Hamilton; translated from Killala and Achonry - - - - - 1640

[He died at Stockholm in 1659, aged 80 years.]

Thomas Fulwar; translated from Ardfert - 1661
Thomas Price; translated from Kildare - 1667

[This prelate died in 1684, and the see continued vacant until 1691.]

Narcissus Marsh; translated from Ferns and Leighlin; translated to Dublin - - 1691
William Palliser; translated from Cloyne - 1694
William Nicholson; translated from Derry - 1726
Timothy Godwin; translated from Kilmore and Ardagh - - - - - - 1727
Theophilus Bolton; translated from Elphin 1730
Arthur Price; translated from Meath - 1744
John Whitcombe; translated from Down and Connor - - - - - - - 1752
Michael Cox; translated from Ossory - 1754
Charles Agar; translated from Cloyne (lord Somerton, in 1795) - - - - 1779
Hon. Charles Broderick; translated from Kilmore - - - - - - - 1801
Richard Lawrence, regius professor of Hebrew, Oxford - - - - - 1822
Stephen C. Sandes; translated from Killaloe 1839
Robert Daly, D. D., consecrated 1843. The PRESENT (1851) Bishop of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore.

BISHOPRIC OF EMLY.

(First united to Cashel; now to the united see of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore.)

EMLY is a very ancient see, and is supposed to have been founded by St. Patrick. The place is mentioned by some of the old historians as a large and flourishing city, though it is now a poor and inconsiderable village. The cathedral is dedicated to St. Ailbe, who is named as the first bishop, and who died Sept. 12, 527. Emly was united to Cashel in 1568. It is now united (with Cashel) to Waterford and Lismore.

BISHOPS OF EMLY.

St. Ailbe, *circa* 448: died - - - - 527
Conaing O'Daithil: died - - - - 660
Conamail Mac Cartiag: died - - - 707
Cellach: died - - - - - - - 718
Senchai: died - - - - - - - 778
Cuan: died - - - - - - - 784
Sectabrat: died - - - - - - 819
Flan Mac Flamchellaic: died - - - 825
Olchobar Mac Kinede, king of Cashel: died 850
Maneus Hac Huargusa: died - - - 857
Cænfelad, king of Cashel: died - - - 872
Rudgall Mac Fingail: died - - - 882
Concen Mathair: died - - - - 887
Owen Mac Cenfeolad: slain - - - 889
Mœlbrigid: died - - - - - - 895
Miscelus: died - - - - - - 898
Flan Mac Conail: died - - - - 903
Tibraid Mac Mælfin: died - - - 912
Edchada Mac Scanlain: died - - - 941
Huarach: died - - - - - - 953
Mel Killach: died - - - - - 957
Feolan Mac Cellaid: died - - - - 981
Cenfada: died - - - - - - 990
Columb Mac Lagenan: died - - - 1003
Cormac O'Fin: died - - - - - 1020
Serbrethae: died - - - - - 1027
Mælfinan: died - - - - - 1040
O'Flanchua: died - - - - - 1047

Clothna Muimnech: died - - - - 1049
Mœlmorda: died - - - - - 1075
Mœlisa O'Harachtain: died - - - 1093
O'Ligbai: died - - - - - 1122
Mœlmorda Mac Inclodnai - - - - * *
Deicola - - - - - - - * *
Mœlisa O'Lagenan - - - - - 1163
O'Meiciti - - - - - - - 1172
Charles O'Buacalla, abbot of Mellifont - 1177
Reginald O'Flanua - - - - - 1197

[No certainty of his successor.]

Henry, Cistercian monk: succeeded in - 1212
John Collingham - - - - - - 1228
Christian - - - - - - - 1236
Gilbert O'Doverty, dean - - - 1251
Florence of Emly, canon - - - - 1266
Matthew Mac Gorman, archdeacon - - 1272
David O'Cuffy, abbot of Holy Cross, Tipperary - - - - - - - 1275
William de Clifford, escheator of England 1282
Thomas Cantock, canon - - - - 1306
William Roghened, dean: succeeded - 1309
Richard de Walleys - - - - - 1335
John Esmond, archdeacon of Ferns - - 1356
William, archdeacon - - - - 1363
Nicholas: died - - - - - - 1422
John Rishberry, Augustine hermit; delayed to expedite his letters of provision.
Robert Windell, Franciscan friar, appointed by the pope; never consecrated.
Thomas Burgh, Augustine canon; delayed to expedite his letters of provision.
Robert Portland, Franciscan friar; never consecrated.

[The above four were named by the pope; and the clashing provisions were the cause of the episcopal revenues having been for a long time returned into the king's exchequer.]

Thomas: succeeded in - - - - - 1431
Robert, of England, appointed by the pope on Thomas's death; but he was either rejected, or appointed bishop of Tiberias, in Galilee.
Cornelius O'Cunlis, Franciscan friar; translated to Clonfert - - - - - - 1444
Cornelius O'Mulledy, Franciscan friar; translated from Clonfert - - - 1448

[See vacant 10 years.]

William O'Hedian - - - - - 1459
Philip: died - - - - - - - 1494
Charles Mac Brien, canon - - - 1498
Thomas Hurley: died - - - - 1542
Æneas O'Heffernan, an hospitaller: succeeded - - - - - - - 1543
Raymund de Burgh, Franciscan friar - 1554

[He died in 1562; and in 1568, the see of Emly was united to the archiepiscopal see of Cashel, by act of parliament.]

BISHOPRIC OF WATERFORD AND LISMORE.

(*Now united to Cashel and Emly.*)

THE cathedral of Waterford, dedicated to the Blessed Trinity, was first built by the Ostmen, and by Malchus, the first bishop, after his return from England, from his consecration, about 1096. Lismore was united to Waterford in 1363.

The church of this latter see was founded by St. Carthage, *circa* 636, and Cormac, the son of Muretus, king of Munster, repaired it before 1130. Of the ancient fame of the city of Lismore, the writer of the life of St. Carthage says: "Lismore is a famous and holy city, half of which is an asylum, into which no woman dare enter; but it is full of cells and holy monasteries, and religious men in great numbers abide there; and thither holy men flock together from all parts of Ireland; and not only from Ireland, but also from England and Britain, being desirous to remove from thence to Christ. The city is built upon the banks of a river, formerly called *Nem*, but now *Alban-more*, that is, the Great River, in the territory of Nan-Deci, or Decies."

There was a see at Ardmore, founded by St. Declan, in the infancy of the Irish Church, but it was united to Lismore, soon after the arrival of the English.

By the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act, the united see of Waterford and Lismore was united to Cashel and Emly, on the decease of the then prelate, Dr. Bourke. See *below*.

BISHOPS OF WATERFORD.

Malchus: placed here in - - - - 1096
Melisa O'Hamire: died - - - - 1136
Tuistius, or Tostius: seated here in - - 1152
Augustine: succeeded - - - - 1175
Robert I.: seated here in - - - - 1200
David: succeeded - - - - - 1204
Robert II. - - - - - - - 1210
William Wace, dean - - - - 1223
Walter I., Benedictine monk - - - 1227
Stephen I.: seated here in - - - 1238
Henry, archdeacon: succeeded - - - 1249
Philip, dean - - - - - - - 1252
Walter II. - - - - - - - 1255
Stephen of Fulburn II. - - - - 1273
Walter of Fulburn III. - - - - 1286
Matthew - - - - - - - 1307
Nicholas Welifed - - - - - 1323
Richard Francis - - - - - 1338
Robert Elyot: deprived in 1350 - - 1349
Roger Cradock; translated to Llandaff - 1350

BISHOPS OF LISMORE.

St. Carthage; promoted *circa* 631, or 636: died - - - - - - - 637
Hierologus: died - - - - - - 698
Colman, or Mocholmoc, the son of Finbarr: in his time the school here was famous: died - - - - - - - - - 702
St. Cronan: died - - - - - - 717
Colman O'Liathan: died - - - - - 725
Macoge: died - - - - - - - 746
Ronan: died - - - - - - - 763
Cormac Mac Culenan, bishop of Lismore, and prince of Decies, in Munster: died - 903
O'Mail Sluaig: died - - - - - 1025
Moriertach O'Selbaic: died - - - 1034
Mac Airthir: died - - - - - 1064
Mal-Duin O'Rebacain: died - - - 1091
Mac-Mic-Oeducan: died - - - - 1113
Gilla-Mocuda O'Rebacain: died - - 1129
Malchus; flourished in the year - - 1134
Christian O'Conarchy (succeeded about 1150): resigned in - - - - - 1175
Felix: died before - - - - - 1206
O'Heda: died - - - - - - 1206

[An uncertain blank here, impossible to fill up.]

Robert of Bedford: succeeded - - - 1218
Griffin Christopher, chancellor of Lismore: succeeded - - - - - - 1223
Alan O'Sullivan, Dominican friar; translated from Cloyne - - - - 1248
Thomas, treasurer of Lismore - - 1253
John Roche, chanter of Lismore - - 1270
Richard Corr, chancellor of Lismore - - 1279
William le Fleming, archdeacon of Lismore 1309
John Leynagh, secular priest - - - 1324
Thomas le Reve - - - - - - 1358

[During his prelacy, the see was united to that of Waterford, in 1363, and has so continued ever since.]

WATERFORD AND LISMORE.

Thomas le Reve; canon of Lismore; united see - - - - - - - - 1363
Robert de Reade, Dominican friar; translated to Chichester - - - - 1394
Thomas Sparkford: succeeded - - - 1396
John Deping, Dominican friar - - - - 1397
Thomas Snell, archdeacon of Glendalagh; translated to Ossory - - - - 1399
Roger - - - - - - - - 1405
John Gese, Carmelite friar - - - 1409
Richard, archdeacon of Lismore - - 1426
Robert Poer, dean of Limerick - - - 1446
Richard Martin, Franciscan friar - - 1472
John Bolcomp - - - - - - 1475
Nicholas O'Henisy, Cistercian monk: succeeded - - - - - - - - 1480
John - - - - - - - - - 1482
Thomas Pursell - - - - - - 1486
Nicholas Comin; translated from Ferns: resigned - - - - - - - 1519
Patrick Walsh, dean of Waterford - - 1551
Marmaduke Middleton; translated to St. David's - - - - - - - 1579
Miler Magragh - - - - - - 1582

[He resigned in 1589; again succeeded in 1592; and again resigned in 1607.]

Thomas Wetherhead: succeeded - - 1589
John Lancaster - - - - - - 1607
Michael Boyle, dean of Lismore - - 1619
John Atherton, chancellor of Christ-Church: hanged for bestiality - - - - 1636
Archdeacon Adair; translated from Killaloe and Achonry - - - - 1641

[He died in 1647, and the see remained vacant till the Restoration.]

George Baker - - - - - - 1661
Hugh Gore, dean of Lismore - - - 1666
Nathaniel Foy, minister of St. Bridget's, Dublin - - - - - - - 1691
Thomas Milles - - - - - - 1708
Charles Este; translated from Ossory - 1740
Richard Chenevix; translated from Killaloe - - - - - - - - 1745
William Newcombe; translated from Ossory - - - - - - - - - 1779
Richard Marlay; translated from Clonfert 1795
Hon. P. le Poer Trench; translated to Elphin - - - - - - - - 1802
Joseph Stock; translated from Killala - 1810
Hon. Richard Bourke, dean of Ardagh - 1813

[Soon after the death of Dr. Bourke, the Church Temporalities Act was passed, whereby this see was united to Cashel and Emly.]

BISHOPRIC OF CORK, CLOYNE, AND ROSS.

THERE is little to be found in ancient writers concerning the foundation of the cathedral of Cork, but it is generally ascribed to St. Barror Finbarr, in the seventh century. Through length of time the church became quite ruinous, but some years ago it was completely rebuilt, and is now a handsome structure.

Cork and Cloyne were united by pope Martin V. about 1430; and the see of Ross was united to the two in 1583, and the bishops were styled "Cork, Cloyne, and Ross," as at present. In 1638, Cloyne was separated by the appointment of a distinct bishop; but, after the Restoration, they were again united, and continued so until 1678, when Cloyne once more had a bishop of its own. The secs of Cork and Ross now remained in the hands of one prelate for upwards of a century and a half. On the occurrence of a vacancy at Cloyne in 1835, the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act came into force, and the bishoprics became united in the triple form they again bear. The

combined diocese comprises almost the whole of the county of Cork. It is in the province of Dublin.

Bishops of Cork.

St. Barr, or Finbarr: flourished in - - 630

[But of his immediate successors there are very imperfect accounts until the arrival of the English.]

St. Nessan - - - - - - - * *
Russin: died - - - - - - - 685
Selbaic - - - - - - - - 773
Cathmogan - - - - - - - 961
Colum Mac Ciarucain - - - - 990
Cellach O'Selbaic: died in pilgrimage - 1026
Neil O'Mailduib: died - - - - 1027
Airtri Sairt - - - - - - 1028
Cathal: died - - - - - - 1034
Mugron O'Mutan: murdered by robbers - 1057
Clerech O'Selbaic - - - - - 1086
Maclothod O'Hailgenen - - - - 1107
Patrick O'Selbaic - - - - - 1111

[The see of Cork was vacant about 1140, and then "a certain poor man, who was a foreigner (says St. Bernard), but a man of sanctity and learning, was, by Malachy, bishop of Armagh, nominated bishop, and sent to that see with the applause of the clergy and people." Yet his name is not mentioned.]

Gilla Æda O'Mugin: died - - - 1172

[He founded an abbey in Cork, which took its name from him, Gilla Abbey.]

Gregory: died - - - - - 1186
Reginald - - - - - - - - * *
O'Selbaic: died - - - - - 1205
Geoffry White - - - - - - * *
Marian O'Brien; translated to Cashel in - 1224
Gilbert, archdeacon of Cork: succeeded - 1225
Laurence: died - - - - - 1264
William of Jerepont, Cistercian monk: succeeded - - - - - - - 1266
Reginald, treasurer of Cashel - - - 1267
Robert Macdonogh, Cistercian monk - 1277
John Mac Carvill, or O'Carrol dean; translated to Meath - - - - - 1302
Philip of Slane, Dominican friar - - 1321
John le Blonde, dean of Cloyne (never consecrated) - - - - - - 1326
Walter le Rede, canon; translated to Cashel: succeeded - - - - 1327
John de Baliconingham - - - - 1339

[He was made bishop of Down by the king, but his election was not confirmed by the pope.]

John Roche, canon - - - - - 1347
Gerald de Barry, dean - - - - 1359
Roger Ellesmere - - - - - 1396
Gerald - - - - - - - 1406
Patrick Raggad; translated to Ossory in - 1417
Milo Fitz John: succeeded - - - 1418

Cork and Cloyne.

[Upon the death of Milo Fitz John in 1430, the see of Cork was for a time committed to Nicholas, bishop of Ardfert, and Richard Scurlog, archdeacon of Cork; but before the close of 1340, Jordan, chancellor of Limerick, was advanced by pope Martin V. to the bishoprics of Cork and Cloyne, both vacant at one time, and then canonically united.]

Jordan, chancellor of Limerick: succeeded- 1431
Gerald Fitz Richard: died - - - 1479
William Roche; resigned: succeeded - 1479
Thady Mac Carthy - - - - - 1490
Gerald: resigned in the year - - - 1499
John Fitz Edmund: succeeded - - - 1499
John Bennet: died - - - - - 1536
Dominick Tirrey: succeeded - - - 1536
Roger Skiddy, dean of Limerick - - 1557

[See vacant 4 years.]

Richard Dixon; deprived: succeeded - 1570
Matthew Sheyn - - - - - 1572

Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.

William Lyon: succeeded - - - 1583
John Boyle - - - - - - - 1618
Richard Boyle, dean of Waterford; translated to Tuam - - - - - - 1620
William Chappel, provost of Dublin College 1638

[He died in 1649, and the see remained vacant until 1660.]

Michael Boyle, dean of Cloyne; translated to Dublin - - - - - - 1661
Edward Synge; translated from Limerick - 1663

Cork and Ross.

Edward Wetenhall, chanter of Christ-Church; translated to Kilmore and Ardagh: succeeded - - - - - 1678
Dive Downs, archdeacon of Dublin: succeeded - - - - - - - - 1699
Peter Brown, provost of Dublin College - 1710
Robert Clayton; translated from Killala and Achonry; translated to Clogher - - 1735
Jemmet Brown; translated from Killala; translated to Elphin - - - - 1745
Isaac Mann, archdeacon of Dublin - - 1772
Euseby Cleaver, rector of Petworth, in England; translated to Ferns - - - - 1789
William Foster, chaplain to the house of commons; translated to Kilmore - - 1789
William Bennett, chaplain to the earl of Westmoreland, lord lieutenant; translated to Cloyne - - - - - 1790
Hon. Thomas Stopford, dean of Ferns - 1794
Lord John-George Beresford, dean of Clogher; translated to Raphoe - - - 1806
Hon. T. St. Lawrence, dean of Cork - - 1807
Samuel Kyle, provost of Trinity College, Dublin - - - - - - - 1831

[On the death of Dr. Brinkley, bishop of Cloyne, the bishoprics of Cork and Ross became united with Cloyne, in 1835.]

BISHOPRIC OF CLOYNE.

(Now united to the now conjoined see of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.)

THIS see was founded in the sixth century by St. Colman (the son of Linin), a man of learning and piety, and a disciple of St. Finbarr, bishop of Cork: he was himself the first bishop of it. Who his immediate successors in the see were, it is difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain; nor can anything be said, with certainty, of the bishops, until after the arrival of the English.

On the death of Dr. Brinkley in 1835, this see, conformably with the provisions of the late Church Temporalities Act, was finally united to Cork and Ross.

BISHOPS OF CLOYNE.

St. Colman: died - - - - - 604
* * * * *
O'Malvain: died - - - - - 1094
Nehemiah Moriertach: died - - - 1149
O'Dubery: died - - - - - 1159
O'Flanagan: died - - - - - 1167
Matthew: died - - - - - 1192
Laurence O'Sullivan: died - - - 1204
Daniel: died - - - - - - 1222
Florence: succeeded - - - - 1224
Patrick, a Cistercian monk - - - 1226
David Mac Kelly; translated to Cashel in 1238
Alan O'Sullivan; translated to Lismore: succeeded - - - - - - 1240
Daniel, Franciscan friar - - - - 1249
Reginald; translated from Down - - 1265
Alan O'Lonergan: succeeded - - - 1274
Nicholas de Effingham - - - - 1284
Maurice O'Solehan, archdeacon - - - 1320
John de Cumba, Cistercian monk - - 1335
John Bird, or Brid, abbot of Louth, Lincolnshire - - - - - - * *
John Whittock, dean - - - - 1351
John de Swaffham, Carmelite friar - - 1363
Richard Wye, Carmelite friar: deprived for misdemeanours - - - - - 1376
Gerald Canton, Augustine hermit - - 1394
Adam Pay, or Pye: sat in - - - 1421
Jordan: succeeded - - - - - 1431

[Cloyne was now united to Cork, and continued so for nearly 200 years, until the appointment of]

George Synge: died 1653: succeeded in - 1638
From the death of bishop Synge, the see continued vacant until the restoration of Charles II., when Dr. Michael Boyle was advanced to it, and held it, together with Cork and Ross, as did also Edward Synge, from whose death, in 1678, the sees were separated - - - - - - - 1660
Patrick Sheridan, dean of Connor: succeeded - - - - - - - - 1679
Edward Jones, dean of Lismore; translated to St. Asaph - - - - - 1682
William Palliser; translated to Cashel - 1692
Tobias Pullen, dean of Ferns; translated to Dromore - - - - - - - 1694
St. George Ash; translated to Clogher - 1695
John Pooley, dean of Ossory; translated to Raphoe - - - - - - 1697
Charles Crow, provost of Tuam - - 1702
Henry Maule, dean of Cloyne; translated to Dromore - - - - - - 1720
Edward Synge; translated from Clonfert; translated to Ferns and Leighlin - - 1732
George Berkeley, dean of Derry - - 1734
James Stopford - - - - - 1753
Robert Johnson - - - - - 1759
Hon. Frederick Hervey; translated to Derry 1767
Charles Agar, dean of Kilmore; translated to Cashel - - - - - - 1768
George Chinnery; translated from Killaloe 1780
Richard Woodward, dean of Clogher - - 1781
William Bennett; translated from Cork and Ross - - - - - - - 1794
Charles Mongan Warburton; translated from Limerick - - - - - 1820
John Brinkley, archdeacon of Clogher, and royal astronomer of Ireland - - - 1826

[The see is now united to that of Cork. See *Cork.*]

BISHOPRIC OF ROSS.[1]

(United to Cork and Cloyne.)

THE cathedral was, most likely, founded by St. Fachnan, who flourished in the beginning of the sixth century, and who "lived in a monastery of his own erection." He was called Fachnan Mongach, or "the Hairy," having been born with hair; and was abbot of a monastery in the island of Molanfid, near the town of Youghal, formerly called Dar-Inis. There a city grew up, in which was always a large seminary for scholars, called

[1] Ross signifies a verdant plain, or, as some say, a place where heath and broom grow; and Ailithri, a pilgrimage, the place having been anciently much resorted to in pilgrimage. It is now called *Ross-carberry*, from the barony, or tract of country wherein it is situated.

Ross-Ailithri. When the cathedral was founded, or who was the first bishop of it, it is impossible to ascertain. It seems probable, however, that Fachnan was the first bishop. There are no records of this see until after the arrival of the English, when they are found to be in some measure satisfactory.

Bishops of Ross.

St. Fachnan - - - - - - * * * * * * * *
St. Finchad - - - - - - * *
Benedict: seated here in - - - 1172
Maurice: died - - - - - 1196
Daniel, a secular priest: succeeded - 1197
Florence: died - - - - - 1222
Robert: seated here in - - - - 1225
Florence, or Finin O'Cloghena: resigned - 1252
Maurice, chanter of Cloyne: succeeded - 1253
Walter O'Micthian, Franciscan friar - 1269
Peter O'Hullucan, Cistercian monk - - 1275
Laurence, canon - - - - - 1290
Matthew O'Fin - - - - - 1310
Laurence O'Hullucan - - - - 1331
Dennis: succeeded - - - - - 1336
Bernard O'Connor, Franciscan friar - - 1378
Stephen Brown, Carthusian friar - - 1402
Matthew: died - - - - - - 1418
Walter Formay, Franciscan friar: succeeded 1418
Cornelius Mac Elchade, Franciscan friar - 1426
Thady: seated here in - - - - 1488
Odo: succeeded - - - - - 1489
Edmund Courcey, Franciscan friar - - 1494
John Imurily, Cistercian monk, abbot of Maur - - - - - - - - 1519
Bonaventure, a Spaniard: was alive in - 1523
Dermod Mac Domnuil: succeeded - - 1544
Thomas O'Herlihy (resigned in 1570) - 1565
William Lyon (in 1583 he obtained Cork and Cloyne) - - - - - - 1582

[The see of Ross has continued ever since united to the see of Cork.]

BISHOPRIC OF DERRY AND RAPHOE.

The see of Derry, when first founded, was placed at Ardfrath, whence it was translated to Maghera, and in 1158 was removed to Derry, and Flathbert O'Brolcan, abbot of Derry, a learned and charitable man, made bishop of it. Flathbert built the cathedral in 1164; and the edifice becoming ruinous, was rebuilt by the colony of Londoners who settled here in the reign of James I.

Raphoe was united to Derry by the Church Temporalities Act, passed August 14, 1833. The combined diocese includes the counties of Derry, Donegal, and Tyrone, with a small part of Antrim. The see is suffragan to Armagh.

Bishops of Derry.

Flathbert O'Brolcan - - - - 1158
Maurice O'Coffy, or O'Dubthaic: died - 1173
Amlave O'Coffy: succeeded - - - 1173
Florence O'Cherballen I. - - - - 1185
German, or Gervase O'Cherballen - - 1230
Florence O'Cherballen II. - - - 1279
Henry of Ardagh - - - - - 1295
Jeffry Maglathin - - - - - 1297
Odo O'Neal - - - - - - 1316
Michael Mac Laghlin - - - - 1319
Simon: seated here in - - - - 1367
John Dongan, a Benedictine friar; translated to Down in - - - - 1395

[See 6 years vacant.]

John, abbot of Moycoscain: succeeded - 1401
William Quaplode, an English Carmelite friar - - - - - - - * *
Donald; resigned: seated here in - - 1423
John: succeeded - - - - - 1429
Bartholomew O'Flanagan, Cistercian monk 1458

[See vacant 8 years.]

Nicholas Weston, canon of Armagh - - 1466
Donald O'Fallon, an Observantine friar - 1485

[See vacant 7 years.]

Thomas Mac Masson, prior of Knock - 1507
Roderick O'Donnell, dean of Raphoe - 1529
Eugene Magenis: succeeded after - - 1551

[Denis Campbell, a native of Scotland, and dean of Limerick, was nominated to the sees of Derry, Raphoe, and Clogher, but died in London, July 1603, before consecration.]

George Mountgomery, dean of Norwich (together with the sees of Raphoe and Clogher); translated to Meath - - 1605
Brutus Babington - - - - - 1610

[See vacant nearly 2 years.]

John Tanner. See *Dromore* - - - 1613
George Downham - - - - - 1616
John Bramhall, archdeacon of Meath; translated to Armagh - - - - 1634
George Wild - - - - - - 1660
Robert Mossom, dean of Christ-Church, Dublin - - - - - - 1666
Michael Ward; translated from Ossory - 1679
Ezekiel Hopkins - - - - - 1681
William King; translated to Dublin - 1691
Charles Hickman - - - - - 1703
John Hartstonge; translated from Ossory 1714
St. George Ash; translated from Clogher 1717

William Nicholson; translated from Carlisle; translated to Cashel - - - 1718
Henry Downs; translated from Meath - 1727
Thomas Rundle, prebendary of Durham - 1735
Carew Reynell; translated from Down and Connor - - - - - - 1743
George Stone; translated from Kildare; translated to Armagh - - - - 1745
William Barnard; translated from Raphoe 1747
Hon. Frederick Hervey (afterwards earl of Bristol); translated from Cloyne - - 1768
Hon. William Knox; translated from Killaloe - - - - - - - - 1803
Hon. Richard Ponsonby; translated from Killaloe - - - - - - - 1831

[Dr. Ponsonby became bishop of Derry and Raphoe, by the union of the sees, on the death of Dr. Bissett, in 1834.]

BISHOPRIC OF RAPHOE.

(Now united to Derry.)

It is difficult to determine the time when this see was founded. St. Columb-Cile, a man of great virtue and piety, and born of royal blood, founded a monastery here, which was afterwards enlarged and repaired by other holy men. But it is the received opinion, that St. Eunan erected the church into a cathedral, and was the first bishop of the see. History is very defective in the account of his successors, until the arrival of the English. In conformity with the recent Church Temporalities Act, the see of Raphoe was annexed to that of Derry, on the decease of Dr. William Bissett, in 1834.

Bishops of Raphoe.

St. Eunan, founder, and first bishop of Raphoe - - - - - - - * *
Mœlbrigid, or Brigidian Mac Dornan; translated to Armagh - - - -
Malduin Mac Kinfalaid: died about the year 930
Ængus, or Æneas O'Lapain: died in - 957
Muredach O'Dubthaigh - - - - - * *
Gilbert O'Caran; translated to Armagh: succeeded - - - - - - 1160

[His immediate successors uncertain.]

* * * * * *

Mœlisa O'Dorigh - - - - - 1203
Patrick O'Scanlain; translated to Armagh in 1261
John de Alneto: resigned on account of bad health - - - - - - 1261
Carbrac O'Scoba: succeeded - - - 1266
Florence O'Ferral - - - - - 1275
Thomas O'Nathain, archdeacon - - 1299
Henry Mac-an-Crossain - - - - 1306
Thomas Mac Cormac O'Donnel, abbot of Ashroe - - - - - - 1319
Patrick Magonail: seated here in - - 1360

[A great benefactor to the church.]

Richard Mac Crossain: succeeded - - 1366
John, a Cistercian monk - - - - 1397
Cornelius Mac Carmic - - - - 1397
Anthony - - - - - - - 1399
Robert Mubire, a Franciscan friar - - 1414
John Mac Carmic - - - - - 1415
Laurence O'Galachor I., dean - - 1419

[See vacant 4 years.]

John Mac Gilbride - - - - - 1442
Laurence O'Galachor II.: seated in - - 1469
Menelaus Mac Carmacan: succeeded - 1484
Cornelius O'Cahan: seated here in - - 1550
Donat Magonail: seated here in - - 1563

[He assisted at the council of Trent, and died in 1589. The see remained vacant until]

George Mountgomery (he held this see in conjunction with Clogher and Derry; translated to Meath) succeeded - - 1605
Andrew Knox; translated from Orkney in Scotland - - - - - - - 1611
John Lesley; translated from Orkney in Scotland; translated to Clogher - - 1633
Robert Lesley; translated from Dromore; translated to Clogher - - - - 1661
Ezekiel Hopkins, dean; translated to Derry 1671
William Smith; translated from Killala and Achonry; translated to Kilmore - 1682
Alexander Cairncross; formerly archbishop of Glasgow - - - - - - 1693
Robert Huntington - - - - - 1701
John Pooley; translated from Cloyne - 1702
Thomas Lindsay; translated from Killaloe; translated to Armagh - - - - 1713
Edward Singe; translated to Tuam - - 1714
Nicholas Forster; translated from Killaloe 1716
William Barnard, dean of Rochester; translated to Derry - - - - - - 1744
Philip Twisden[1] - - - - - - 1747
Robert Downes; translated from Down and Connor - - - - - - - 1753
John Oswald; translated from Dromore - 1763
James Hawkins; translated from Dromore 1780
Lord John-George Beresford; translated from Cork and Ross; translated to Clogher - - - - - - - 1807
William Magee, dean of Cork; translated to Dublin - - - - - - - 1819
William Bissett, chaplain to lord Wellesley, then lord lieutenant - - - - 1822

[On Dr. Bissett's death, Derry and Raphoe were united, in 1834.]

[1] Sir James Ware, or, more properly, the subsequent editors of his works, narrate some very extraordinary circumstances that rendered the close of the life of this prelate very remarkable and unfortunate; but we feel unwilling to transcribe them, though there seems to be no doubt of their truth.

BISHOPRIC OF DOWN, CONNOR, AND DROMORE.

THE church of Down was repaired by St. Malachy Morgair, who was at first bishop of Connor, afterwards archbishop of Armagh, and who, having resigned the archiepiscopal see, became bishop of Down in 1137. About forty years afterwards, Malachy, the third bishop of Down of that name, by the assistance of John Courcey, called the Conqueror of Ulster, enlarged and beautified it. This conqueror also, in 1183, removed the secular canons from the church, and in their room substituted Benedictine monks, out of the abbey of St. Werburgh, in Chester; and about the same time, at the instance of Courcey, the cathedral, although it was before consecrated to the Blessed Trinity, was dedicated to St. Patrick. Christopher Pembridge says, in his Annals, "a great many were of opinion that Courcey, by this action, drew on himself the vast train of misfortunes which afterwards befel him." The sepulchre of St. Patrick anciently brought this place into great reputation; and the bodies of St. Columb and St. Bridget were afterwards translated to it. The last bishop of this see, before the *real* union (as it is called) of the churches of Down and Connor, was John Cely, a Benedictine monk; but he having been deprived in 1441, John, bishop of Connor, obtained an union of both sees from pope Eugene IV., and from that time they have been united and governed by one bishop.

Dromore became united to Down in 1842. The combined diocese comprises the counties of Down and Antrim, with portions of Armagh and Londonderry. It is suffragan to Armagh.

BISHOPS OF DOWN.

St. Cailan: seated here in - - - 499
St. Fergus: died - - - - - 583

[No mention is made for some centuries of any bishop of this see, with any certainty; Fingen, Flaghertack, and Samuel, are named, but without good authority.]

Malachy I. O'Morgair; succeeded: died - 1137
Malachy II. (Mac Inclericuir) - - - 1148
Gelasius (Mac Cormac) - - - - 1175
Malachy III. - - - - - - 1176
Ralph, abbot of Melrose - - - - 1202
Thomas - - - - - - - 1213
Ranulph - - - - - - 1237
Reginald; translated to Cloyne - - 1258
Thomas Lidell - - - - - 1266
Nicholas - - - - - - 1276
Thomal Kettel - - - - - 1305
Thomas Bright, prior of Down - - - 1314

[See 2 years vacant.]

Ralph of Kilmessan - - - - 1329
Richard Calfe I., prior of Down - - 1353
William, Augustine hermit - - - 1365
John Logan, archdeacon - - - - 1368
Richard Calfe II., prior - - - - 1369
John Ross, prior - - - - - 1387
John Dongan, Benedictine monk, and bishop of Derry - - - - - 1395
John Cely, Benedictine monk: deprived - 1413

BISHOPS OF CONNOR.

St. Ængus Macnisius: died - - - 507

[Lugade, Dima, Duchonna, Ægedearus, and Malbrigid, are mentioned by some as bishops of this see, but without certainty.]

Malachy O'Morgair; translated to Armagh: succeeded - - - - 1124
Patrick O'Bainan: resigned - - - 1152
Nehemiah - - - - - - 1172
Reginald - - - - - - 1183
Christian O'Kerney, abbot of St. Columb, Derry: died - - - - - 1210

[No account of his successor.]

Eustachius, archdeacon: succeeded - - 1225
Adam, abbot of Warden, Bedfordshire - 1242
Isaac, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - 1245
William, of Port Royal - - - - 1257
William de Hay - - - - - 1261
Robert, of Flanders - - - - 1264
Peter, of Dunath - - - - - 1274
John - - - - - - - 1293
Richard: seated here before - - - 1320
James Couplith: succeeded in - - - 1321
John of Eglescliffe, Dominican friar; translated to Llandaff - - - - - 1322
James O'Kerney - - - - - 1324
William Mercier, archdeacon of Kildare - 1353
Paul - - - - - - - 1376
John: seated here in - - - - 1411
Eugene: seated here in - - - - 1427
Cornelius - - - - - - * *
John Cely: seated here before - - - 1440.

DOWN AND CONNOR.

John - - - - - - - - 1441
Robert Rochfort, Dominican friar - - 1451
Thomas - - - - - - - - 1456
Thady - - - - - - - - 1469
Richard Wolsey: died *circa* - - - 1502
Tiberius: died *circa* - - - - 1526
Robert Blyth, Benedictine monk (abbot of Thorney, Cambridgeshire): resigned * *
Eugene Magenis: succeeded - - - 154[illegible]
John Merriman - - - - - 156[illegible]
Hugh Allen; translated to the see of Ferns 157[illegible]
Edward Edgeworth - - - - 159[illegible]

John Charden - - - - 1596
Robert Humston - - - - - 1602
John Tod, dean of Cashel - - - 1606
[He held the see of Dromore *in commendam* with this: deprived for adultery and subornation of witnesses.]
James Dundas, chanter of Moray in Scotland - - - - - - - - 1612
Robert Echlin, a Scotsman - - - 1613
Henry Leslie, dean of Down; translated to Meath - - - - - 1635
Jeremy Taylor (bishop of Dromore in 1661) 1660
Roger Boyle; translated to Clogher - 1667
Thomas Hacket: deprived for simony and other offences - - - - - 1672
Samuel Foley - - - - - - 1694
Edward Walkington, archdeacon of Ossory, and chaplain to the house of commons 1695
Edward Smith, dean of St. Patrick's - 1699
Francis Hutchinson - - - - 1721
Carew Reynel; translated to Derry - - 1739
John Ryder; translated from Killaloe; translated to Tuam - - - - 1743
John Whitcombe; translated from Clonfert; translated to Cashel - - - 1752
Robert Downes; translated from Ferns and Leighlin; translated to Raphoe - - 1752
Arthur Smyth; translated from Clonfert; translated to Meath - - - - - 1753
James Trail, chaplain to the lord-lieutenant - - - - - - - 1765
William Dickson, chaplain to the lord-lieutenant - - - - - - - 1783
Nathaniel Alexander; translated from Killaloe; translated to Meath - - - 1804
Richard Mant; translated from Killaloe - 1823
Robert Knox, prebendary of St. Munchin's, Limerick, consecrated April 14 - - 1849
The PRESENT Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, and Dromore.

BISHOPRIC OF DROMORE.

(Now annexed to Down and Connor.)

THE see was founded by St. Colman, a Florentine, the instructor of St. Finian, *circa* 556. The cathedral is dedicated to Christ the Redeemer. Dromore was united to Down and Connor when Dr. Jeremy Taylor[1] was made bishop; but was again separated on his death in August 1667. Conformably with the provisions of the late Church Temporalities Act (passed in 1833) the see of Dromore became finally united to Down and Connor in 1842.

BISHOPS OF DROMORE.

St. Colman, a Florentine: about - - 556
[There are no certain accounts of the successors of St. Colman, till after the arrival of the English. It is probable that this see was united to Armagh, as its revenues were then very inconsiderable.]
* * * * * *
Gerard, abbot of Mellifont: succeeded - 1227
Andrew, archdeacon - - - - 1245
Tigernach I.: rated before - - - 1287
Gervase: about - - - - - 1290
Tigernach II.: died - - - - 1309
Florence Mac Donegan, canon: succeeded 1309
Christopher - - - - - - - 1369
Cornelius - - - - - - - 1381
John O'Lannube, Franciscan friar - 1382
John Volcan; translated to Ossory in - 1404
[See vacant 4 years.]
Richard Messing, Carthusian friar: succeeded - - - - - - - 1408
John: resigned - - - - - 1410
Nicholas Wartre, Franciscan friar - 1419
David of Chirbury, Carthusian friar - 1427
Thomas Scrope, Carthusian friar, *alias* Bradley: resigned - - - - 1434
Thomas Radcliffe - - - - - 1440
George Brann, a Grecian; translated to Elphin - - - - - - 1489
William - - - - - - 1500
Galeatius: died - - - - - 1504
John Baptist: succeeded - - - - 1504
Thady, Franciscan friar - - - - 1541
Quintin Coigley, Dominican friar - 1536
Arthur Magenis - - - - - 1550
John Tod, bishop of Down and Connor, 1606: deprived - - - - - 1611
[John Tanner was, in 1611, appointed by James I. to succeed bishop Tod; but the bishopric of Derry just then falling void by the death of bishop Babington, he was advanced to Derry. See vacant 2 years.]
Theophilus Buckworth, friar of Armagh: succeeded in - - - - - 1613
[Bishop Buckworth dying in 1652, the see was vacant 8 years.]
Robert Lesley; translated to Raphoe - 1660
Jeremy Taylor[1], bishop of Down and Connor 1661
George Rust - - - - - - 1667
Essex Digby, dean of Cashel - - 1670
Capell Wiseman, dean of Raphoe - 1683
Tobias Pullen; translated from Cloyne - 1695
John Sterne, dean of St. Patrick's; translated to Clogher - - - - - 1713
Ralph Lambert, dean of Down; translated to Meath - - - - - - 1717
Charles Cobbe; translated from Killala and Achonry; translated to Kildare - - 1727
Henry Maule; translated from Cloyne; translated to Meath - - - - 1732

[1] This eminent and pious English divine, illustrious in ethical and theological literature, was interred in the chapel here, built at his own cost, upon the ruins of the old cathedral.

Thomas Fletcher, dean of Down; translated to Kildare - - - - - - - 1744
Jemmet Brown; translated from Killaloe; translated to Cork and Ross - - - 1745
George Marlay - - - - - - 1745
John Oswald; translated from Clonfert; translated to Raphoe - - - - - 1763
Edward Young; translated to Ferns and Leighlin - - - - - - - 1763
Hon. Henry Maxwell; translated to Meath 1765
William Newcombe; translated to Ossory 1766
James Hawkins; translated to Raphoe - 1775
Hon. William Beresford; translated to Ossory - - - - - - - - - 1780
Thomas Percy, dean of Carlisle - - 1782
George Hall, provost of Trinity College, Dublin - - - - - - - - 1811
John Leslie, dean of Cork; translated to Elphin - - - - - - - - 1812
James Saurin, archdeacon of Dublin, and dean of Derry - - - - - - 1819
[On the decease of Dr. Saurin, in 1842, this see became united with Down and Connor.]

BISHOPRIC OF KILLALOE, KILFENORA, CLONFERT, AND KILMACDUACH.

THE see of Killaloe is supposed to have been founded by St. Molua, abbot, whose disciple, St. Flannan (son of king Theodoric), was consecrated at Rome by pope John IV. about 640, and was first bishop. The church was esteemed of great sanctity, and was much resorted to in pilgrimage. Connor Mac Dermod O'Brian, king of Thomond and Desmond, died in pilgrimage to it in 1142. About the end of the twelfth century, the ancient see of Roscrea was united to Killaloe. Of this latter see, St. Cronan, who flourished about 620, was bishop, or as some say, abbot, and the founder of the church.

There is no certainty concerning the foundation of the see of Kilfenora. Some writers think that St. Fachnan, to whom the church was dedicated, was the founder and first bishop. In the ancient distribution of the bishopries of Ireland, made by cardinal Paparo, it was suffragan to the archbishopric of Cashel; but at the Restoration of Charles II. it was annexed to Tuam, and so continued until it was united to Killaloe.

Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduach now form one bishopric, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act. The diocese includes the county of Clare and the King's County, with parts of Limerick, Galway, and Tipperary; and is in the province of Dublin. The list of bishops is very defective, as no dependence can be placed on the accounts, before the arrival of the English.

BISHOPS OF KILLALOE.[1]

St. Flannan: *circa* - - - - - - 640
* * * * * *
Carmacan O'Muil-Cashel: died - - 1019
O'Gernidider - - - - - - 1055
Teig O'Teig - - - - - - - 1083
* * * * * *
Thady O'Lonergan - - - - 1161
Donat O'Brien - - - - - 1165
Constantine O'Brien: sat in - - - 1179
Dermod O'Coning; deprived by the archbishop of Cashel, the cause unknown: he died of grief: deprived in - - - 1195
Charles O'Heney: succeeded - - - 1195
Cornelius O'Heney: sat in - - - 1215
Robert Travers; deposed by the pope's legate; succeeded - - - - - 1216
[See vacant 10 years.]
Donald O'Kennedy, archdeacon - - 1231
Isaac O'Cormacain, dean: resigned - - 1253
Matthew O'Hogain, dean - - - 1267
Maurice O'Hogain, chanter - - - 1281
David Mac Mahoun, dean - - - 1299
Thomas O'Cormacain, archdeacon - - 1316
Benedict O'Cosery, dean: succeeded - 1322
David, of Emly - - - - - 1326
Thomas O'Hogain, canon - - - 1343
Thomas O'Cormacain, archdeacon - - 1355
Matthew Mac Cragh, dean - - - 1391
Robert Mulfield, Cistercian monk - - 1409
Donat Mac Cragh: sat in - - - 1428
Eugene O'Felan: succeeded - - - 1429
Thady Mac Cragh - - - - - 1430
Ired O'Lonergan - - - - - * *
James O'Ghonelan: sat in - - - 1441
Terence O'Brien I.: barbarously murdered by Brien O'Brien at Inis Clonruada, in - 1460
Thady: succeeded in - - - - 1460
Matthew, or Mahoun O'Griffa: died - 1482
Terence O'Brien II.: succeeded - - 1482

[1] Laonia, commonly called Killaloe, is seated on the western bank of the Shannon, near the noted cataract which stops the navigation of that river. It takes its name from the abbot St. Molua. In the annals of Inisfall, and by almost all the Irish writers, it is called Kill-da-lua, *i. e.* the church or cell of Lua, that being the name of this abbot, to which name *Mo* is added by way of endearment only; so that Kill-da-lua is the church dedicated to Lua, or Mo-lua.

Richard Hogan; translated to Clonmacnois: succeeded - - - - - 1525
James O'Corrin; resigned: succeeded - 1539
Cornelius O'Dea: succeeded - - - 1546
Terence O'Brien III.; put in by queen Mary - - - - - - - - 1555

[He governed this see until 1566.]

Maurice O'Brien: he received the profits of this see six years before he was consecrated, which was in the year - - 1570

[He voluntarily resigned in 1612.]

John Rider, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin: succeeded - - - - - - - 1612
Lewis Jones, dean of Cashel - - - 1633
Edward Parry, dean of Lismore, and friar of Christ-Church, Dublin - - - 1647

[See vacant until the Restoration.]

Edward Worth, dean of Cork - - - 1661
Daniel Witter, dean of Down - - - 1669
John Roan, dean of Clogher - - - 1675
Henry Rider, archdeacon of Ossory - - 1693
Thomas Lindsay; translated to Raphoe in 1713 - - - - - - - - 1696
Sir Thomas Vesey, bart.; translated to Ossory in 1714 - - - - - 1713
Nicholas Forster, fellow of the university of Dublin; translated to Raphoe - - 1714
Charles Carr, chaplain to the house of commons in Ireland: succeeded - - 1716
Joseph Story; translated to - - - 1740
John Ryder; translated to Down and Connor - - - - - - - 1742
Jemmet Brown, dean of Ross; translated to Cork and Ross - - - - 1743
Richard Chenevix; translated to Waterford, &c. - - - - - - - 1745
Nicholas Synge, archdeacon of Dublin - 1746
Robert Fowler, canon of Windsor; translated to Dublin - - - - - - 1771
George Chinnery, dean of Cork; translated to Cloyne - - - - - - - 1779
Thomas Bernard, dean of Derry; translated to Limerick - - - - - 1780
Hon. William Knox, chaplain to the house of commons; translated to Derry - 1794
Hon. Charles D. Lindsay, vicar of Sutterton, and chaplain to the lord-lieutenant; translated to Kildare - - - - - 1803
Nathaniel Alexander; translated from Clonfert; translated to Down and Connor - - - - - - - - 1804
Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham; translated to Leighlin and Ferns - - - 1804
Richard Mant, rector of Bishopsgate, London; translated to Down and Connor - 1820
Alexander Arbuthnot, dean of Cloyne - 1823
Hon. Richard Ponsonby, dean of St. Patrick's; translated to Derry - - - 1828
Hon. Edmund Knox, dean of Down; translated to Limerick - - - - - 1831

[On the translation of Dr. Knox to Limerick in 1834, the sees of Clonfert and Kilmacduach became united to Killaloe and Kilfenora.]

Christopher Butson. See *Clonfert.*
Stephen C. Sandes, senior fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; translated to Cashel May 2 - - - - - - - - 1836
Hon. Ludlow Tonson, rector of Ahern, county of Cork. Jan. 25 - - - - 1839
The PRESENT Bishop of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduach.

BISHOPS OF KILFENORA.

Christian: died - - - - - 1254
Henry, or Maurice: succeeded - - 1265
Florence O'Tigernach - - - - 1273
Charles, dean of Kilfenora - - - 1281
Congal O'Loghlan: died - - - - 1300
Simon O'Currin: died - - - - 1303
Maurice O'Brien, dean: succeeded - - 1303
Richard O'Loghlin: succeeded - - 1323
Patrick: sat in - - - - - 1394
Dennis O'Cane, or O'Cahan: resigned in - 1491
Maurice O'Brien, canon: succeeded - - 1491
John O'Hinalan: sat in - - - - 1552
Daniel: sat in - - - - - 1585

[The see vacant in 1602.]

Bernard Adams, bishop of Limerick, held this see from 1606 to 1617, when he resigned it.
John Steere; translated to Ardfert - - 1617
William Murray; translated to Llandaff - 1622
Richard Betts, who, on learning the poverty of the see, would not accept of it - - 1628
James Higate, archdeacon of Clogher: succeeded - - - - - - - 1630
Robert Sibthorp; translated to Limerick in 1642 - - - - - - - 1638
Samuel Pullen, archbishop of Tuam - 1660

[The succeeding bishops are to be seen among the archbishops of Tuam, from this time, to the year in which the see was joined to the bishopric of Killaloe.]

BISHOPRIC OF CLONFERT.

(Now united to the see of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduach.)

ST. BRENDAN, the son of Finloga, contemporary with St. Brendan of Birr, and his fellow student, founded an abbey at Clonfert, in 558, and was himself abbot. He died in May 577, at Enaghdune, whence his body was conveyed to Clonfert, and there interred. His life is extant in jingling monkish metre, in the Cottonian Library. In his time, the cathedral of Clonfert (famous in ancient times for its seven altars) was

founded. Colgan makes St. Brendan the founder and first bishop of Clonfert, and says that he abdicated, and placed St. Moena in his room. Others again make St. Moena the first bishop. We find in the Ulster Annals, under the year 571 or 572, the death of the first bishop of this see thus mentioned: "Moena, Bishop of Clonfert-Brenain, went to rest." Brendan's true name was Nennius or Nennio; but it is common with the Irish to add the monosyllable *mo*, signifying *mine*, to the proper names of their saints, out of respect and tenderness.

The church of Kilmacduach was founded by Colman, the son of Duach, who was descended from a noble family at Connaught, and very nearly related to Guair, king of that country. To distinguish him from other Colmans, his contemporaries, he was usually called after his father, Macduach, or the son of Duach. He was very fond of an ascetic life, and is said to have lived in a wilderness in the south parts of Connaught, seven years, with only one companion. From this life of retirement, he was, in the end, made bishop, and fixed his see in a place, which, from his surname, was called Kilmacduach, or the "Church of the son of Duach." The see has been united to Clonfert since 1602. Both sees were united to Killaloe and Kilfenora in 1834. See *Killaloe*.

BISHOPS OF CLONFERT.

St. Moena: died - - - - - 571
Fintan Corach; flourished about the close of the sixth century.
St. Senach Garbh: died - - - - 620
St. Colman, the son of Comgal: died - 620
Cumin Foda, *i. e.* the Long - - - 662
Rutmel, called "Prince and Bishop of Clonfert" - - - - - - 825
Cathald Mac Cormac - - - - 861
Cormac Mac Ædain - - - - 921
Gilla Mac Aiblen - - - - - 1116
Petro O'Mordai, Cistercian monk: drowned 1171
Mœlisa Mac Award: died - - - 1173
Malcallan - - - - - - - 1186
Thomas - - - - - - - 1248
Cormac, or Charles O'Lumlin - - - 1259
Thomas O'Kelly - - - - - - 1263

[See vacant 3 years.]

John, an Italian, the pope's nuncio; translated to the archbishopric of Benevento: succeeded - - - - - - - 1266
Robert, a monk of Christ-Church, Canterbury - - - - - - - - 1296
Gregory O'Brogy, dean: succeeded - - 1308
Robert le Petit, Franciscan friar: deprived 1321 - - - - - - - 1319
John O'Lean, archdeacon of Tuam - - 1322

[See vacant almost 10 years.]

Thomas O'Kelly, a secular priest - - 1347
Maurice O'Kelly, ditto; translated to Tuam 1394 - - - - - - 1378
David Corre, Franciscan friar - - - 1398

[At this time the pope translated William O'Cormacain, archbishop of Tuam, to this see; but the archbishop "took the exchange so much to heart," that he neglected to expedite his bull of translation in due time, and was deprived.]

Thomas O'Kelly; translated to Tuam: sat in - - - - - - - 1415
John Heyn, Franciscan friar, provincial of the order in Ireland - - - - 1438
Thomas de Burgo: sat in - - - - 1444
Cornelius O'Mulledy, or Mullaly, Franciscan friar; translated from Emly: resigned 1447
Cornelius O'Cunlis; translated from Emly 1448
Matthew Mac Raik: died - - - - 1507
David de Burgo, a secular priest: succeeded - - - - - - - 1508
Denis, a Franciscan friar - - - - 1509
Richard Nangle, provincial of Augustine hermits in Ireland - - - - 1536
Roland de Burgo, dean of Clonfert: succeeded - - - - - - - 1541
Stephen Kerovan, archdeacon of Enaghdune - - - - - - - - 1582
Roland Linch, archdeacon of Clonfert, bishop of Kilmacduach: held this *in commendam*. He fraudulently alienated much of the land of both sees: succeeded 1602

[See vacant nearly 2 years.]

Robert Dawson, dean of Down - - 1627
William Baily; he did not get possession till the Restoration: succeeded - - 1644
Edward Wolley, chaplain to the king - 1664

[The see vacant from 1684 to 1691. The episcopal revenues were seized into the hands of James II., and paid over to the bishops of the Popish religion.]

William Fitzgerald, dean of Cloyne: succeeded - - - - - - - - 1691
Theophilus Bolton, chancellor of St. Patrick's, and vicar-general of the diocese of Dublin; translated to Elphin - - 1722
Arthur Price, dean of Ferns; translated to Ferns and Leighlin - - - - 1724
Edward Singe, chancellor of St. Patrick's, Dublin; translated to Cloyne - - 1730
Mordecai Cary; translated to Killala and Achonry - - - - - - - 1732
John Whitcomb, rector of Louth; translated to Down, &c. - - - - - 1735
Arthur Smyth, dean of Derry; translated to Down - - - - - - - 1752
Hon. William Carmichael; translated to Ferns - - - - - - - - 1753
William Gore; translated to Elphin - 1758
John Oswald; translated to Dromore - 1762
Denis Cumberland; translated to Kilmore 1763
Walter Cope; translated to Leighlin and Ferns - - - - - - - - 1773
John Law, archdeacon of Carlisle - - 178
Richard Marlay, dean of Ferns; translated to Waterford - - - - - 178

Hon. Charles Broderick; translated to Kilmore - - - - - - - - 1795
Hugh Hamilton, dean of Armagh; translated to Ossory - - - - - - 1796
Matthew Young, senior fellow of Trinity College, Dublin - - - - - 1798
George de la Poer Beresford, dean of Kilmore; translated to Kilmore - - 1801
Nathaniel Alexander; translated to Down and Connor - - - - - - 1802
Christopher Butson, dean of Waterford - 1804

*** Killaloe and Kilfenora, and Clonfert and Kilmacduach, became one bishopric, on the translation of Dr. Knox, bishop of Killaloe, to Limerick, in 1834; and Dr. Butson held the four sees until his death in 1836. For the succession of bishops, see *Killaloe*.

BISHOPRIC OF KILMACDUACH.

THE following is an imperfect catalogue of the bishops of Kilmacduach.

BISHOPS OF KILMACDUACH.

St. Colman: promoted about - - - 620
* * * * * *
Indrect: died - - - - - 814
* * * * * * *
Rugnad O'Ruadan - - - - - 1178
Odo, chanter: sat in - - - - 1227
Gelasius Mac Scelagai: died - - - 1249
Maurice Ileyan - - - - - 1283
David O'Sedaghan - - - - - 1290
Laurence O'Laghnan, Cistercian monk - 1306
Luke - - - - - - - 1325
John, dean: sat in - - - - - 1347
Nicholas: sat in - - - - - 1371
Gregory Ileyan: died - - - - 1395
Nicholas Ileyan, Dominican friar - - 1399
John Icomaid - - - - - - 1401
John, abbot of Corcumroe: confessed by the pope - - - - - - - 1418
* * * * * *
Cornelius: resigned in - - - - 1502
Matthew, archdeacon of Killaloe; succeeded - - - - - - - 1503
Christopher Bodekine; translated to Tuam, and held this *in commendam:* succeeded 1533
Stephen Kerovan; translated to Clonfert: succeeded - - - - - - - 1573
[The see vacant 5 years after his translation.]
Roland Linch: succeeded in - - - 1583
[In 1602, he was translated to Clonfert, and held this see *in commendam;* and they have ever since gone together.]

BISHOPRIC OF KILMORE, ELPHIN, AND ARDAGH.

KILMORE signifies a great church. The bishops of Kilmore borrowed their title from a territory called *Brefiny* or *Brefne:* they were sometimes named Brefinienses, sometimes Triburnenses, bishops of Triburna; because they are said to have had their residence near a village of that name; but in 1454, Andrew Mac Brady, bishop of Triburna, by the assent of pope Nicholas V., erected the parish church of St. Fedlemid or Felimy (which he found to be in a more commodious situation), into a cathedral.

On the death of Dr. Beresford, of Kilmore, in 1841, the two sees of Kilmore and Ardagh became vested in the existing bishop of Elphin, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act, and all three now form one bishopric. The combined diocese includes the county of Roscommon, the greater part of Cavan, parts of Sligo, Galway, and Mayo, a portion of Leitrim, and a small part of Fermanagh. The see is suffragan to Armagh.

BISHOPS OF KILMORE.

Florence O'Conacty: died - - - 1231
Congolach Mac Eneol: succeeded - - 1231
Simon O'Ruirk - - - - - 1251
Maurice, abbot of the convent B. V. at Kells - - - - - - - 1286
Matthew Mac Duibne: succeeded - - 1307
Patrick - - - - - - - 1314
Cornelius Mac Conoma: died - - - 1355
Richard O'Reley: died - - - - 1370
Thomas, Dominican friar - - - 1389
John O'Reley: died - - - - 1393
[See vacant 3 years.]
Roderick Brady: succeeded - - - 1396
Nicholas Brady: died - - - - 1421
Donat: succeeded - - - - - 1456
Andrew Mac Brady, archdeacon: died - 1421
Thady: succeeded - - - - - 1456
Fursey Mac Duibne: died - - - 1464
John: succeeded - - - - - 1464
Thomas Brady: before - - - - 1489
Dermod - - - - - - - 1511
Edmund Nugent - - - - - - 1541
John (rather Richard) Brady; promoted to this see by the pope's authority. He

was a lewd and disorderly priest, and a most seditious subject: deprived by sir John Perrot, lord deputy, by whose recommendation

John Garvey, dean of Christ-Church, Dublin, was appointed; translated to the see of Armagh - - - - - - - - 1585

[See vacant till the appointment of]

Robert Draper: in - - - - - - - 1603

Thomas Moygne, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin - - - - - - - - 1612

William Bedell - - - - - - - 1629

Robert Maxwell, dean of Armagh (the see of Ardagh added 1661) - - - - 1643

Francis Marsh; translated from Limerick; translated to Dublin - - - - - 1672

William Sheridan, dean of Down: deprived for not taking the oaths, in 1691 - - 1681

William Smith; translated from Raphoe - 1693

Edward Wetenhall; translated from Cork and Ross - - - - - - - - 1699

Timothy Godwin, archdeacon of Oxford; translated to Cashel - - - - 1714

Josiah Hort; translated from Leighlin and Ferns; translated to Tuam - - - 1727

Joseph Story; translated from Killaloe, &c. - - - - - - - - 1742

John Craddock; translated to Dublin - 1757

Denison Cumberland; translated from Clonfert - - - - - - - - 1772

George-Lewis Jones, chaplain to the earl Harcourt, lord-lieutenant; translated to Kildare - - - - - - - - 1774

William Foster; translated from Cork and Ross; translated to Clogher - - 1790

Hon. Charles Broderick; translated from Clonfert; translated to Cashel - - 1796

George de la Poer Beresford, dean of Kilmore - - - - - - - - 1802

[On the decease of Dr. Beresford, in 1841, the see of Kilmore fell to Dr. Leslie, bishop of Elphin.]

BISHOPRIC OF ARDAGH.

(United to Kilmore.)

THIS is among the most ancient sees in Ireland, having been founded by St. Patrick, who made his nephew the first bishop. Ardagh was united to Kilmore in 1660. In 1692 it was separated from that see for a short time; but the two sees were subsequently conferred upon one prelate. In 1742, Ardagh was again disjoined from Kilmore, and it formed a portion of Tuam until that archdiocese was reduced to a bishopric by the operation of the Church Temporalities Act. Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh now form one see.

BISHOPS OF ARDAGH.

St. Mell, before 454: died - - - 488

St. Melchuo: succeeded - - - - 488

* * * * *

St. Erard - - - - - - - 754

* * * * *

Ceili: died - - - - - - - 1048

* * * * *

Macrait O'Moran: died - - - - 1168

Christian O'Heothy: died - - - 1179

O'Tirlenan: died - - - - - 1187

O'Hislenan: died - - - - - 1189

Adam O'Murredai: died - - - - 1217

Robert, abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin: succeeded - - - - - - - 1217

Simon Mac Graith - - - - - 1224

Joseph Magodaig, archdeacon - - 1230

Jocelin O'Tormaig - - - - - 1233

Brendan Magodaig - - - - - 1238

Milo of Dunstable - - - - - 1256

Matthew O'Heothy - - - - - 1290

John Mageoir - - - - - 1331

[See vacant 3 years.]

Owen O'Ferral, archdeacon - - - 1347

William Mac Casac, secular priest - - 1367

Charles O'Ferral - - - - - 1373

John O'Fraic - - - - - - 1378

Gilbert Mac Brady - - - - - 1396

Adam Lyns, Dominican friar: died - - 1416

Cornelius O'Ferral: succeeded - - 1418

Richard O'Ferral - - - - - - 1427

Mac Samrhadhan - - - - - - 1445

Cormac - - - - - - - - 1460

William O'Ferral; uncertain - - - * *

Thomas O'Congalan: died - - - 1508

Owen, Dominican friar: succeeded - - 1508

Richard Ferral: abbot of Granard - - 1541

Patrick Mac Mahon - - - - - 1553

[Vacant from 1577, to the appointment of]

Lisach Ferral - - - - - - - 1583

Robert Draper, Thomas Moygne, and William Bedell.

[See these prelates under *Kilmore*.]

John Richardson, archdeacon of Derry - 1633

Robert Maxwell, Francis Marsh, and William Sheridan.

[See these prelates under *Kilmore*.]

Ulysses Burgh - - - - - - 1692

[On the deprivation of bishop Sheridan, the see, which had gone with Kilmore from the restoration of Charles II. was now separated from it, and Ulysses Burgh, dean of Emly, promoted to it by William and Mary in 1692. Dr. Burgh died the same year, and the union of the two sees was restored under bishop Smith. In 1742, Ardagh was once more disjoined from Kilmore, and was held *in commendam* with that of Tuam, until 1841. See *Tuam*.]

BISHOPRIC OF ELPHIN.[1]

(Now united to Kilmore.)

ST. PATRICK founded a cathedral in this place, near a little river issuing from two fountains, about the middle of the fifth century, and placed over it St. Asicus, a monk, a great lover of penance and austerity, whom he consecrated bishop, and who filled it with monks. After many centuries, and a little before the arrival of the English, Elphin was enriched with many large estates, on its union with the see of Roscommon; and the sees of Ardcarn, Drumclive, and others of less note, were also annexed to it. By these unions, the see of Elphin became one of the richest in Ireland.

Only the names of two of the successors of St. Asicus are to be found in history previous to the twelfth century.

BISHOPS OF ELPHIN.

St. Asicus: seated here in the fifth century.
* * * * *
Donnald O'Dubhai, bishop of Clonmacnois: died in - - - - - - 1136
Flanachan O'Dubhai - - - - 1168
Mœlisa O'Conactain - - - - 1174
Florence Mac Riagan O'Mulrony, Cistertian monk: died - - - - - 1195
Ardgall O'Connor - - - - - 1215
Denis O'Mulkyran, bishop of Ardcarn - 1224
Denis O'Morda; resigned in 1229: died - 1231
Donat O'Connor - - - - - 1244
John, archdeacon: succeeded - - - 1245
Cornelius Rufus - - - - - 1246
Thomas, or Tumultach O'Connor, dean of Achonry; translated to Tuam: succeeded 1246
Milo O'Connor, archdeacon of Clonmacnois 1260
Thomas Mac Ferall Mac Dermot - - 1262
Maurice O'Connor, Dominican friar - - 1266
Gelasius Mac Inlianaig, Præmonstratensian canon, and abbot of Lochkee - - 1285
Malachy Mac Brien, abbot of Boyle - - 1296
Donat O'Flanagan, abbot of Boyle - - 1303
Charles Mac Inlianaig, abbot of Lochkee: his election annulled by the pope 1310.
Malachy Mac Æda, canon - - - 1310
Laurence O'Laghnan, canon - - - 1313
John O'Findsa, canon: succeeded - - 1326
Gregory, provost of Killala - - - 1356
Thomas Barret, archdeacon of Enaghdune 1372
John O'Grada - - - - - - - 1405
Robert Foster, or Fostin, Franciscan friar - 1418
William O'Etegan: sat here in - - 1444
Cornelius: sat here in - - - - 1450
Nicholas: resigned in - - - - 1494

[See vacant nearly 5 years.]

George Brann: succeeded - - - 1499
Christopher Fisher: died - - - 1511
John, Præmonstratensian canon: died - 1536
Conat O'Siagal, abbot: succeeded - - 1544
Bernard O'Higgin, Dominican friar: sat in 1552
Roland de Burgo, bishop of Clonfert: he held the two sees during his life: died 1580: succeeded - - - - - 1552

[See vacant 4 years.]

Thomas Chester: died - - - - 1584
John Linch: resigned in 1611. He greatly impoverished the see by see farms, &c.: lived a concealed, and died a public, Roman Catholic: succeeded - - - 1584
Edward King: recovered the unjust alienations of his predecessor, and improved the revenue of the see: succeeded - - 1611
Henry Tilson, dean of Christ-Church; died in 1655: succeeded - - - - 1639

[The see vacant until the Restoration in 1660.]

John Parker, dean of Killala; translated to Tuam: succeeded - - - - 1661
John Hudson, dean of Clogher: died in 1685 - - - - - - - - 1667

[The see vacant from 1685 to 1691.]

Simon Digby; translated from Limerick - 1691
Henry Downs; translated from Killala and Achonry; translated to Meath - - 1720
Theophilus Bolton; translated from Clonfert; translated to Cashel - - - 1724
Robert Howard; translated from Killala and Achonry - - - - - 1730
Edward Synge; translated from Ferns and Leighlin - - - - - - 1740
William Gore; translated from Clonfert; translated to Limerick - - - - 1762
Jemmet Brown; translated from Cork; translated to Tuam - - - - 1772
Charles Dodgson; translated from Ossory - - - - - - - 1775
John Law; translated from Killala and Achonry - - - - - - - 1795
Hon. Power Trench; translated from Waterford and Lismore; translated to Tuam - - - - - - - 1810
John Leslie; translated from Dromore - 1819

[On the decease of Dr. Beresford of Kilmore, in 1841, Dr. Leslie became bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh.]

[1] Some persons erroneously suppose that the name of this place was taken from a huge stone, there to be seen, called the stone of the giant Fin Mac Cool. Others, with some probability, interpret the name to signify a stone of a clear transparent fountain, *Ail*, signifying, in old Irish, a stone, and *fin*, or *fion*, white.

BISHOPRIC OF LIMERICK, ARDFERT, AND AGHADOE.

DONALD O'BRIEN, king of Limerick, founded and endowed the cathedral of Limerick, about the period of the arrival of the English in Ireland. The more ancient see of Inis-Scattery was united to Limerick about the beginning of the thirteenth century; but, according to Usher, its possessions were divided among the sees of Limerick, Killaloe, and Ardfert. Inis-Scattery is said to have been founded by St. Patrick, and to have been governed by him for some time.

The see of Ardfert[1] was formerly called the bishopric of Kerry; its cathedral was dedicated to St. Brandon; the cathedral of Aghadoe, dedicated to St. Finian, is situated within two miles of the town of Killarney. These two sees have long been united. The three sees of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe were combined into one under bishop Fuller in 1667. The diocese comprises the counties of Limerick and Kerry, with small portions of Clare and Cork; and is in the ecclesiastical province of Dublin.

BISHOPS OF LIMERICK.

St. Munchin - - - - - - - * *
Gille, or Gillebert: died about - - - 1140
Patrick: succeeded - - - - - 1140
Harold, an Ostman; called by the Irish, Erolb: died - - - - - 1151
Torgesius, an Ostman: seated here about - 1152
Brictius, an Ostman: seated here about - 1179
Donat O'Brien: died - - - - - 1207
Geoffry: seated here in - - - - 1217
Edmund: died - - - - - - 1222
Herbert de Burgh, prior of Athassel: succeeded - - - - - - - 1222
Robert of Emly - - - - - - 1251
Gerald le Marescall, archdeacon - - 1272
Robert of Dundovenald, canon - - - 1302
Eustace del Ewe, or Waters, dean - - 1311
Maurice Rochfort - - - - - 1337
Stephen Lawless, chancellor of Limerick - 1354
Stephen de Valle, dean; translated to Meath 1360
Peter Curragh: resigned - - - - 1369
Cornelius O'Dea, archdeacon of Killaloe: resigned - - - - - - - 1400
John Mothel, Augustine canon of Kells, abbot of Kilkenny; resigned: succeeded in - - - - - - - - 1426
William Creagh - - - - - - 1459
Thomas Arthur - - - - - - 1472
Richard - - - - - - - - 1486
John Dunow, canon of Exeter - - - 1486
John Folan, canon of Ferns - - - 1489
John Coyn or Quin, a Dominican friar: resigned in 1551, being blind and disabled by infirmities - - - - 1522
William Casey (deprived in 1556, restored 1571) - - - - - - - - 1551
Hugh Lacy, or Lees, canon (appointed by pope Paul IV. at queen Mary's instance; resigned in 1571, and bishop Casey restored to his see) - - - - - 1557
John Thornborough, chaplain to queen Elizabeth; translated to Bristol - - 1593
Bernard Adams (with this see he held also Kilfenora, which was united to Limerick from 1606 to 1617, when he resigned it) 1604
Francis Gough, chancellor of Limerick - 1626
George Webb, chaplain to Charles I. - 1634
Robert Stibthrope; translated from Kilfenora: died 1649 - - - - - - 1642

[The see was vacant until the Restoration.]

Edward Singe, dean of Elphin; translated to Cork - - - - - - - - 1660

[The united sees of Ardfert and Aghadoe, together with the entire rectory of Tradery, were united to the see of Limerick, and have continued so ever since.]

William Fuller, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin; translated to Lincoln - - - 1667
John Vesey, dean of Cork; translated to Tuam - - - - - - - - 1672
Simon Digby, dean of Kildare; translated to Elphin - - - - - - - 1678
Nathaniel Wilson, dean of Raphoe - - 1692
Thomas Smyth, chanter of Clogher - - 1695
William Burscough - - - - - - 1725
James Leslie - - - - - - - 1755
John Averell, dean of Emly - - - 1771
William Gore; translated from Elphin - 1772
William Cecil Pery; translated from Killala and Achonry - - - - - 1784

[Created, in May 1790, baron Glentworth, of Mallow.]

Thomas Bernard; translated from Killaloe 1794
Charles Mongan Warburton, dean of Ardagh; translated to Cloyne - - - 1806
Thomas Elrington, provost of Trinity College, Dublin; translated to Leighlin and Ferns - - - - - - - - 1820
John Jebb, archdeacon of Emly - - - 1822
Hon. Edmund Knox; translated from Killaloe - - - - - - - - 1834
William Higgin, dean of Limerick. June 1849 The PRESENT Lord Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe.

1 The cathedral of Ardfert was entirely destroyed, with the exception of the walls, in the great rebellion of 1641; after that time a small part of it was fitted up for divine service for the parishioners, and was kept in decent repair. Nothing now remains of the cathedral of Aghadoe, save a part of the outer walls, near which is a stump of one of the round towers, and the ruins of a small old castle. — *Beatson.*

Bishops of Ardfert and Aghadoe.

(*United to Limerick.*)

Ert - - - - - - - - * *
Cerpain: died - - - - - 500
[A blank here, which is impossible to be filled up.]
Dermod Mac-Mel-Brenan: died - - 1075
Magrath O'Erodain, or O'Ronan - - 1099
Mac Ronan: was seated here before - 1152
MelBrandan O'Ronan: died - - - 1161
Gilla Mac Aiblen O'Hanmada - - - 1166
Donald O'Conarchy - - - - 1193
David O'Duibditrib - - - - - 1207
John, English Benedictine monk; deprived 1221: succeeded - - - - 1215
Gilbert, dean; resigned: succeeded - - 1225
Brendan, provost of Ardfert (resigned 1242) 1237
[His successor uncertain.]
Christian, Dominican friar: succeeded - 1252
Philip - - - - - - - - 1256
John, archdeacon of Ardfert - - - 1264
Nicholas I.: succeeded - - - - 1285
Nicholas II., Cistercian monk, abbot of Odorney - - - - - - 1288
Alan O'Hathern - - - - - 1336
John de Valle - - - - - 1348
Cornelius O'Tigernach, Franciscan friar - 1372
William Bull, dean of Cork - - - 1379
Nicholas III.: seated here in - - - 1420
Maurice: died - - - - - 1462
John Stack, after much opposition, was settled here in - - - - - 1480
Philip, a secular priest: succeeded - - 1488
John Fitzgerald, canon - - - - 1495
* * * * * *
James Fitzmaurice: seated here about - 1551
Nicholas Keenan: succeeded - - - 1588
John Crosby, prebendary of Disert - - 1600
John Steere, friar, and archdeacon of Emly - - - - - - - - 1622
William Steere, dean - - - - 1628
Thomas Fulwar; translated to Cashel - 1641
Edward Singe, dean of Elphin; translated to Cork - - - - - - - 1660
William Fuller - - - - - - 1663
[The three sees became united under bishop Fuller.]

BISHOPRIC OF MEATH.

There were formerly many episcopal sees in Meath, as Clonard, Duleek, Kells, Trim, Ardbraccan, Dunshaughlin, and Slane, besides others of less note; all which, with the exception of Duleek and Kells, were consolidated, and their common see was fixed at Clonard, before the year 1152; at which time the divisions of the bishopries in Ireland was made by cardinal Paparo. Subsequently, however, Duleek and Kells merged into the general see.

The see of Clonard was founded by St. Finian about 520. "This saint was a great scholar, and had many students here, who afterwards became famous in the Irish church." About the year 1206, Simon Rochfort, bishop of Meath, forsook Clonard, and fixed the seat of his see at Newtown, near Trim, and made the abbey church of St. Peter and St. Paul (which he had just founded for Augustine canons) the cathedral. At the Reformation, king Henry VII. converted the church of St. Mary's abbey at Ballymore, near Loch Seudy, in Westmeath, into a cathedral for this see; but how long it continued so is uncertain.

The combined diocese includes the counties of Meath and Westmeath, and a part of the King's County, with small parts of Cavan, Longford, and Kildare. The see is suffragan to Armagh.

Bishops of Clonard.

St. Finian - - - - - - - 520
Senach - - - - - - - - 563
Fiachre - - - - - - - - * *
Colman - - - - - - - * *
Ossenius - - - - - - 652
Ultan O'Cunga - - - - - - * *
Becan - - - - - - - - 665
Colman O'Heir - - - - - 687
Dubdan O'Foelan - - - - - 700
Ailchu - - - - - - - - 716
Fienmale Mac Girthid, called "A Chosen Soldier of Christ" - - - - 726
Tola Mac Dunchad, and of Kildare - - 731
Beglatneu - - - - - - - 733
Fulertach - - - - - - - 755
Algnied - - - - - - - - 774
Cormac Mac Suibay - - - - 778
Cormac - - - - - - - - 828
Rumold Mac Cathasach, called the "Rich Repository of Excellent Wisdom" - 882
Colman Mac Ailild - - - - - 919
Ferdomnach Mac Flanagan - - - 924
Moctean, called the "Fountain of Religion and Wisdom among the Irish" - - 930

Malfechin - - - - - - - 940
Bechan Mac Lactnan - - - - 942
Faithman - - - - - - - 971
Tuethal O'Dunluing - - - - 1010
Cellach O'Clerchen - - - - 1028
Tuathal O'Follanmuin - - - 1043
Tigernach Boircech - - - - 1055
Murchertach Mac Longsee - - - 1061
Idunan - - - - - - - 1092
Concovar - - - - - - 1110
Fiachry - - - - - - 1117
Christian O'Hagan - - - - 1135
Eochaid O'Kelly - - - - - 1136
O'Follomar - - - - - - 1140
Eleutherius - - - - - - 1150

Bishops of Meath.

Eugene, who, a little before his death, called the see the see of Meath - - 1174
Simon Rochfort - - - - - - 1194
Deodat - - - - - - - - 1224
Ralph le Petit, archdeacon of Meath - 1227
Richard de la Corner, canon of St. Patrick's, Dublin - - - - - - 1230
Hugh de Tachmon - - - - - 1250
Thomas St. Leger - - - - - 1287
John O'Carrol; translated to Cork - 1321
William de Paul, a Carmelite friar - 1327
William St. Leger, archdeacon of Meath - 1350
Nicholas Allen, abbot of St. Thomas, near Dublin - - - - - - 1353
Stephen de Valle, dean of Limerick - - 1369
William Andrew; translated from Achonry 1380
Alexander de Balscot; translated from Ossory - - - - - - - 1386
Robert Montain - - - - - - 1402
Edward Dantsey, archdeacon of Cornwall 1413
William Hadsor - - - - - - 1430
William Silk - - - - - - - 1434
Edmund Ouldhal, of Norwich - - - 1450
William Sherwood - - - - - 1460
John Pain, or Payne, a Dominican friar - 1483
William Rokeby; translated to Dublin - 1507
Hugh Inge; translated to Dublin - - 1512
Richard Wilson - - - - - 1523
Edward Staples: deprived - - - 1530
William Walsh: deprived - - - 1554
Hugh Brady - - - - - - 1563
Thomas Jones; translated to Dublin - 1584
Roger Dod, dean of Salop - - - 1605
George Montgomery, dean of Norwich; bishop of Derry, Raphoe, and Clogher - 1610
James Ussher; translated to Armagh - 1621
Anthony Martin, dean of Waterford - 1625
Henry Lesley; translated from Down and Connor - - - - - - - 1660
Henry Jones; translated from Clogher - 1661
Anthony Dopping; translated from Kildare 1682
Richard Tennison; translated from Clogher 1697
William Moreton; translated from Kildare 1705
John Evans; translated from Bangor - 1716
Henry Downs; translated from Elphin; translated to Derry - - - - 1724
Ralph Lambert: translated from Dromore 1727
Welbore Ellis; translated from Kildare - 1732
Arthur Price; translated from Leighlin, &c.; translated to Cashel - - - 1734
Henry Maule; translated from Dromore - 1744
Hon. W. Carmichael; translated from Ferns, &c.; translated to Dublin - - - 1758
Richard Pocock; translated from Ossory - 1765
Arthur Smythe; translated from Down, &c.; translated to Dublin - - - 1765
Hon. Henry Maxwell; translated from Dromore - - - - - - - 1766
Rt. hon. Thomas-Lewis O'Beirne; translated from Ossory - - - - - 1798
Nathaniel Alexander; translated from Down and Connor - - - - 1823
Charles Dickenson, D. D. Dec. - - 1840
Edward Stopford, D. D.; consecrated Nov. 6. 1842
Thomas G. Townshend, dean of Lismore. Oct. 3 - - - - - - - 1850

Bishops of Clonmacnois.

(*United to Meath.*)

St. Kiaran, the founder: died - - - 549
St. Tigernach: died - - - - - 549
Baitan (O'Cormac): died - - - - 663
Joseph, of Rosmore: died - - - - 839
Mœldarius; died - - - - - - 886
Cropery, or Corprey Crom: died - - 899
Colman, called the "Wisest Doctor in all Ireland:" died - - - - - - 924
Cormac O'Killeen: died - - - - - 964
Tuathal: died - - - - - - - 969
Durichad O'Braoin; resigned: succeeded - 969
Ectigern O'Ergain: died - - - - 1052
Colocair: died - - - - - - 1067
Ailild O'Harretaigh: died - - - - 1070
Christian O'Hectigern: died - - - 1103
Donnald O'Dubhal: died - - - - 1136
Moriertach O'Melider: seated here - - 1152
Tigernach O'Mœleoin: died - - - 1172
Mureach O'Murrechan: died - - - 1213
Edan O'Maily: died - - - - 1220
Mælrony O'Modein: succeeded - - - 1220
Hugh O'Malone - - - - - - 1230
Elias - - - - - - - - - 1236
Thomas - - - - - - - - - 1236
Thomas O'Quin - - - - - - 1252
[See vacant nearly 2 years.]
Gilbert: resigned - - - - - - 1281
[See vacant 2 years.]
William O'Duffy, Franciscan friar - - 1296
William O'Findan, abbot of Kilbeggan - 1298
[See vacant some years.]
Donald O'Bruin, Franciscan friar - - 1309
Lewis O'Daly: died - - - - 1337
Henry, Dominican friar: died - - - 1361
Richard - - - - - - - - - 1
Philip: died - - - - - - - 138
Milo Cory, Franciscan friar: succeeded in 139
O'Galachor: died - - - - - 139

Peter, abbot of Granard: succeeded in - 1398
Philip O'Mœil - - - - - 1411
David Brendoc, Cistercian monk - - 1423

[The see vacant some years.]

Cormac Mac Coughlan: succeeded - - 1427

[Killed in a skirmish.]

John Oldais, Franciscan friar: succeeded - 1444
John: died - - - - - - - 1486

Walter Blake, canon of Enaghdune: succeeded - - - - - - - - 1487
Thomas - - - - - - - - 1508
Quintin, Franciscan friar - - - 1516
Richard Hogan, Franciscan friar - - 1538
Florence Gerawan, Franciscan friar - - 1539
Peter Wall, a Dominican friar - - - 1556

[Dr. Wall died in 1568, when this see was, by the authority of parliament, united to the bishopric of Meath.]

BISHOPRIC OF OSSORY, FERNS, AND LEIGHLIN.

The see of Ossory was first planted at Saiger, in the territory of Ely O'Carrol, about the year 402, thirty years, it is said, before the arrival of St. Patrick. It was removed to Aghavoe, it is supposed, in 1052, for in the MS. *Annals of Leinster*, under that year, we meet with this passage, "A church was built at *Achadboe*, and the shrine of Canic placed in it." Felix O'Dullany, bishop of Ossory, translated the see to Kilkenny about the close of Henry II.'s reign.

The see of Ossory was consolidated with the combined bishopric of Ferns and Leighlin, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act, which came into operation on a vacancy occurring in the latter see, in 1835. The united diocese includes the counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, and Wexford, with parts of the counties of Wicklow, King's County, and Queen's County. The see is in the province of Dublin.

Bishops of Ossory.[1]

St. Kiaran: died - - - - - - 549
St. Carthagh, the Elder - - - - * *
St. Sedna: flourished in - - - - 570
St. Killene Mac Lubney, archdeacon: died 695
Laigdene Mac Donennach, abbot: died - 739
Tuntgall, abbot: died - - - - 771
Mocoach, abbot: died - - - - 783
Cucathach, abbot: died - - - - 788
Cobthach, abbot: died - - - - 801
Feredach, abbot: died - - - - 809
Conchovar, abbot: died - - - - 810
Conmach, abbot: died - - - - 826
Irgalach, abbot: died - - - - 832
Anluain, abbot: died - - - - 846
Cormac Mac Cladach: died - - - 867
Geran, abbot: died - - - - - 868
Slogad O'Raithnin, abbot: died - - 885
Cormac: died - - - - - - 907
Fergall Mac Moelmorra, abbot: died - 919
Fogartach, abbot: died - - - - 941
Kenfœlad Mac Swiny, abbot: died on a pilgrimage at Glendalagh - - - * *
Flathlem: died - - - - - - 984
Fogartach, abbot (and of Glendalagh): died - - - - - - - 1004
Dunchad O'Kellechuir: died - - - 1048
Kellach Ramhar: died - - - - 1079

[Here is a blank of 73 years.]

Donald O'Fogarty: seated here in - - 1152
St. Felix O'Dullany: succeeded in - - 1178
Hugh Rufus, an English Augustine canon 1202
Peter Mannesin, canon of Ossory - - 1218
William of Kilkenny, chancellor of Ossory: resigned - - - - - - 1229

Walter Brackell - - - - - 1232
Geoffry of Turvill, archdeacon of Dublin - 1244
Hugh de Malpilton, archdeacon of Dublin 1251
Hugh III. Dominican friar - - - 1257
Jeffrey St. Leger, friar of Ossory - - 1260
Roger of Wexford, dean of Kilkenny - 1287
Michael of Exeter, canon of Kilkenny - 1289
William Fitz John; translated to Cashel - 1302
Richard Ledred, Franciscan friar of London 1318
John of Tatenale, Dominican friar - - 1360
Alexander Balscot, canon; translated to Meath - - - - - - - 1371
Richard Northalis, Carmelite friar of London; translated to Dublin - - - 1386
Thomas Peverel, Carmelite friar; translated to Llandaff - - - - - - 1397
John Griffin; translated from Leighlin - 1398
John Waltham, Augustine hermit - - 1399
Roger of Appleby, prior of Newton, dean of Lichfield - - - - - - - 1400
John Volcan; translated from Dromore - 1404
Thomas Snell; translated from Lismore - 1405
Patrick Raggad; translated from Cork - 1417
Dennis O'Dea - - - - - 1421
Thomas Barry - - - - - - 1428
David Hacket - - - - - - 1460
John O'Hedian, archdeacon of Cashel - 1479
Oliver Cantwell, Dominican friar - - 1488
Mile Baron, Augustine canon - - - 1527

[He died, it is said, of grief, in extreme old age, in 1550. See vacant nearly 2 years.]

John Bale; the first Protestant bishop: deprived - - - - - - - 1552

[1] In the ancient writings, the name *abbot* is frequently used instead of bishop; so that the abbots of Saiger may have been bishops likewise.

John Thondry, a Roman Catholic: died in 1565 - - - - - - - - 1553
[See vacant 2 years.]
Christopher Gafney, prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin - - - - - 1567
Nicholas Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's, Dublin - - - - - - 1577
John Horsfall - - - - - - 1586
Richard Dean, dean of Ossory - - - 1609
Jonas Wheeler, dean of Christ-Church, Dublin - - - - - - 1613
Griffith Williams - - - - - 1641
John Parry, dean of Christ-Church, Dublin 1672
Benjamin Parry, brother to the above, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin - - - 1677
Michael Ward, dean of Lismore; translated to Derry - - - - - - 1678
Thomas Otway; translated from Killala and Achonry - - - - - 1679
John Hartstonge, archdeacon of Limerick; translated to Derry - - - - 1693
Sir Thomas Vesey, bart.; translated from Killaloe - - - - - - 1714
Edward Tennison, archdeacon of Caermarthen - - - - - - 1731
Charles Este, archdeacon of Armagh; translated to Waterford - - - - 1735
Anthony Dopping, dean of Clonmacnois - 1740
Michael Cox; translated to Cashel - - 1743
Edward Maurice - - - - - 1754
Richard Pocock; translated to Meath - 1756
Charles Dodgson; translated to Elphin - 1765
William Newcombe; translated from Dromore; translated to Waterford - - 1775
John Hotham, archdeacon of Middlesex; translated to Clogher - - - - 1779
Hon. William Beresford; translated from Dromore; translated to Tuam - - 1782
Thomas-Lewis O'Beirne, private secretary to the lord-lieutenant, rector of Longford, &c.; translated to Meath - - - 1795
Hugh Hamilton; translated from Clonfert - - - - - - - - 1798
John Kearney, provost of Trinity College, Dublin - - - - - - - 1806
Robert Fowler, archdeacon of Dublin - 1813
James-Thomas O'Brien: consecrated - 1842
The PRESENT bishop of Ossory, Leighlin, and Ferns.

BISHOPRIC OF FERNS AND LEIGHLIN.

(Now united to Ossory.)

FERNS took its name from the "hero Ferna, son of Caril, king of the Decies, who was slain in battle at the place by Gallus, the son of Morna." The see was anciently archiepiscopal for a time; for it must be observed, that in the early ages of Christianity, the title of Archbishop in Ireland, except that of Armagh, was not fixed to any particular see, but sometimes belonged to one, and sometimes to another city, according to the sanctity and merits of the presiding bishop; and he was not denominated from his see, but from the province in which his bishopric was situated.

The see of Leighlin was united to that of Ferns in 1600; and the combined see was united to the see of Ossory in 1835, conformably with the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act, passed 3rd and 4th William IV., August 14, 1833.

BISHOPS OF FERNS.

St. Edan; seated here in 598: died - - 632
St. Molin: succeeded - - - - 632
Dachuan, or Mochuan Luachra, abbot: died - - - - - - - 652
Tuenoch Mac Fintan, abbot: died - - 662
Coman: died - - - - - - 675
Mœdogair: died - - - - - - 676
Diratus: died - - - - - - 692
Cillenius: died - - - - - - 714
Arectacius Mac Cuanach, abbot: died - 737
Mac Colgan, abbot: died - - - - 744
Reodaigh, abbot: died - - - - 758
Dubenracht Mac Fergus, abbot: died - 776
Finnachta: died - - - - - - 794
Killene: died - - - - - - - 814

[There is a chasm of a hundred years, in which no mention is to be found either of bishop or abbot of Ferns. This is probably owing to the ravages of the Danes, who spread destruction on every side: in 834 Ferns was burnt by them.]

Laidgnen: died - - - - - - 937
Flathguss, abbot: died - - - - 944
Finnacht Mac Lactan: died - - - - 956
Carbre Mac Laigdnen, abbot: died - - 965
Conan Mac Cathan, abbot: died - - 975
Constans O'Laigdnen, abbot: died - - 996
Cornelius O'Laigdnen: died - - - 1042
Dermod O'Rudican: died - - - 1048
Marchad O'Laigdnen: died - - - 1062
Flan O'Corboy - - - - - * *
Fogdath O'Haurecan - - - - - * *
Nelan Mac Donegan - - - - - * *
Ugair O'Laigdnen: died - - - - 1085
Carbrick O'Kerny: died - - - - 1095
Gelasy, or Kellach O'Colman: died - - 1117
Carthag O'Malgebry - - - - - * *
Mœlisa O'Cathlan - - - - - * *
Roderick, or Rory O'Traffy - - - * *
Brigdin O'Cathlan - - - - - * *
Joseph O'Hethe: succeeded - - - 1155
Albin O'Mulloy, abbot of Baltinglass - 1186
John St. John, friar of Limerick - - 1223
Jeffrey St. John, friar of Limerick - - 1243
Hugh Lamport, friar of Ferns - - - 1258
Richard de Northampton, canon of Killaloe 1282
Simon de Evesham - - - - - 1304
Robert Walrand - - - - - - 1305

Adam de Northampton - - - - 1312
Hugh de Saltu (deprived by the pope) - 1347
Geoffry Grosseld, Augustine hermit - - 1347
John Esmond (deprived by the pope) - 1349
William Charnels, a monk - - - 1350
Thomas Den, archdeacon of Ferns - - 1363
Patrick Barret, Augustine canon - - 1400
Robert Whittey, chanter of Ferns - - 1416
John Purcell I. - - - - - - 1459
Laurence Nevill, canon - - - - 1480

[See vacant nearly 2 years.]

Edmund Comerford, dean of Kilkenny - 1505
Nicholas Comyn; translated to Waterford 1509
John Purcell II. - - - - - 1519
Alexander Devereux - - - - 1539

[He continued undisturbed in his bishopric during the several changes made in religion.]

John Devereux, dean of Ferns - - - 1566
Hugh Allen, prebendary of Sarum - - 1582

[The first Protestant bishop.]

Robert Grave; advanced to the united sees of Ferns and Leighlin - - - - 1600
Nicholas Stafford, chancellor of Ferns - 1600
Thomas Ram, dean of Ferns - - - 1605
George Andrew, dean of Limerick (died in 1648) - - - - - - - - 1635

[See vacant 12 years.]

Robert Price, dean of Connor - - - 1660
Richard Boyle, dean of Limerick - - 1666
Narcissus Marsh, provost of Dublin College; translated to Cashel - - - - 1683
Bartholomew Vigors, dean of Armagh - 1691
Josiah Hort, dean of Ardagh; translated to Kilmore and Ardagh - - - - 1722
John Hoadly, archdeacon of Salisbury; translated to Dublin - - - - - 1727
Arthur Price; translated from Clonfert; translated to Meath - - - - - 1729
Edward Synge; translated from Cloyne; translated to Elphin - - - - - 1734
George Stone, dean of Derry; translated to Kildare: succeeded - - - - - 1740
William Cotterell, dean of Raphoe - - 1743
Robert Downes, dean of Derry; translated to Down and Connor - - - - - 1744
John Garnet; translated to Clogher - 1752
Hon. William Carmichael; translated from Clonfert; translated to Meath - - 1758
Thomas Salmon - - - - - - 1758
Richard Robinson; translated to Kildare - 1759
Charles Jackson; translated to Kildare - 1761
Edward Young; translated from Dromore 1765
Hon. Joseph Deane Bourke, dean of Dromore; translated to Tuam - - - 1772
Walter Cope; translated from Clonfert and Kilmacduach - - - - - - 1782
William Preston; translated from Killala and Achonry - - - - - - 1787
Euseby Cleaver; translated from Cork and Ross - - - - - - - - 1789
Hon. Percy Jocelyn; translated to Clogher 1809
Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham; translated from Killaloe; translated to Clogher - - - - - - - 1820
Thomas Elrington; translated from Limerick - - - - - - - - - 1822

[On the death of Dr. Elrington in 1835, Dr. Fowler, bishop of Ossory, became bishop, also, of the united sees of Leighlin and Ferns.]

BISHOPRIC OF LEIGHLIN.

LEIGHLIN, commonly called Old Leighlin, is situated about a mile and a half to the westward of the river Barrow. Here St. Laserian constituted an episcopal see about the year 628. Burchard the Norwegian, the son of Garmond, is enumerated among the principal benefactors to the church. It was he who either founded or endowed the priory of St. Stephen of Leighlin; the lands of which were afterwards annexed to the deanery. Burchard was buried in the cathedral. Some of the bishops of Leighlin have been considerable benefactors to the see.

BISHOPS OF LEIGHLIN.

St. Laserian: died - - - - - 638
* * * *
Manchin: died - - - - - 865
* * * *
Condla Mac Dunecan: died - - - 943
Daniel: died - - - - - - 969
* * * *
Cleirec O'Muinic: died - - - - 1048
* * * *
Condla O'Flain: died - - - - 1113
Sluagad O'Catan: died - - - - 1144
Dungall O'Cellaic: died - - - - 1152
Donat: succeeded - - - - - 1158

[Died in 1185: see vacant some years.]

John, Cistercian monk, abbot de Rosea Valle: succeeded - - - - 1199
Harlewin, Cistercian monk - - - 1201
Richard Fleming - - - - - 1217
William, archdeacon of Leighlin - - 1227
Thomas - - - - - - - - 1252
Nicholas Chevers, Franciscan friar, archdeacon - - - - - - - 1277
Maurice of Blanchvill, canon - - - 1309
Miler le Poer, canon - - - - 1320
William St. Leger - - - - - 1341
Thomas of Brakenberg, Franciscan friar: succeeded - - - - - - 1349
John Young, treasurer of Leighlin - - 1363
John Griffin, chancellor of Limerick; translated to Ossory - - - - - 1385
Richard Rocomb, Dominican friar - - 1399

[See vacant 2 years.]

John Mulgan, rector of Lin, in Meath - 1422
Thomas Fleming, Franciscan friar, canon of Kilkenny - - - - - - 1432
Milo Roche - - - - - - - 1458
Nicholas Maguire - - - - - - 1490
Thomas Halsay, the pope's prothonotary for Ireland; assisted at the Lateran Council in 1515 and 1516: never saw his bishopric - - - - - - - 1513

[See vacant 4 years.]

Maurice Doran, a Franciscan or a Dominican friar. When advised to assess his clergy double, he said, "He would shear his flock, not flay them." He was murdered by his archdeacon, Maurice Cavenagh, who was hanged for the crime on the spot where he had committed it. —*Ware.* - - - - - - - 1523
Matthew Sanders - - - - - - 1527
Robert Travers (deprived in 1555) - - 1550
Thomas Field, Franciscan friar - - 1555
Daniel Cavenagh: he greatly impoverished the see - - - - - - - 1567

[See vacant 2 years.]

Richard Meredyth - - - - - - 1589

[See vacant 3 years.]

Robert Grave, dean of Cork - - - 1600

[On whose advancement to the see, it was united to Ferns.]

BISHOPRIC OF TUAM, KILLALA, AND ACHONRY.

St. Jarlath, the son of Loga, is looked upon as the founder of the cathedral of Tuam, about the beginning of the sixth century. Tuam was anciently called Tuiam-da-Gualand, and the cathedral, dedicated to St. Jarlath, was known as *Tempull Jarleith* or St. Jarlath's Church, having been dedicated to its founder. By means of assistance from Turlough O'Connor, the then king of Ireland, it was rebuilt, in 1152, by Edan O'Hoisin, first archbishop of Tuam, at least the first who had the pall; for several of his predecessors are sometimes called archbishops, by the Irish historians. The bishopric of Mayo, founded by St. Gerald, before the year 697, was united to Tuam in 1559. The names of few of its bishops are preserved.[1]

On the new distribution of dioceses effected by the late Church Temporalities' act, Tuam was reduced to a bishopric, made suffragan to Armagh, and united with the see of Killala and Achonry. The diocese, as at present constituted, is in the counties of Galway, Mayo, Leitrim, and Longford, with small parts of Roscommon, Cavan, Sligo, and Westmeath.

Bishops of Tuam.

St. Jarlath: sat in 501: died - - - 540
* * * *
Ferdomnach: died - - - - - 781
* * * *
Eugene Macclerig: died - - - - 969
* * * *
Murchad O'Nioc: died - - - - 1033
* * * *
Aid O'Hoisin: died - - - - 1085
Ercad O'Mœlomair: died - - - 1086
Cormac O'Cairil - - - - - 1092
Catasch O'Cnail, or O'Conuil: died - 1118
Murgesius O'Nioc: died - - - 1128
Donald O'Dubhai: died - - - 1136
Maurice, or Muredach O'Dubhai: died - 1150

Archbishops.

Edan O'Hoisin: succeeded in - - - 1150

[Invested with the *pallium* at the hands of cardinal Paparo, 1152: died 1161.]

Catholicus O'Dubhai: succeeded - - 1161
Felix O'Ruadan, Cistercian monk: resigned 1201
Marian O'Laghnan, dean - - - 1235
Florence Mac Flin, chancellor - - - 1250
Walter de Salern, dean of St. Paul's, London - - - - - - - 1257
Thomas O'Connor; translated from Elphin 1259
Stephen of Fulburn; translated from Waterford - - - - - - 1286
William de Birmingham - - - - 1289
Malachy Mac Æda - - - - - 1313
Thomas O'Carrol, archdeacon of Cashel; translated to Cashel - - - - 1349
John O'Grady, archdeacon of Cashel - 1365
Gregory; translated from Elphin - - 1372

[He was fined 100*l.* for not appearing, upon summons, at a parliament held at Castledermot in 1377.]

Gregory O'Moghan: deprived in 1386: succeeded - - - - - - - 1385
William O'Cormacain; translated against his will to Clonfert - - - - 1386
Maurice O'Kelly; translated from Clonfert - - - - - - - - 1394

[See vacant from 1407 to 1410.]

[1] The see of *Enachdune* has long been united to Tuam; and the see of Ardagh (formerly held *in commendam* with Kilmore) has been held *in commendam* with that of Tuam since the year 1742, at which time the see of Kilfenora, which was held *in commendam* with Tuam, was joined to Killaloe, to be held *in commendam* with that see.

John Babynghe, Dominican friar - - 1410
Cornelius, Franciscan friar - - - 1411
John Baterley, Dominican friar - - 1427
Thomas O'Kelly; translated from Clonfert 1438
John de Burgo - - - - - - 1441
Donat O'Murry, Augustine canon - - 1458
William Shioy, or Joy - - - - 1485
Philip Pinson, Franciscan friar - - 1503
Maurice de Portu, *alias* O'Fehely, Franciscan friar - - - - - - - 1506
Thomas O'Mullaly, or Laly - - - 1531
Christopher Bodekin; translated from Kilmacduach - - - - - - - 1536
William Laly, dean of Tuam: he held, at the same time, the see of Enaghdune - 1573
Nehemiah Donellan: resigned 1609 - - 1595
William Daniel - - - - - - 1609
Randolph Barlow, dean of Christ-Church - 1629
Richard Boyle; translated from Cork - 1638
John Maxwell; translated from Killala and Achonry - - - - - - 1645

[He died in 1646; having been most barbarously treated by the rebels at Killala and Tuam; the see remained vacant until the Restoration.]

Samuel Pullen, dean of Clonfert - - 1661

[He also held the bishopric of Kilfenora *in commendam.*]

John Parker; translated from Elphin; translated to Dublin: succeeded - 1667
John Vesey; translated from Limerick - 1678
Edward Singe; translated from Raphoe - 1716
Josiah Hort; translated from Kilmore and Ardagh - - - - - - - - 1742

[He held Ardagh *in commendam* with this see, and it continued with Tuam up to the recent change.]

John Ryder; translated from Down and Connor - - - - - - - 1752
Jemmet Brown; translated from Elphin - 1775
Hon. Joseph Deane Bourke; translated from Leighlin and Ferns: (succeeded as earl of Mayo in 1792) - - - - - 1782
Hon. William Beresford; translated from Ossory - - - - - - - 1795
Hon. Power Trench; translated from Elphin - - - - - - - - 1819
Hon. Thomas Plunket, dean of Down (bishop of Tuam only; Tuam having been previously an archbishopric) April 1839

[On the death of Dr. Trench in 1839, Tuam ceased to be archiepiscopal, and the bishopric of Ardagh was separated from it, and united to the see of Kilmore.]

BISHOPRIC OF MAYO.

(*United to Tuam.*)

ST. GERALD, a native of England, and disciple of St. Colman, bishop of Lindisfarne, followed that saint upon his expulsion out of England, in company with many persons of the same nation. St. Colman founded a monastery about the year 665 or 670, at Mayo, and placed in it the Englishmen who had followed him; whence it took the name of Mayo-na-Sasson, or Mayo of the Saxons; by which name the Irish called the natives of England. St. Gerald enlarged this monastery, and erected it into an episcopal see, of which he was the first bishop. He died on the 13th of March, about the year 697. This bishopric has long been annexed to Tuam.

BISHOPS OF MAYO.

St. Gerald: died *circa* - - - - 697
Muredach, the son of Indrect: died - - 726
Aidan: died - - - - - - - 768
* * * * *
Cele O'Dubhai: died - - - - 1209
Stephen O'Braoin: died - - - - 1231
* * * * *
William Pendergast, Franciscan friar; succeeded 1428: deprived, for not expediting his letters of provision, by pope Martin V. - - - - - - 1430
Nicholas Wagomai, Franciscan friar: succeeded - - - - - - - 1430
O'Higin: died - - - - - - 1478
Odo: died - - - - - - - 1493
John Bell, Franciscan friar: succeeded - 1493
* * * *

Eugene Mac Breohan, or Brethemain, was the last bishop of Mayo in 1559. In his time the see was annexed to Tuam.

BISHOPRIC OF KILLALA AND ACHONRY.

(*Now united to Tuam.*)

ST. MUREDACH, the first bishop of this see, was consecrated by St. Patrick; whence it is manifest that he flourished in the fifth century; but the time of his death is uncertain. The author of the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, in giving an account of that saint's progress through Connaught, says, "He came to a pleasant place, where the

river Muadas (Moy) empties itself into the ocean; and on the south banks of said river he built a noble church, called Kill-Aladh, of which he made one of his disciples, Muredach, the first bishop."—If this be so, the time of the foundation of the church is pretty nearly to be guessed at; for St. Patrick made his journey into Connaught in 434, and continued there seven years, until 441. Few traces remain of the successors of Muredach, before the arrival of the English: the names of two only occur in history.

The see of Achonry has been held *in commendam* with Killala since the year 1607; and the united see was consolidated with Tuam, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities' act, passed 3rd and 4th William IV. Aug. 14, 1834.

Bishops of Killala.

St. Muredach: sat here about - - - 440

* * * *

Kellach: died - - - - - - 544

[This bishop was murdered by his fosterers, near to Adergool; the assassins were torn in pieces by wild horses.]

* * * *

O'Mœl Fogamair: died - - - - 1151
Imar O'Ruadan - - - - - 1177
Donat O'Beoda - - - - - 1207
Cormac O'Tarpaid - - - - - 1226
John O'Malfagamair - - - - 1234
O'Laidig - - - - - - 1275
John O'Laidig, or O'Loyn - - - 1281
Donat O'Flaherty: succeeded - - 1281
John Tankard, archdeacon - - - 1306
John O'Laitin: died - - - - 1343

[See vacant 3 years.]

William O'Dowda: succeeded - - - 1347
Robert: succeeded - - - - - 1350

[This prelate was fined 100 merks for not appearing, upon summons, at a parliament assembled at Castledermot on the Monday after Ash Wednesday, 1377.]

Thomas Lodowis, Dominican friar - - 1381
Thomas Orwell - - - - - 1389
Thomas, archdeacon - - - - 1400
Muredach Clerach: died - - - - 1403
O'Haneki, dean: succeeded - - - 1416
Connor O'Connell I.: died - - - 1426
Martin: died - - - - - - 1431
Manus Fitz Fultagh O'Dowda, archdeacon: died - - - - - - - - 1436
Connor O'Connell II.: slain in the year 1461 by Manus O'Dowda's son.
Donat O'Concubhair, or O'Connor: succeeded - - - - - - 1461
John O'Cashin: resigned about - - 1490
Thomas: died - - - - - 1497
Thomas Clerk, or Cleragh: resigned in - 1508
Malachy O'Clowan, or Cluan: succeeded - 1505
Richard Barrett: sat here in - - - 1523
Redmund Gallakan: sat here in - - 1549
Owen O'Connor, dean: succeeded - - 1591

[He sat about 16 years; and, on his death, Miler Magrath, archbishop of Cashel, held this see, together with Achonry, *in commendam*, for almost 15 years. On his death, Archibald Hamilton was advanced to the see of Killala, and held that of Achonry *in commendam*; and this union has continued ever since.]

Killala and Achonry

Archibald Hamilton, D. D. of Glasgow; translated to Cashel - - - - 1623
Archibald Adair, dean of Raphoe; translated from Killaloe: deprived - - 1630
John Maxwell; translated from Ross, in Scotland; translated to Tuam - - 1640

[The see continued vacant from his translation in 1645 to the Restoration.]

Henry Hall, chaplain to the lord-lieutenant; succeeded - - - - 1660
Thomas Bayly, dean of Down: succeeded - 1663
Thomas Otway: he rebuilt his ruinous cathedral; translated to Ossory - - 1670
John Smith, dean of Limerick - - - 1679
William Smith, dean of Dromore; translated to Raphoe - - - - - - 1681
Richard Tennison, dean of Clogher; translated to Clogher - - - - - 1681
William Lloyd, dean of Achonry - - 1690
Henry Downs, minister of Barrington, Northamptonshire; translated to Derry 1717
Charles Cobbe, dean of Ardagh; translated to Dromore - - - - - - 1720
Robert Howard, dean of Ardagh; translated to Elphin - - - - - 1726
Robert Clayton; translated to Cork and Ross - - - - - - - - 1730
Mordecai Cary; translated from Clonfert - 1735
Richard Robinson; translated to Ferns and Leighlin - - - - - - 1752
Samuel Hutchinson, dean - - - 1759
William Cecil Pery, dean of Derry; translated to Limerick - - - - 1780
William Preston; translated to Ferns - 1784
John Law; translated from Clonfert; translated to Elphin - - - - - 1787
John Porter, chaplain to the archbishop of Canterbury; translated to Clogher - 1795
Dr. Joseph Stock, chaplain to the lord-lieutenant - - - - - - 1798
James Verschoyle, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin - - - - - - - 1810

[On the death of Dr. Verschoyle in 1834, Killala and Achonry were united to Tuam.]

BISHOPRIC OF ACHONRY.

St. Finian, bishop of Clonard, founded the church of Achad, latterly commonly called Achonry, and Achad-Conair, and anciently Achad-Chavin, about the year 530. The site on which it was built was granted by a dynast, or petty prince, of the territory of Luigny. St. Finian having built this church, immediately gave it to his disciple Nathy, called in Irish Dathi, *i. e.* David, who went by two names; for he was commonly called Comrah or Cruimthir, and was a man of great sanctity. The latter of these names signifies, in old Irish, a priest; the other has a religious meaning. His festival is celebrated on the 9th of August, and the church was dedicated to him. In the ancient annals of Ireland, the prelates of this see are, for the most part, called bishops of Luigny or Liny, from the barony or subdivision of the county in which it is situated. No account is to be had of the successors of St. Nathy, until the arrival of the English in Ireland.

Bishops of Achonry.

St. Nathy, or Cruimthir Nathy: promoted about - - - - - - - 530
* * * *
Melruan O'Ruadan: died - - - 1170
Gillasius O'Ruadan - - - - 1214
Clemens O'Sinadaig - - - - 1219
Carus O'Tarpa, abbot of Mellifont - - 1226
Gelisa O'Clery - - - - - 1230
Thomas O'Ruadan - - - - - 1237
Oengus O'Clumain: succeeded - - 1238
Thomas O'Miachan - - - - - 1251
Dennis O'Miachan, archdeacon - - 1266
Benedict - - - - - - - 1286
Henry Mac O'Reghty, Cistercian monk: died - - - - - - - - 1297
Benedict O'Brogan: died - - - 1311
David: succeeded - - - - - 1312
Murchard O'Hara: died - - - - 1344
David: died - - - - - - 1348
Nicholas O'Hedram, Cistercian monk - 1373
William Andrew, English Dominican friar; translated to Meath: succeeded - - 1374
* * * *
Laurence Peter Jacopin, Dominican friar - 1445
Thady: died - - - - - - - 1448
Gasper, abbot of Boyle: succeeded - - 1449
James Blakedon; translated to Bangor, in Wales - - - - - - - - 1452
Cornelius: died - - - - - - 1472
Robert Wellys, Franciscan friar: succeeded 1473
Bernard: died - - - - - - 1488
John de Bustamento, a Spaniard (never visited the see): succeeded in - - 1489
Richard: died - - - - - - 1492
Thomas Fort, Augustine canon: succeeded 1492
Cormac: sat here in - - - - - 1523
* * * *
Eugene - - - - - - - - 1585

[Miler Magragh, archbishop of Cashel, obtained these sees in 1607, and held them till his death; from which time the see of Killala and this see have always gone together. Both became united to Tuam in 1834.]

DEANS OF ST. PATRICK'S.

1219. William Fitz-Guy, or Guido de Londres, the first dean recorded.
1223. Ralph de Bristol.
1234. John de Taunton.
1235. Richard Gardiner, or de Gardino.
1250. Richard de St. Martin.
1251. Hugh de Mapilton, or de Glandelagh, lord treasurer same year.
1269. John de Saunford, justice of the king's bench.
1275. William de Salinis.
1277. Adam de Wadenhall.
1284. James de Ispania.
1289. Stephen de Brogan.
1294. Adam de Furneis.
1310. Alexander de Byknore, or Bicknor, prebendary of Maynooth; he was lord treasurer in 1307; vice dean.
1312. William Rudyard, treasurer of St. Patrick's; elected dean.
1349. William de Bromley; became lord treasurer of Ireland in 1354.
1363. Thomas Minot, prebendary of Malihidert, or Mullahithart.
1374. William Lawless and Nicholas Bromley: "the dean being very old and infirm, the king authorized them to prosecute his affairs at Rome and elsewhere."
— John Colton, lord treasurer; made lord chancellor of Ireland in 1379.
1382. [The deanery sequestered: dean Colton promoted to the primacy this year.]
1396. Thomas de Everdon. Cardinal Randulph, who had intruded himself into the deanery, was evicted, after a trial of *quare impedit.*
1399. John Prene; consecrated archbishop of Armagh in 1439.
1439. Nicholas Hill.
1449. Michael Tregury.
1457. Peter Norreis, or Norreys.
1465. John Alleyne, precentor of the cathedral: died 1505, having governed as dean for forty years.

1505. Thomas Rochfort, son of Roger, lord of Killadown. — *Ware.*
1522. John Rycarde, rector of Trim: he is said to have resigned the deanery in 1523.
1523. Robert Sutton, archdeacon of Dublin.
1528. Thomas Darcy, prebendary of Howth, and master of the rolls.
1529. George Fyche, archdeacon of Glandelagh: died March 1537.
1537. Edward Bassenet de Devonshire; went to Ireland in the train of sir Anthony St. Leger, who afterwards became lord deputy.
1548. [The judges began this year to sit in the cathedral, and keep their terms there; from this time until the Restoration it became the hall of judicature.]
1555. Thomas Leverous; a leading instrument in the fortunes of the earls of Kildare, to whom his family were tenants.
1560. Alexander Craike, prebendary of Clonmethan: died in 1564.
1564. Adam Loftus, archbishop of Armagh.
1567. Robert Weston, dean of Arches in London; made lord chancellor of Ireland.
1576. William Gerrard, by letters-patent; made lord chancellor of Ireland.
1581. Thomas Jones; consecrated bishop of Meath in 1584; afterwards translated to Dublin.
1584. Richard Meredyth[1]; raised to the see of Leighlin by letters patent April 1589.
1597. Sir John Ryder.[2]
1608. Thomas Moigne, archdeacon of Meath: resigned in 1625 in favour of Benjamin Culme, his successor, and died in 1628.
1625. Benjamin Culme, rector of Rathmore, in the diocese of Meath.
1660. William Fuller; obtained the deanery by letters patent.
1666. Thomas Seele, precentor of Christ-Church: died Feb. 1674.
1674. Benjamin Parry, chaplain to the lord-lieutenant Arthur, earl of Essex.
1677. John Worth; appointed by letters patent; having conformed to the Roman Catholic persuasion, he was deprived.
1688. William King, chaplain to Parker, archbishop of Tuam.
1690. Michael Jephson; appointed by letters-patent dated Jan. 15, this year.
1693. Thomas Lindsay, chancellor of Christ-Church; appointed by letters-patent.
1695. Edward Smith; he had been chaplain to the factories of Constantinople and Smyrna: died in 1698.
1698. Jerome Ryves; appointed by letters-patent: died June 1704.
1704. John Sterne, by election; became bishop of Dromore in 1713, and was afterwards translated to Clogher.
1713. Jonathan Swift[3], by letters-patent.
[Dean Swift's parents were English; he was, however, himself born in Dublin, at No. 7. Hoey's-court, in that city: died in 1745.]
1745. Gabriel James Maturin: died the next year.
1746. Francis Corbet, prebendary of Malahidert: died in 1775.
1775. William Cradock: died in Edinburgh in Sept. 1793.
1793. Robert Fowler; elected Oct. 13, in this year: resigned, and died soon after.
1794. James Verschoyle; elected in April, on the death of Dr. Fowler.
1810. John-William Keatinge, by letters-patent dated May 31: died 1817.
1818. Hon. and Rev. Richard Ponsonby; consecrated bishop of Killaloe 1828; translated to Derry 1831.
1828. Henry Dawson, *vice* Ponsonby. March 3.
[Dean Dawson died in Oct. 1840. Two candidates were thereupon proposed, viz., Dr. Daly and Dr. Wilson: the latter disputed certain votes given to the other, and on Dec. 9, 1842, the Court of Delegates decided in favour of Dr. Daly.]
1842. Robert Daly; installed dean Dec. 13: soon afterwards appointed bishop of Cashel.
1843. Hon. and Rev. Henry Pakenham. Feb. 7. The PRESENT (1851) Dean of St. Patrick's.

THE ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.

THE Order of St. Patrick was instituted in the year 1783 by George III., for the purpose of establishing a national fraternity of knights in Ireland, as a counterpart of the Order of the Thistle in Scotland, and the Order of the Garter in England. On the 5th of February, 1783, a royal warrant was addressed to earl Temple (afterwards marquess of Buckingham), then lord lieutenant of Ireland, authorizing the issue of

[1] This prelate was committed to the Tower of London: the nature of the charge is not at the present day discoverable; it is certain, however, that a fine of 2000*l.* was imposed upon him in the Court of Star Chamber. — *Monck Mason.*

[2] The queen wrote, as usual, to have Ryder made dean, by virtue of her own authority solely; but archbishop Loftus, in a courtly manner, showed to lord Burleigh how her majesty might obtain his legal election. — *Idem.*

[3] Dean Swift was through life much troubled with giddiness of the head, which much increased towards the close of it, and at length ended in a total deprivation of reason, in which condition he died. In his lucid moments he bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to erect an hospital in Dublin for idiots and lunatics, which was built accordingly. His remains were interred in the cathedral.

letters-patent under the great seal of Ireland, for the institution of the Order. Though all preliminary steps were taken, and though the passing of the letters-patent was duly gazetted, yet no such documents are now to be found, and it is believed by many authorities that the letters patent were never executed. The royal warrant merely authorized the preparation of the patent, but the latter necessary document is not recorded on the rolls of chancery either in England or Ireland.

On the 28th of February the statutes of the Order were signed, by which it was ordained: — That the sovereignty should be vested in the crown; and that the lord-lieutenant of Ireland should be, *ex officio*, grand master; and that the knights should be fifteen in number.

In July, 1821, George IV. dispensed with the statute which restricted the number of knights to fifteen, and appointed six extra members at his coronation, but eight years elapsed before the royal warrant was issued to authorize this change, and in the mean time four of the extra knights had been elected to fill vacancies from deaths which occurred in the constituent number of fifteen.

William IV., at his coronation, nominated four more extra knights, and on the 24th of January, 1833, permanently increased the limits of the Order by fixing its constituent numbers at twenty-two instead of fifteen.

On the accession of Queen Victoria, a statute was issued substituting a declaration upon honour for the oath which was previously administered to each knight on his election, and in 1839 her majesty issued an ordinance authorizing each successive grand master to retain and wear the star, riband, and badge of the Order, after he had ceased to be lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Thus, though the head and chief of the Order was not a member of it during any lord-lieutenancy, but that of earl Talbot, yet by a verbal grant from William IV. and an express authority from her majesty, all who have held the office of lord-lieutenant are entitled to the distinctive honours which are worn by the veritable members of the body.

The esquires are three in number for each knight. The sixteenth statute ordains, that every knight should appoint three gentlemen of blood without reproach to be his esquires of the body, and to attend him at installations. No esquires have been appointed since 1833, in consequence of installations having been dispensed with at the election of each new knight.

The Original Knights.

H. R. H. prince Edward, fourth son to the king, afterwards duke of Kent: died Jan. 1820.

William-Robert Fitzgerald, duke of Leinster: died Oct. 1804.

Henry Smyth de Burgh, earl, afterwards marquess of Clanricarde: died Dec. 1797.

Randall-William Macdonnell, earl of Antrim: died in 1791.

Thomas Nugent, earl of Westmeath: died Sept. 1792.

Murrough O'Bryan, earl of Inchiquin, afterwards marquess of Thomond: died Feb. 1808.

Charles Moore, earl, afterwards marquess of Drogheda: died Dec. 1822.

George de la Poer Beresford, earl of Tyrone, afterwards marquess of Waterford; died Dec. 1800.

Richard Boyle, earl of Shannon: died May 1807.

James Hamilton, earl of Clanbrassil: died Feb. 1798.

Richard Colley Wellesley, earl of Mornington, afterwards marquess Wellesley; resigned the order on being elected K. G.: died Sept. 1842.

Arthur Saunders Gore, earl of Arran; elected March 8, 1783: died Oct. 1809.

James Stopford, earl of Courtown; died March 1810.

James Caulfield, earl of Charlemont: died Aug. 1799.

Thomas Taylour, earl of Bective: died Feb. 1795.

Henry Loftus, earl of Ely: died abroad May 1783, without having been invested.

Knights subsequently elected.

John-Joshua Proby, earl of Carysfort; elected Feb. 5, 1784: died April 1828.

Charles, viscount Loftus, earl, and afterwards marquess of Ely; elected Dec. 1794: died March 1806.

William-Henry, earl of Clermont; elected March 30, 1795: died Sept. 1806.

Walter, earl of Ormond and Ossory; elected March 19, 1798: died Aug. 1820.

Charles, viscount Dillon; elected March 19, 1798: died Nov. 1813.

John Denis Browne, earl of Altamont, afterwards marquess of Sligo; elected Aug. 11, 1800 died Jan. 1809.

Henry, marquess of Conyngham; elected Jan. 22, 1801: died Dec. 1832.

Henry de la Poer, marquess of Waterfor!; elected March 14, 1806: died July 1826.

Thomas, marquess of Headfort; elected May 15, 1806: died Oct. 1829.
Robert, earl of Roden; elected Nov. 13, 1806: died June 1820.
John, marquess of Ely; elected Nov. 3, 1807: died 1845.
Henry, earl of Shannon; elected April 5, 1808: died April 1842.
Charles-Henry St. John, earl O'Neill; elected Feb. 13, 1809: died March 1841.
William, marquess of Thomond; elected Nov. 11, 1809: died Aug. 1846.
Howe-Peter, marquess of Sligo; elected March 24, 1810: died Jan. 1845.
John Willoughby, earl of Enniskillen; elected April 27, 1810: died March 1840.
Thomas, earl of Longford; elected Dec. 17, 1813: died May 1835.
ERNEST-AUGUSTUS, duke of CUMBERLAND, now king of HANOVER; elected Aug. 20, 1821.
George-Augustus, marquess of Donegal; elected August 20, 1821: died Oct. 1844.
Dupré, earl of Caledon; elected Aug. 28, 1821: died April 1839.
Charles Chetwynd, earl Talbot; elected July 1821: resigned the order on being elected a knight of the Garter, Oct. 11, 1844.
James, marquess of Ormond; elected July 1821: died May 1838.
John Chambre, earl of Meath; elected July 1821: died March 1851.
Arthur-James, earl of Fingal; elected July 1821: died July 1836.
James-George, earl of Courtown; elected July 1821: died June 1835.
Robert, earl of Roden; elected July 1821.
Arthur, marquess of Downshire; elected Oct. 1831: died April 1845.
Ulick-John, marquess of Clanricarde; elected Oct. 1831.
Francis-William, earl of Charlemont; elected Oct. 1831.
Francis-James, earl of Landaff; elected Oct. 1831: died March 1833.
Francis-Nathaniel, marquess Conyngham; elected March 27, 1833.
Nathaniel, earl of Leitrim; elected April 8, 1834.
John, earl of Donoughmore; elected April 8, 1834.
Edmund, earl of Cork and Orrery; elected July 22, 1835.
Thomas, earl of Howth; elected July 22, 1835.
Thomas-Anthony, viscount Southwell; elected Sept. 1837.
Thomas, marquess of Headfort; elected April 15, 1839.
William, earl of Listowell; elected April 29, 1839.
Joseph, earl of Miltown; elected March 13, 1841.
Philip Yorke, earl of Arran; elected May 6, 1841.
William, earl of Wicklow; elected Nov. 9, 1842.
H. R. H. Prince ALBERT; declared by a special statute, dated Jan. 25, 1842.
William, earl of Rosse; elected Jan. 4, 1845.
Henry, marquess of Waterford; elected Jan. 4, 1845.
John, earl of Clare; elected Sept. 17, 1845.
John, marquess of Ormond; elected Sept. 17, 1845.
Henry, lord Farnham; elected Nov. 12, 1845.
Arthur-James, earl of Fingal; elected Oct. 12, 1846.
John Foster, viscount Massereene and Ferrard; elected July 1851.

THE PRESENT KNIGHTS.

The SOVEREIGN.
H. R. H. Prince ALBERT.
His Excellency the LORD-LIEUTENANT, *Grand Master.*

His Majesty the King of HANOVER.
Robert, earl of Roden.
Ulick-John, marquess of Clanricarde.
Francis-William, earl of Charlemont.
Francis-Nathaniel, marquess Conyngham.
Nathaniel, earl of Leitrim.
John, earl of Donoughmore.
Edmund, earl of Cork and Orrery.
Thomas, earl of Howth.
Thomas-Anthony, viscount Southwell.
Thomas, marquess of Headfort.
William, earl of Listowell.
Joseph, earl of Miltown.
Philip Yorke, earl of Arran.
William, earl of Wicklow.
William, earl of Rosse.
Henry, marquess of Waterford.
John, earl of Clare.
John, marquess of Ormond.
Henry, lord Farnham.
Arthur-James, earl of Fingal.
John Foster, viscount Massereene and Ferrard.

The knights of the Order of St. Patrick are not only entitled to certain rank and precedence among themselves, but enjoy privileges over all who are not members of the Order.

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE, STAMPS, &c. IN ENGLAND.

COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS IN ENGLAND.

(From the Restoration of King Charles II.)

1660. Sir Job Harbye, sir John Wolstenholme, sir John Jacob, sir Nicholas Crispe, sir John Harrison, and sir John Shawe. Sept. 20.

1671. Sir George Downing, sir William Thompson, sir William Lowther, William Garway, Francis Millington, and John Upton. Salary 2000*l.* per annum each. Sept. 27.

1672. Sir Richard Temple, sir George Downing, sir William Thompson, sir William Lowther, William Garway, Francis Millington, and John Upton. Salary 2000*l.* per annum each. March 30.

1675. Sir Richard Temple, sir Edward Deering, sir George Downing, sir William Lowther, Charles Cheyne, Francis Millington, and John Upton. Salary 1260*l.* per annum each. Jan. 8.

1677. Sir Richard Temple, sir Edward Deering, sir Francis Lawley, sir George Downing, sir William Lowther, Charles Cheyne, and Francis Millington. Salary 1200*l.* per annum each. Nov. 9.

1679. Sir Richard Temple, sir Edward Deering, sir Francis Lawley, sir George Downing, Charles Osborne, Charles Cheyne, and Francis Millington, *vice* sir William Lowther. Salary 1200*l.* per annum. Feb. 14.

— Sir Richard Temple, sir George Downing, Charles Cheyne, Francis Millington, and John Upton. Salary 1200*l.* per annum. April 10.

1680. Charles, viscount Newhaven, sir Richard Temple, sir George Downing, barts., John Upton, and Nicholas Butler, *vice* Francis Millington. Salary 1200*l.* per annum. July 1.

1681. Charles, viscount Newhaven, Andrew Newport, sir Richard Temple, sir George Downing, and Nicholas Butler, M. D. Nov. 11.

1684. Charles, viscount Newhaven, sir Dudley North, Andrew Newport, sir Richard Temple, sir George Downing, and sir Nicholas Butler. Salary 1200*l.* per annum. March 7.

— Charles, viscount Newhaven, Andrew Newport, sir Richard Temple, sir Nicholas Butler, sir John Buckworth, and William Dickinson. Salary 1200*l.* per annum. Aug. 1.

1684. Charles, viscount Newhaven, Andrew Newport, sir Richard Temple, sir Nicholas Butler, sir John Buckworth, William Dickinson, and Thomas Chudleigh. Salary 1200*l.* per annum. Dec. 31.

1685. Charles, viscount Newhaven, sir John Werden, sir Nicholas Butler, bart., William Dickinson, and Thomas Chudleigh, *vice* Andrew Newport and sir John Buckworth. Salary 1200*l.* per annum. Feb. 28.

— Charles, viscount Newhaven, sir Dudley North, sir John Werden, sir Nicholas Butler, sir John Buckworth, barts., William Dickinson, and Thomas Chudleigh. Salary 1200*l.* per annum. April 2.

1686. Charles, viscount Newhaven, sir Dudley North, sir John Werden, sir John Buckworth, sir Nicholas Butler, barts., William Dickinson, Thomas Chudleigh, and Samuel Clarke. Salary 1200*l.* per annum. June 25.

— Charles, viscount Newhaven, sir Dudley North, sir John Werden, sir Nicholas Butler, bart., sir John Buckworth, bart., William Dickinson, Thomas Chudleigh, and Samuel Clarke. Salary 1200*l.* per annum. July 9.

1687. Sir Dudley North, sir John Werden, sir Nicholas Butler, bart., sir John Buckworth, bart., and Thomas Chudleigh, *vice* viscount Newhaven. Salary 1200*l.* per annum. Feb. 25.

1688. Sir Nicholas Butler, bart., sir Dudley North, bart., sir John Werden, bart., Thomas Chudleigh, and William Culliford. Salary 1200*l.* per annum. Jan. 14.

— Sir Nicholas Butler, Henry Browne, sir Dudley North, sir John Werden, barts., and William Culliford, *vice* Thomas Chudleigh. Salary 1200*l.* per annum. Feb. 28.

1689. George Booth, sir Richard Temple, sir John Werden, sir Robert Southwell, sir

Robert Clayton, sir Patience Ward, barts., and Thomas Pelham, *vice* sir Nicholas Butler, Henry Browne, sir Dudley North, and William Culliford. April 20.

1691. George Booth, sir Richard Temple, sir John Werden, sir Robert Southwell, sir Robert Clayton, sir Patience Ward, barts., and Henry Guy, *vice* Thomas Pelham. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. March 24.

— George Booth, sir Richard Temple, sir John Werden, sir Robert Southwell, sir Patience Ward, sir Robert Clayton, barts., and Charles Godolphin, *vice* Henry Guy. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. July 3.

1694. Sir Robert Clayton, sir Patience Ward, sir Robert Southwell, barts., Charles Godolphin, sir Walter Young, bart., James Chadwick, and Samuel Clarke, *vice* George Booth, sir Richard Temple, and sir John Werden. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. Aug. 14.

1696. Sir Robert Clayton, sir Patience Ward, sir Robert Southwell, Charles Godolphin, sir Walter Young, James Chadwick, Samuel Clarke, and Benjamin Overton. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. April 14.

1697. Charles Godolphin, sir Walter Young, bart., Samuel Clarke, Benjamin Overton, sir Henry Hobart, John Austin, barts., Robert Henley, *vice* sir Robert Clayton, sir Patience Ward, sir Robert Southwell, and James Chadwick. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. June 21.

1698. Charles Godolphin, sir Walter Young, Samuel Clarke, Benjamin Overton, sir Henry Hobart, sir John Austin, Robert Henley, and sir William St. Quintin. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. Aug. 20.

1699. Charles Godolphin, sir Walter Young, Samuel Clarke, Benjamin Overton, Robert Henley, sir William St. Quintin, bart., and hon. Thomas Newport, *vice* sir Henry Hobart and sir John Austin. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. Nov. 22.

1701. Charles Godolphin, Samuel Clarke, Benjamin Overton, Robert Henley, Thomas Newport, Arthur Maynwaring, and William Culliford, *vice* sir Walter Young and sir William St. Quintin. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. Dec. 18.

1702. The same commissioners to the close of King William III.'s reign; continued at the commencement of that of queen Anne.

1703. Charles Godolphin, Samuel Clarke, Thomas Newport, Arthur Maynwaring, William Culliford, sir John Werden, bart., and Richard Bretton, *vice* Benjamin Overton and Robert Henley. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. July 14.

1705. Charles Godolphin, Samuel Clarke, Thomas Newport, William Culliford, sir John Werden, Richard Bretton, and Thomas Hall, *vice* Arthur Maynwaring. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. May 15.

1706. Charles Godolphin, Samuel Clarke, Thomas Newport, William Culliford, sir John Werden, Thomas Hall, and sir Matthew Dudley, *vice* Richard Bretton. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. June 6.

1708. Charles Godolphin, Samuel Clarke, Thomas Newport, William Culliford, sir John Werden, sir Matthew Dudley, and sir John Stanley, *vice* Thomas Hall. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. May 4.

— Charles Godolphin, Thomas Newport, William Culliford, sir John Werden, sir Matthew Dudley, sir John Stanley, and John Shute, *vice* Samuel Clarke. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. Dec. 23.

1711. Charles Godolphin, sir John Werden, sir John Stanley, Matthew Prior, John Bridges, Robert Williamson, and Edward Gibbons, *vice* Thomas Newport, William Culliford, sir Matthew Dudley, and John Shute. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. Jan. 25.

1714. Sir John Werden, sir John Stanley, Matthew Prior, John Bridges, Robert Williamson, Edward Gibbons, Charles Godolphin, and sir David Nairne. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. May 17.

— Sir John Stanley, John Bridges, Robert Williamson, sir John Werden, Matthew Prior, Edward Gibbons, and sir David Nairne; their patent revoked, and sir Walter Young, sir Matthew Dudley, sir John Stanley, John Bridges, Robert Williamson, John Pulteney, and Thomas Walker appointed. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. Nov. 9.

— Sir Walter Young, sir Matthew Dudley, sir John Stanley, Robert Williamson, John Pulteney, Thomas Walker, and sir Charles Peers, *vice* Bridges. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. Dec. 4.

1715. Sir Walter Young, sir Matthew Dudley, sir John Stanley, John Pulteney, Thomas Walker, sir Charles Peers, and sir Thomas Frankland, *vice* Robert Williamson. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. March 17.

1718. Sir Walter Young, sir Matthew Dudley, sir John Stanley, John Pulteney, Thomas Walker, sir Charles Peers, and Robert Baylis, *vice* sir Thomas Frankland. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. Jan. 2.

1720. Sir Walter Young, sir Matthew Dudley, sir John Stanley, John Pulteney, Thomas Walker, sir Charles Peers, and Robert Baylis. Oct. 1.

1721. Sir Walter Young, sir John Stanley, John Pulteney, Thomas Walker, sir Charles Peers, Robert Baylis, and sir John Evelyn, *vice* sir Matthew Dudley. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. Sept. 4.

1722. Sir Walter Young, sir John Stanley, Thomas Walker, sir Charles Peers, Robert Baylis, sir John Evelyn, and Thomas Maynard, *vice* John Pulteney. March 27.

1723. Sir Walter Young, sir John Stanley, Thomas Walker, sir Charles Peers, Robert Baylis, sir John Evelyn, Thomas Maynard, sir James Campbell, Humphry Brent, John Campbell, Brian Fairfax, Henry Hale, George Drummond, and John Hill, commissioners for England and Scotland. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. June 23.

1727. Sir Walter Young, sir John Stanley, Thomas Walker, sir Charles Peers, sir John Evelyn, Thomas Maynard, sir James Campbell, Humphry Brent, John

Campbell, Brian Fairfax, Henry Hale, George Drummond, John Hill, and Allan Broderick, *vice* Robert Baylis. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. Oct. 18.

1728. Sir Walter Young, sir John Stanley, Thomas Walker, sir Charles Peers, sir John Evelyn, sir James Campbell, Humphry Brent, John Campbell, Brian Fairfax, Henry Hale, George Drummond, John Hill, Allan Broderick, and Gwynn Vaughan, Thomas Maynard. Salary 1000*l.* per annum.

With a clause, that seven of the said commissioners from time to time shall have their chief residence in the ports of London; and that five of the said commissioners shall have their chief residence at Edinburgh for managing the said customs. July 19.

1730. Sir Walter Young, sir John Stanley, Thomas Walker, sir Charles Peers, sir John Evelyn, sir James Campbell, John Campbell, Brian Fairfax, Henry Hale, George Drummond, John Hill, Gwynn Vaughan, and George Ross, *vice* Humphry Brent. Sept. 21.

1731. Sir Walter Young, sir John Stanley, Thomas Walker, sir Charles Peers, sir John Evelyn, sir James Campbell, John Campbell, Brian Fairfax, Henry Hale, George Drummond, John Hill, Gwynn Vaughan, George Ross, and Wardel George Westby. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. May 14.

— Sir John Stanley, Thomas Walker, sir Charles Peers, sir John Evelyn, sir James Campbell, John Campbell, Brian Fairfax, Henry Hale, George Drummond, John Hill, Gwynn Vaughan, George Ross, Wardel George Westby, and sir Robert Baylis, *vice* sir Walter Young. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. Aug. 28.

1732. Sir John Stanley, sir Charles Peers, sir John Evelyn, sir James Campbell, John Campbell, Brian Fairfax, Henry Hale, George Drummond, John Hill, Gwynn Vaughan, George Ross, Wardel George Westby, sir Robert Baylis, and Edward Trelawney, *vice* Thomas Walker. Jan. 2.

1735. Sir John Stanley, sir Charles Peers, sir John Evelyn, sir James Campbell, John Campbell, Brian Fairfax, George Drummond, John Hill, Gwynn Vaughan, George Ross, Wardel George Westby, sir Robert Baylis, Edward Trelawney, and sir Robert Corbett; fourteen commissioners for Great Britain, *vice* Henry Hale. May 24.

1737. Sir John Stanley, sir John Evelyn, John Campbell, Brian Fairfax, John Hill, Gwynn Vaughan, George Ross, Wardel George Westby, sir Robert Baylis, sir Robert Corbett, Richard Chandler, Beaumont Hotham, Richard Somers, and Colin Campbell, *vice* sir Charles Peers, sir James Campbell, George Drummond, and Edward Trelawney. Oct. 15.

1741. Sir John Stanley, sir John Evelyn, John Campbell, Brian Fairfax, John Hill, George Ross, Wardel George Westby, sir Robert Baylis, Richard Chandler, Beaumont Hotham, Richard Somers, Colin Campbell, Edward Riggs, and Isaac Leheup, *vice* Gwynn Vaughan and sir Robert Corbett. June 29.

1742. Sir John Stanley, sir John Evelyn, John Campbell, Brian Fairfax, John Hill, Wardel George Westby, sir Robert Baylis, Richard Chandler, Beaumont Hotham, Richard Somers, Colin Campbell, and Gwynn Vaughan, *vice* Edward Riggs and Isaac Leheup.

— Sir John Stanley, sir John Evelyn, Brian Fairfax, John Hill, sir Robert Baylis, Richard Chandler, Wardel George Westby, Beaumont Hotham, and Samuel Mead.

At this time the commission for the United Kingdom was divided, and the above nine commissioners were appointed for the management of the customs in England, and the remaining five for Scotland.

1744. Sir John Evelyn, Brian Fairfax, John Hill, sir Robert Baylis, Richard Chandler, Wardel George Westby, Beaumont Hotham, Samuel Mead, and Gwynn Vaughan, *vice* sir John Stanley.

1747. Sir John Evelyn, Brian Fairfax, sir Robert Baylis, Richard Chandler, Wardel George Westby, Beaumont Hotham, Samuel Mead, Gwynn Vaughan, and William Levinz, *vice* John Hill.

1748. Sir John Evelyn, Brian Fairfax, Richard Cavendish, Wardel George Westby, Beaumont Hotham, Samuel Mead, Gwynn Vaughan, William Levinz, and Edward Hooper, *vice* sir Robert Baylis.

1750. Sir John Evelyn, Richard Cavendish, Wardel George Westby, Beaumont Hotham, Samuel Mead, Gwynn Vaughan, William Levinz, Edward Hooper, and sir Miles Stapleton, *vice* Brian Fairfax.

1752. Sir John Evelyn, Richard Cavendish, Wardel George Westby, Beaumont Hotham, Samuel Mead, Gwynn Vaughan, William Levinz, Edward Hooper, and Thomas Tash, *vice* sir Miles Stapleton.

1756. Sir John Evelyn, Richard Cavendish, Beaumont Hotham, Samuel Mead, Gwynn Vaughan, William Levinz, Edward Hooper, Thomas Tash, Claudius Amyand, *vice* Wardel George Westby.

1758. Sir John Evelyn, Richard Cavendish, Beaumont Hotham, Samuel Mead, William Levinz, Edward Hooper, Thomas Tash, Claudius Amyand, and Henry Pelham, *vice* Gwynn Vaughan.

1761. Sir John Evelyn, Beaumont Hotham, Samuel Mead, William Levinz, Edward Hooper, Thomas Tash, Claudius Amyand, Henry Pelham, and John Frederick, *vice* Richard Cavendish.

1762. Sir John Evelyn, bart., sir Beaumont Hotham, bart., Samuel Mead, William Levinz, Edward Hooper, Claudius Amyand, Henry Pelham, and John Frederick and Henry Banks, *vice* Thomas Tash. Dec. 11.

1763. Samuel Mead, Edward Hooper, Claudius Amyand, Henry Pelham, sir John Frederick, bart., Henry Banks, and sir William Musgrave, bart, sir Joseph Pennington, bart., and Corbyn Morris, *vice* Evelyn, Hotham, and Levinz. March 15.

1765. Samuel Mead, Edward Hooper, Henry Pelham, sir John Frederick, bart., Henry Banks, sir William Musgrave, bart., sir Joseph Pennington, bart., Corbyn Morris, and hon. Henry Grenville, *vice* Amyand. June 8.

1766. Samuel Mead, Edward Hooper, Henry Pelham, sir John Frederick, bart., Henry Banks, sir William Musgrave, bart., sir Joseph Pennington, bart., Corbyn Morris, and James Jeffreys, *vice* Grenville. Aug. 16.

1769. Samuel Mead, Edward Hooper, Henry Pelham, sir John Frederick, bart., Henry Banks, sir William Musgrave, bart., Corbyn Morris, James Jeffreys, and Thomas Boone, *vice* Pennington. Dec. 5.

1776. Edward Hooper, Henry Pelham, sir John Frederick, bart., sir William Musgrave, bart., Corbyn Morris, James Jeffreys, Thomas Boone, and Welbore Ellis Agar, and William Hay, *vice* Mead and Banks, Oct. 31.

1778. Edward Hooper, Henry Pelham, sir John Frederick, bart., sir William Musgrave, bart., James Jeffreys, Thomas Boone, Welbore Ellis Agar, William Hay, and Thomas Allan, *vice* Corbyn Morris. Sept. 29.

1782. Edward Hooper, Henry Pelham, sir William Musgrave, bart., James Jeffreys, Thomas Boone, Welbore Ellis Agar, William Hay, Thomas Allan, and sir Stanier Porten, knt., *vice* sir John Frederick. March 27.

1785. Edward Hooper, Henry Pelham, sir William Musgrave, bart., James Jeffreys, Thomas Boone, Welbore Ellis Agar, William Hay, sir Stanier Porten, knt., and John Pownall, *vice* Thomas Allan. Feb. 8.

— Edward Hooper, Henry Pelham, James Jeffreys, Thomas Boone, Welbore Ellis Agar, William Hay, sir Stanier Porten, knt., John Pownall, and Joah Bates, *vice* sir William Musgrave. Aug. 16.

1786. Edward Hooper, Henry Pelham, Thomas Boone, Welbore Ellis Agar, William Hay, John Pownall, Joah Bates, sir Alexander Munro, knt., and Richard Frewin, *vice* sir Stanier Porten and James Jeffreys. Nov. 15.

1788. Edward Hooper, Thomas Boone, Welbore Ellis Agar, William Hay, Joah Bates, sir Alexander Munro, knt., Richard Frewin, William Stiles, and William Roe, *vice* Henry Pelham and John Pownall. March 18.

1793. Thomas Boone, Welbore Ellis Agar, William Hay, Joah Bates, sir Alexander Munro, knt., Richard Frewin, William Stiles, William Roe, and Francis Fownes Luttrell, *vice* Edward Hooper. Dec. 2.

1797. Thomas Boone, Welbore Ellis Agar, Joah Bates, sir Alexander Munro, knt., Richard Frewin, William Stiles, William Roe, Francis Fownes Luttrell, and John Buller, *vice* Willam Hay.

1799. Thomas Boone, Welbore Ellis Agar, sir Alexander Munro, knt., Richard Frewin, William Stiles, William Roe, Francis Fownes Luttrell, John Buller, and Gloucester Wilson, *vice* Joah Bates.

1805. Welbore Ellis Agar, sir Alexander Munro, knt., Richard Frewin, William Roe, Francis Fownes Luttrell, John Buller, Gloucester Wilson, James Hume, and John Williams, *vice* Boone, resigned, and Stiles deceased. Sept. 17.

— Sir Alexander Munro, knt., Richard Frewin, William Roe, Francis Fownes Luttrell, John Buller, Gloucester Wilson, James Hume, John Williams, and James Willis, *vice* Welbore Ellis Agar, deceased. Nov. 26.

1810. Richard Betenson Dean, *vice* Alexander Munro. Sept. 17.

1812. Snowden Barne, previously a commissioner of the treasury. Oct. 22.

1813. Henry Richmond *vice* Frewin, who retired. May 6.

— William Boothby, afterwards sir William Boothby, bart. Sept. 15.

1819. Hon. Edward Stewart and William Thomas Roe. Feb. 17.

1821. Hon. James Henry Keith Stewart. April 21.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1823.

The Commissioners of Customs prior to this date, were Commissioners for England and Wales. On September 13, 1823, the consolidation of the Boards in England and Scotland and Ireland took place, and the Commissioners from that time have been Commissioners for the United Kingdom.

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1823. Richard Betenson Dean, William Boothby, afterwards bart., Gloucester Wilson, John Williams, Henry Richmond, hon. James Henry Keith Stewart, William Thomas Roe, Edward Earl, hon. Abraham Hely Hutchinson, Hulton Smith King, Francis Seymour Larpent, Frederick Beilby Watson (afterwards sir Frederick, bart.), and Henry James Bouverie. Sept. 13.

[Of the preceding, Edward Earl had been previously in the Scotch commission, and the hon. Abraham Hely Hutchinson and Hulton Smith King commissioners in Ireland.]

1824. George William Frederick Villiers, now earl of Clarendon. Nov. 27.

1825. Stephen George Lushington. Jan. 3.

— Hon. William Cust. April 21.

1826. Hon. Heneage Legge. April 13.

— David Munro Binning. July 15.

1827. Culling Charles Smith. March 13.

— Augustus G. Stapleton. Aug. 31.

1834. Lieut.-Colonel William Leader Maberly. June 28.

1836. Sir George-Henry Freeling, bart. Oct. 21.

1838. Hon. Stephen-Edmund Spring Rice. Sept. 10.

1841. Rt. hon. George-Robert Dawson. Dec. 29.

1845. Frederick Goulburn. Jan. 28.

— Thomas Pargiter Dickenson. April 4.

1846. Rt. hon. sir Thomas-Francis Fremantle, bart. Feb. 24.
— Capt. Edward Saurin, R. N., now admiral Saurin. July 4.

PRESENT (1851) Commissioners.

Rt. hon. sir Thomas-Francis Fremantle, bart. *Chairman.*
Rt. hon. George-Robert Dawson. *Deputy Chairman.*
Henry Richmond.
Stephen-George Lushington.
Culling Charles Smith.
Hon. Stephen-Edmund Spring Rice.
Frederick Goulburn.
Thomas Pargiter Dickenson.
Admiral Saurin.

COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE IN ENGLAND.

(From the Restoration of Charles II.)

1660. Sir Matthew Hale, lord chief baron; sir Edward Atkyns and sir Christopher Turner, barons of the exchequer; sir Richard Browne, lord mayor of London; sir William Doyley, sir Henry Vernon, sir George Bimon, William Prynne, John Birch, Robert Scawen, Francis Finch, Nathaniel Martin, and Edward Wingate, commissioners for discharging, settling, and recovering the arrears of excise due to the king. Feb. 8.
— Sir George Bimon and others, or any three of them, to receive all arrears of excise due to November 8th, last past, within London, Westminster, Southwark, Surrey, and Middlesex (South Mimms in Middlesex excepted), with an allowance of 2*s.* in every 20*s.* they shall receive. Nov. 29.
1664. Sir Denny Ashburnham, sir George Bimon, Francis Finch, and Edward Wingate. March 20.
1665. Sir John James, John James, Richard Kingdom, and William Hiccocks, commissioners within London, Westminster, Southwark, and counties of Middlesex and Surrey (except South Mimms in the county of Middlesex), on behalf of his majesty's farmers of the excise. June 24.
1666. Robert Huntingdon, Richard Kingdom, John James, jun., and William Forthe, commissioners for the above-said places for the farmers of the excise, with an allowance from the king of 2000*l.* per annum, payable quarterly. Oct. 11.
— William Forthe, LL.D., Robert Huntingdon, Richard Kingdom, and John James. Salary 500*l.* per annum each.
1670. Sir Samuel Morland, Robert Huntingdon, William Forthe, and Richard Kingdom. Salary 500*l.* per annum. Aug. 15.
— Sir Samuel Morland, sir John James, Robert Huntingdon, William Forthe, and Richard Kingdom. Salary 500*l.* per annum. Sept. 24.
1671. Sir Samuel Morland, sir Robert Southwell (one of the clerks of his majesty's privy council), sir John James, Robert Huntingdon, William Forthe, and Richard Kingdom. Salary 500*l.* per annum. May 15.
1672. Sir Samuel Morland, sir John Davys, sir Robert Southwell, sir John James, Robert Huntingdon, and Richard Kingdom. Salary 500*l.* per annum. Jan. 31.
1673. Sir Samuel Morland, sir Robert Wiseman, sir Robert Southwell, sir John James, sir Robert Huntingdon, William Forthe, and Richard Kingdom. Salary 500*l.* per annum. Sept. 12.
— Sir Samuel Morland, sir Robert Wiseman, sir Robert Southwell, sir John James, sir Robert Huntingdon, William Forthe, Richard Kingdom, and Richard Brett. Salary 500*l.* per annum. Dec. 1.
1674. Sir Samuel Morland, sir Robert Wiseman, sir Robert Southwell, sir John James, Robert Huntingdon, Richard Kingdom, Francis Finch, and Henry-Frederick Thynne, *vice* William Forthe and Richard Brett. Salary 500*l.* per annum. Oct. 23.
1677. Sir Samuel Morland, sir Robert Wiseman, sir Robert Southwell, sir John James, Robert Huntingdon, Henry-Frederick Thynne, Edward Wingate, Frederick-Christian Howard, and sir John Elves, *vice* Richard Kingdom and Francis Finch. Salary 500*l.* per annum. Nov. 9.
1678. Sir Denny Ashburnham, sir Samuel Morland, sir Robert Wiseman, sir John Elves, sir Robert Southwell, sir John James, Robert Huntingdon, Charles Davenant, Edward Wingate, and Frederick-Christian Howard, *vice* Henry-Frederick Thynne. Salary 500*l.* per annum. Aug. 3.
1679. Sir Denny Ashburnham, sir Robert Wiseman, sir John Elves, sir Robert Southwell, sir John James, Robert Huntingdon, Charles Davenant, LL.D., Edward Wingate, Frederick-Christian Howard, and John Bende, *vice* sir Samuel Morland. Salary 500*l.* per annum. March 11.
— Hon. Charles Bertie, sir Denny Ashburnham, sir Robert Southwell, sir John James, Robert Huntingdon, Charles Davenant, LL.D., Edward Wingate, Frederick-Christian Howard, and John Bende, *vice* sir John Elves. Salary 500*l.* per annum. March 21.
— Sir Denny Ashburnham, sir Robert Southwell, Robert Huntingdon, Charles Davenant, LL.D., and Edward Wingate, *vice* hon. Charles Bertie, sir John James, and Frederick-Christian Howard. Salary 500*l.* per annum. May 14.

1681. Sir Denny Ashburnham, Francis Parry, Robert Huntingdon, Charles Davenant, LL.D., and Edward Wingate, *vice* sir Robert Southwell. Salary 500*l.* per annum. Feb. 14.

1683. Sir Denny Ashburnham, Francis Parry, Robert Huntingdon, Charles Davenant, LL.D., John Freind, Felix Calvert, and Nathaniel Hornby, *vice* Edward Wingate. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. May 19.

1684. Sir Denny Ashburnham, Francis Parry, Robert Huntingdon, Charles Davenant, LL.D., John Freind, Felix Calvert, Nathaniel Hornby, Patrick Traunt, and William Bridges, commissioners of excise and hearth-money. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. April 10.

— Sir Denny Ashburnham, Francis Parry, Robert Huntingdon, Charles Davenant, LL.D., John Freind, Felix Calvert, Nathaniel Hornby, Patrick Traunt, William Bridges, and Richard Graham. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. Sept. 17.

1685. Sir Denny Ashburnham, Francis Parry, Robert Huntingdon, Charles Davenant, LL.D., John Freind, Felix Calvert, Nathaniel Hornby, and Richard Graham, *vice* William Bridges. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. March 11.

— Sir Denny Ashburnham, Francis Parry, Charles Davenant, LL.D., John Freind, Felix Calvert, Nathaniel Hornby, and Richard Graham, *vice* Robert Huntingdon. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. Aug. 26.

1688. Sir Denny Ashburnham, Francis Parry, sir John Freind, Charles Davenant, LL.D., Nathaniel Hornby, Richard Graham, and John Wilcox, jun., *vice* Felix Calvert. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. Feb. 22.

1689. Sir Henry Fane, sir Henry Ashurst, sir Humphry Edwin, Thomas Frankland, Francis Parry, John Danvers, and John Wilcox, *vice* Ashburnham, Freind, Davenant, Hornby, and Graham. Salary 800*l.* per annum. April 20.

— Sir Henry Ashurst, sir John Morden, sir Samuel Dashwood, sir Humphry Edwin, William Strong, John Foche, and Stephen Evance, *vice* Fane, Frankland, Parry, Danvers, and Wilcox. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. Oct. 14.

1691. Sir Samuel Dashwood, sir Stephen Evance, Francis Parry, William Strong, John Foche, Nathaniel Hornby, John Wilcox, jun., Thomas Hall, and Thomas Aram, *vice* Ashurst, Morden, and Edwin. Salary 800*l.* per annum. April 13.

1694. Sir Samuel Dashwood, sir Stephen Evance, sir John Foche, Francis Parry, William Strong, Thomas Hall, Edward Clarke, John Danvers, and Foot Onslow, *vice* Wilcox and Aram. Salary 800*l.* per annum. Aug. 14.

— Sir Samuel Dashwood, sir Stephen Evance, sir John Foche, Francis Parry, William Strong, Thomas Hall, Edward Clarke, John Danvers, Foot Onslow, and sir Philip Meadows. Salary 800*l.* per annum. March 9.

1696. Sir Stephen Evance, sir John Foche, Francis Parry, William Strong, Edward Clarke, John Danvers, Foot Onslow, sir Philip Meadows, and Thomas Everard, *vice* Dashwood and Strong. Salary 800*l.* per annum. June 30.

1698. Edward Clarke, Foot Onslow, Philip Meadows, Thomas Everard, sir William Ashurst, Christopher Montagu, John Smith, William Carr, and William Fleming, *vice* Evance, Foche, Parry, Strong, and Danvers. Salary 800*l.* per annum. Aug. 15.

1699. Foot Onslow, sir Philip Meadows, John Smith of Beaufort Buildings, William Fleming, Francis Parry, William Strong, George Townshend, Philip Ryley, and Richard Cocks, *vice* Clarke, Everard, Ashurst, Montagu, and Carr. Salary 800*l.* per annum. June 22.

1702. Foot Onslow, sir Philip Meadows, Francis Parry, William Strong, George Townshend, Philip Ryley, and Richard Cocks, *vice* Smith and Fleming. Salary 800*l.* per annum. June 19.

— Foot Onslow, sir Philip Meadows, Francis Parry, William Strong, George Townshend, Philip Ryley, and sir Marmaduke Wyvill, *vice* Cocks. Salary 800*l.* per annum. Oct. 8.

1703. Foot Onslow, William Strong, George Townshend, Philip Ryley, sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Edward Noell, and John Boys, *vice* Meadows and Parry. Salary 800*l.* per annum. Dec. 17.

1706. Foot Onslow, William Strong, George Townshend, Philip Ryley, sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Edward Noell, and Christopher Montagu, *vice* Boys, Meadows, and Parry. Salary 800*l.* per annum. June 6.

1710. William Strong, George Townshend, Philip Ryley, sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Edward Noell, Christopher Montagu, sir William Gifford, Nicholas Pollexfen, and Whitelock Bulstrode, *vice* Onslow and Strong. Salary 800*l.* May 20.

— William Strong, George Townshend, Philip Ryley, sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Edward Noell, Christopher Montagu, Nicholas Pollexfen, Whitelock Bulstrode, and James Vernon, jun., *vice* Gifford. Salary 800*l.* Oct. 20.

1712. William Strong, George Townshend, Philip Ryley, sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Edward Noell, Christopher Montagu, Whitelock Bulstrode, James Vernon, jun., and John Price, *vice* Pollexfen. Salary 800*l.* July 7.

1714. George Townshend, Philip Ryley, sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Edward Noell, Christopher Montagu, Whitelock Bulstrode, James Vernon, John Price, and John Whetham, *vice* Strong. Salary 800*l.* Feb. 2.

— George Townshend, Philip Ryley, sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Edward Noell, Christopher Montagu, Whitelock Bulstrode, James Vernon, John Whetham, sir William Ashurst, and William Carr, *vice* Price. Salary 800*l.* Nov. 12.

1715. George Townshend, sen., sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Christopher Montagu, James Vernon, John Whetham, sir William Ashurst, William Carr, Roger Gale, and

John Brougham, *vice* Ryley, Noell, and Bulstrode. Salary 800*l.* Nov. 24.

[The salary of the commissioners of excise was increased to 1000*l.* per annum each, Sept. 8, 1718.]

1719. George Townshend, sen., sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Christopher Montagu, James Vernon, John Whetham, William Carr, Roger Gale, John Brougham, and Benjamin Mildmay, *vice* Ashurst. Salary 1000*l.* per annum. March 3.

1720. George Townshend, sen., sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Christopher Montagu, James Vernon, John Whetham, Roger Gale, John Brougham, Benjamin Mildmay, and Richard Elliott, *vice* Carr. June 18.

1721. George Townshend, sen., sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Christopher Montagu, James Vernon, John Whetham, Roger Gale, John Brougham, Benjamin Mildmay, and Richard Elliott. March 15.

1722. George Townshend, sen., Christopher Montagu, James Vernon, John Whetham, Roger Gale, John Brougham, Benjamin Mildmay, Richard Elliott, and George Duckett, *vice* Wyvill. March 20.

1724. George Townshend, sen., Christopher Montagu, James Vernon, John Whetham, Roger Gale, Benjamin Mildmay, Richard Elliott, George Duckett, and Patrick Haldane, *vice* Brougham. May 20.

1726. George Townshend, sen., Christopher Montagu, James Vernon, John Whetham, Roger Gale, Benjamin Mildmay, Richard Elliott, George Duckett, Patrick Haldane, and Charles Polhill. June 22.

— Christopher Montagu, John Whetham, Roger Gale, Benjamin Mildmay, Richard Elliott, George Duckett, Patrick Haldane, Charles Polhill, and John Fowle, jun., *vice* Townshend. Oct. 11.

1727. Christopher Montagu, John Whetham, Roger Gale, Benjamin Mildmay, Richard Elliott, George Duckett, Charles Polhill, John Fowle, and Thomas Wylde, *vice* Haldane. Nov. 3.

1728. Christopher Montagu, John Whetham, Roger Gale, Richard Elliott, George Duckett, Charles Polhill, John Fowle, Thomas Wylde, and James Vernon, *vice* Mildmay. June 26.

1729. Christopher Montagu, John Whetham, Roger Gale, George Duckett, Charles Polhill, John Fowle, Thomas Wylde, James Vernon, and Robert Eyre, *vice* Elliott. May 21.

1732. Christopher Montagu, John Whetham, Roger Gale, Charles Polhill, John Fowle, Thomas Wylde, James Vernon, Robert Eyre, and Humphry Thayer, *vice* Duckett. Oct. 20.

1735. John Whetham, Charles Polhill, John Fowle, Thomas Wylde, James Vernon, Robert Eyre, Humphry Thayer, hon. Horatio Townshend, and sir Thomas Robinson, *vice* Montagu and Gale. Nov.

1737. Charles Polhill, John Fowle, Thomas Wylde, James Vernon, Robert Eyre, Humphry Thayer, hon. Horatio Townshend, sir Thomas Robinson, and William Burton, *vice* Whetham. Oct.

1738. Charles Polhill, John Fowle, Thomas Wylde, James Vernon, Robert Eyre, hon. Horatio Townshend, sir Thomas Robinson, William Burton, and John Orlebar, *vice* Thayer. Jan.

1740. Charles Polhill, John Fowle, James Vernon, Robert Eyre, hon. Horatio Townshend, sir Thomas Robinson, William Burton, John Orlebar, and Augustus Earle, *vice* Wylde. Nov.

1742. Charles Polhill, John Fowle, James Vernon, Robert Eyre, hon. Horatio Townshend, William Burton, John Orlebar, Augustus Earle, and David Papillon, *vice* Robinson. Feb.

1750. Charles Polhill, James Vernon, Robert Eyre, hon. Horatio Townshend, William Burton, John Orlebar, Augustus Earle, David Papillon, and John Wyndham Bowyer, *vice* Fowle. July.

1751. Charles Polhill, James Vernon, Robert Eyre, William Burton, John Orlebar, Augustus Earle, David Papillon, John Wyndham Bowyer, and William Mellish, *vice* Townshend. Dec.

1753. Charles Polhill, James Vernon, William Burton, John Orlebar, Augustus Earle, David Papillon, John Wyndham Bowyer, William Mellish, and Frederick Frankland, *vice* Eyre. Feb.

1754. Charles Polhill, James Vernon, William Burton, John Orlebar, Augustus Earle, John Wyndham Bowyer, William Mellish, Frederick Frankland, David Papillon, jun., *vice* David Papillon, sen. April.

1755. James Vernon, William Burton, John Orlebar, Augustus Earle, John Wyndham Bowyer, William Mellish, Frederick Frankland, David Papillon, jun., and William Cayley, *vice* Polhill. April.

1756. William Burton, John Orlebar, Augustus Earle, John Wyndham Bowyer, William Mellish, Frederick Frankland, David Papillon, jun., William Cayley, and Thomas Farrington, *vice* Vernon. April.

1758. William Burton, John Orlebar, Augustus Earle, John Wyndham Bowyer, William Mellish, Frederick Frankland, David Papillon, jun., William Cayley, and George Lewis Scott, *vice* Farrington. Feb.

1760. William Burton, John Orlebar, Augustus Earle, John Wyndham Bowyer, Frederick Frankland, David Papillon, jun., William Cayley, George Lewis Scott, and Henry Poole, *vice* Mellish.

1762. William Burton, John Orlebar, John Wyndham Bowyer, Frederick Frankland, David Papillon, William Cayley, George Lewis Scott, Henry Poole, and Thomas Bowlby, *vice* Earle. June 19.

1763. William Burton, John Orlebar, John Wyndham Bowyer, David Papillon, William Cayley, George Lewis Scott, Thomas Bowlby, and Henry Vernon and John Bindley, *vice* Frankland and Poole. Feb. 15.

1765. William Burton, John Orlebar, John Wyndham Bowyer, David Papillon, William Cayley, George Lewis Scott, Thomas Bowlby, Henry Vernon, and Richard Bagot, *vice* Bindley. Jan. 5.

1765. William Burton, John Orlebar, John Wyndham Bowyer, David Papillon, William Cayley, George Lewis Scott. Thomas Bowlby, Richard Bagot, and sir Henry Poole, bart., *vice* Vernon. Aug. 24.

1766. William Burton, John Wyndham Bowyer, David Papillon, William Cayley, George Lewis Scott, Thomas Bowlby, Richard Bagot, sir Henry Poole, bart., and George Quarme, *vice* Orlebar.

1767. William Burton, John Wyndham Bowyer, David Papillon, George Lewis Scott, Thomas Bowlby, Richard Bagot, sir Henry Poole, bart., George Quarme, and Richard Stonehewer, *vice* Cayley. Jan. 17.

— William Burton, John Wyndham Bowyer, David Papillon, George Lewis Scott, Thomas Bowlby, Richard Bagot, George Quarme, Richard Stonehewer, and Anthony Lucas, *vice* sir Henry Poole. Aug. 29.

1772. William Burton, John Wyndham Bowyer, David Papillon, George Lewis Scott, Thomas Bowlby, Richard Bagot, George Quarme, Anthony Lucas, and William Lowndes, *vice* Stonehewer. Oct. 31.

1774. William Burton, John Wyndham Bowyer, David Papillon, George Lewis Scott, Thomas Bowlby, George Quarme, Anthony Lucas, William Lowndes, and William Burrell, *vice* Bagot. May 14.

1776. John Wyndham Bowyer, David Papillon, George Lewis Scott, Anthony Lucas, William Lowndes, William Burrell, and Stamp Brooksbank, John Pownall, and Heneage Legge, *vice* Burton, Bowlby, and Quarme. Oct. 31.

1780. David Papillon, George Lewis Scott, Anthony Lucas, William Lowndes, William Burrell, Stamp Brooksbank, John Pownall, Heneage Legge, and Charles Garth, *vice* John Wyndham Bowyer. Dec. 2.

1781. David Papillon, Anthony Lucas, William Lowndes, William Burrell, Stamp Brooksbank, John Pownall, Heneage Legge, Charles Garth, and Martin Whish, *vice* Scott. Aug. 25.

1782. David Papillon, Anthony Lucas, William Lowndes, William Burrell, Stamp Brooksbank, John Pownall, Charles Garth, Martin Whish, and George-James Cholmondeley, *vice* Legge. June 1.

1784. David Papillon, Anthony Lucas, William Lowndes, William Burrell, Stamp Brooksbank, John Pownall, Martin Whish, George-James Cholmondeley, and Henry Reveley, *vice* Charles Garth. May 18.

1785. David Papillon, Anthony Lucas, William Lowndes, William Burrell, Stamp Brooksbank, Martin Whish, George-James Cholmondeley, Henry Reveley, and hon. John Luttrell Olmius, *vice* Pownall. Feb. 5.

1789. David Papillon, William Lowndes, William Burrell, Stamp Brooksbrank, Martin Whish, George-James Cholmondeley, Henry Reveley, hon. John Olmius, and Timothy Caswell, *vice* Lucas. Sept. 12.

1790. William Lowndes, Stamp Brooksbank, Martin Whish, George-James Cholmondeley, Henry Reveley, hon. John Olmius, Timothy Caswell, Robert Nicholas, and John Buller, *vice* Papillon and Burrell. March 31.

1792. Martin Whish, William Lowndes, George-James Cholmondeley, Henry Reveley, hon. John Olmius, Timothy Caswell, Robert Nicholas, John Buller, and hon. Augustus Phipps, *vice* Brooksbank. July 7.

1794. Martin Whish, William Lowndes, George-James Cholmondeley, Henry Reveley, hon. John Olmius, Timothy Caswell, Robert Nicholas, hon. Augustus Phipps, and William Jackson, *vice* Buller. Jan. 17.

1797. Martin Whish, William Lowndes, George-James Cholmondeley, hon. John Olmius, Timothy Caswell, Robert Nicholas, hon. Augustus Phipps, William Jackson, and Richard Spiller, *vice* Henry Reveley. Aug. 16.

1801. Martin Whish, William Lowndes, hon. John Olmius, Timothy Caswell, Robert Nicholas, hon. Augustus Phipps, William Jackson, Richard Spiller, and lord George Seymour, *vice* Cholmondeley. July 24.

1802. Martin Whish, William Lowndes, hon. John Olmius, Robert Nicholas, hon. Augustus Phipps, William Jackson, Richard Spiller, lord George Seymour, and Edward Fisher, *vice* Caswell. Sept. 27.

1805. Martin Whish, William Lowndes, hon. John Olmius, Robert Nicholas, hon. Augustus Phipps, William Jackson, Richard Spiller, lord George Seymour, and George Watson, *vice* Fisher. Sept. 14.

1807. Martin Whish, William Lowndes, hon. John Olmius, Robert Nicholas, hon. Augustus Phipps, William Jackson, lord George Seymour, George Watson, and Alexander Campbell, *vice* Spiller. July 7.

1808. Martin Whish, hon. John Olmius, Robert Nicholas, hon. Augustus Phipps, William Jackson, lord George Seymour, George Watson, Alexander Campbell, and Christopher Thompson Maling, *vice* William Lowndes. July 22.

1809. Martin Whish, hon. John Olmius, Robert Nicholas, hon. Augustus Phipps, lord George Seymour, George Watson, Alexander Campbell, Christopher Thompson Maling, and Benjamin Sydenham, *vice* Jackson. July 15.

1810. Martin Whish, hon. John Olmius, Robert Nicholas, hon. Augustus Phipps, lord George Seymour, George Watson, Alexander Campbell, Benjamin Sydenham, and William Manley, *vice* Maling. July 14.

1815. Martin Whish, hon. John Olmius, Robert Nicholas, hon. Augustus Phipps, lord George Seymour, Alexander Campbell, Benjamin Sydenham, William Manley, and sir Francis Hastings Doyle, *vice* Watson. Oct. 7.

1819. Martin Whish, hon. John Olmius, Robert Nicholas, hon. Augustus Phipps, lord

George Seymour, Alexander Campbell, William Manley, sir Francis Hastings Doyle, and sir John Cheetham Mortlock, *vice* Sydenham. April 5.

1819. Hon. John Olmius, Robert Nicholas, hon. Augustus Phipps, lord George Seymour, Alexander Campbell, William Manley, sir Francis Hastings Doyle, sir John Cheetham Mortlock, and hon. Charles Rodolph Trefusis, *vice* Whish. Oct. 15.

1822. Lord George Seymour, chairman, sir Francis Hastings Doyle, deputy-chairman, hon. John Olmius (earl of Carhampton), hon. Augustus Phipps, Alexander Campbell, William Manley, sir John Cheetham Mortlock, hon. Charles Rodolph Trefusis, and Richard Dawkins, *vice* Nicholas. March 19.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1823.

The BOARDS of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND consolidated.

These several Boards were consolidated by a Treasury order under the above date, and a Board minute bearing date September 25 following.

1823. Lord George Seymour, chairman, sir Francis Hastings Doyle, deputy-chairman, John Olmius (earl of Carhampton), hon. Augustus Phipps, Alexander Campbell, William Manley, sir John Cheetham Mortlock, hon. Charles Rodolph Trefusis, Richard Dawkins, hon. James Hewitt, Woodbine Parish, William Plunket, and John Backhouse. Sept. 52.

[Abraham Cutto, Patrick P. Fitzpatrick, Samuel Rose, and James Cornwall, assistant commissioners; of whom the latter two retired in September 1829, and the former two in May 1830.]

1824. Lord George Seymour, chairman, sir Francis Hastings Doyle, deputy-chairman, John Olmius (earl of Carhampton), hon. Augustus Phipps, Alexander Campbell, sir John Cheetham Mortlock, hon. Charles Rodolph Trefusis, Richard Dawkins, hon. James Hewitt, Woodbine Parish, William Plunket, John Backhouse, and Hart Davis, *vice* William Manley. Aug. 11.

1826. Lord George Seymour, chairman, sir Francis Hastings Doyle, deputy-chairman, hon. Augustus Phipps, Alexander Campbell, sir John Cheetham Mortlock, hon. Charles Rodolph Trefusis, hon. James Hewitt, Woodbine Parish, William Plunket, John Backhouse, Hart Davis, and Thomas Harrison, and hon. Berkeley Paget, *vice* earl of Carhampton and Richard Dawkins. July 28.

1827. Lord George Seymour, chairman, sir Francis Hastings Doyle, deputy-chairman, hon. Augustus Phipps, Alexander Campbell, sir John Cheetham Mortlock, hon. Charles Rodolph Trefusis, hon. James Hewitt, Woodbine Parish, William Plunket, Hart Davis, Thomas Harrison, hon. Berkeley Paget, and Thomas, lord Graves, *vice* Backhouse. July 24.

1828. Lord George Seymour, chairman, sir Francis Hastings Doyle, deputy-chairman, Alexander Campbell, sir John Cheetham Mortlock, hon. Charles Rodolph Trefusis, hon. James Hewitt, Woodbine Parish, William Plunket, Hart Davis, Thomas Harrison, hon. Berkeley Paget, Thomas, lord Graves, and hon. William-Henry Percy, *vice* hon. Augustus Phipps. July 28.

1830. Lord George Seymour, chairman, sir Francis Hastings Doyle, deputy-chairman, Alexander Campbell, sir John Cheetham Mortlock, hon. Charles Rodolph Trefusis, hon. James Hewitt, Woodbine Parish, William Plunket, Hart Davis, Thomas Harrison, hon. Berkeley Paget, and William-Henry Percy, Thomas, lord Graves, died Feb. 7 this year.

1832. The same board, with the exception of Alexander Campbell, hon. James Hewitt, and Woodbine Parish, who ceased to be commissioners in October this year.

1833. Lord George Seymour, chairman [until July this year], sir Francis Hastings Doyle, deputy-chairman, sir John Cheetham Mortlock, hon. Charles Rodolph Trefusis [until February; succeeded as baron Clinton], William Plunket, Hart Davis, Thomas Harrison, hon. Berkeley Paget, and hon. William-Henry Percy.

1834. Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, William Plunket, deputy-chairman [until September 1837], sir John Cheetham Mortlock, Hart Davis, Thomas Harrison, hon. Berkeley Paget, and hon. William-Henry Percy.

1838. Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, chairman [until Dec. 1], Hart Davis, deputy-chairman, sir John Cheetham Mortlock, hon. Berkeley Paget, hon. William-Henry Percy, Thomas Harrison, and Henry-Frederick Stephenson.

1839. John Wood, chairman, Hart Davis, deputy-chairman, sir John Cheetham Mortlock, hon. Berkeley Paget [until November 22, 1842], hon. William-Henry Percy, Thomas Harrison, Henry-Frederick Stephenson, and Charles-John Herries. The last appointed Nov. 22, 1842.

1845. John Wood, chairman, Hart Davis, deputy-chairman, sir John Cheetham Mortlock [until December this year], hon. William-Henry Percy, Thomas Harrison, Henry-Frederick Stephenson, Charles-John Herries, and Charles Ross. Mr. Ross appointed Dec. 13.

1849. John Wood, chairman, Hart Davis, deputy-chairman, hon. William-Henry Percy, Thomas Harrison, Henry-Frederick Stephenson, Charles-John Herries, and Charles Ross. Hon. William-Henry Percy and Charles Ross retired January 6 this year.

JANUARY 6, 1849.

The BOARDS of EXCISE, STAMPS, and TAXES consolidated, and termed The BOARD of INLAND REVENUE.

John Wood, *chairman.*
John Thornton, *deputy-chairman.*

Thomas Harrison: died May 6, 1851.
Henry-Frederick Stephenson.
Charles-John Herries.
Charles Powlett Rushworth.
Alfred Montgomery, and
Charles Pressly; who form the PRESENT (1851) Board.

COMMISSIONERS OF STAMP DUTIES IN ENGLAND.

(*From the reign of King William III.*)

1694. Christopher Montagu, John Stanley, Edward Lloyd, Henry Cornish, Henry Harris, Jacob Vanderesch, and James Isaacson, commissioners for the several duties upon stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, to commence from June 28. May 21.
1698. John Stanley, Edward Lloyd, Henry Cornish, Henry Harris, Jacob Vanderesch, James Isaacson, and Thomas Farrington. Sept. 13.
1700. Edward Lloyd, Henry Cornish, Henry Harris, James Isaacson, Thomas Farrington, Richard Uthwayte, and Robert Pooley. Dec. 7.
1702. Edward Lloyd, Henry Cornish, Richard Uthwayte, Robert Pooley, and John Weneyve. June 13.
— Edward Lloyd, Henry Cornish, Richard Uthwayte, Robert Pooley, and Richard Dyott. Oct. 8.
1706. Edward Lloyd, Henry Cornish, Robert Poole, Richard Dyott, and John Molesworth. June 26.
1708. Edward Lloyd, Robert Pooley, Richard Dyott, John Molesworth, and Richard Martyn. May 1.
1710. Edward Lloyd, Robert Pooley, Richard Dyott, Richard Martyn, and Richard Steele. June 1.
1713. Robert Pooley, Richard Martyn, Richard Steele, sir Brocas Gardiner and Thomas Palmer. June 12.
1714. Robert Pooley, Richard Martyn, sir Brocas Gardiner, Thomas Palmer, and Charles Vivian. Jan. 15.
— Sir Brocas Gardiner, Thomas Palmer, Charles Vivian, Richard Shelton, and George Cowper. May 5.
— Richard Martyn, Richard Pye, Thomas Warner, Nicholas Carew, sen., and Roger Gale. Dec. 20.
1715. Sir Brocas Gardiner, Richard Pye, Thomas Warner, Nicholas Carew, sen., and Roger Gale. May 4.
— Sir Brocas Gardiner, Richard Pye, Thomas Warner, Nicholas Carew, sen., and Richard Houlditch. Nov. 28.
1717. Sir Brocas Gardiner, Richard Pye, Thomas Warner, Nicholas Carew, sen., and John Shutz. Feb. 21.
1721. Sir Brocas Gardiner, sir Richard Pye, Thomas Warner, John Shutz, and George Townshend. Jan. 29.
— Sir Brocas Gardiner, sir Richard Pye, John Shutz, George Townshend, jun., and John Turner. May 12.
1722. Sir Brocas Gardiner, John Shutz, George Townshend, jun., John Turner, and John Shorter. Oct. 12.
1727. Sir Brocas Gardiner, John Shutz, John Turner, John Shorter, and William Hewett. March 17.
1729. Sir Brocas Gardiner, John Turner, John Shorter, William Hewett, and Richard Shelley. June 3.
1734. Sir Brocas Gardiner, John Shorter, Richard Shelley, William Fisher, and Burrington Goldsworthy. June 1.
1736. Sir Brocas Gardiner, John Shorter, Richard Shelley, William Fisher, and Brinley Skinner. May 6.
1737. Sir Brocas Gardiner, John Shorter, Richard Shelley, William Fisher, and William Blair. Feb. 2.
— Sir Brocas Gardiner, Richard Shelley, William Blair, Matthew Kenrick, and John Bird. April 2.
1739. Richard Shelley, William Blair, Matthew Kenrick, John Bird, and John Plumptree, jun. Feb. 7.
1742. Richard Shelley, William Blair, Matthew Kenrick, John Plumptree, jun., and John Bernard. Aug. 30.
1754. Richard Shelley, William Blair, Matthew Kenrick, John Bernard, and Robert Thompson. April 15.
1755. William Blair, Matthew Kenrick, John Bernard, Robert Thompson, and George Whitmore. Dec. 5.
1762. William Blair, John Bernard, Robert Thompson, George Whitmore, and John Kenrick. March 17.
1763. John Bernard, Robert Thompson, and sir James Calder, Edward Tucker, and Marmaduke Gwynne, *vice* Blair, Kenrick, and Whitmore. Feb. 8.
1764. John Bernard, sir James Calder, Edward Tucker, Marmaduke Gwynne, and James Bindley, *vice* Thompson. Jan. 4.
1765. William Blair, John Bernard, George Whitmore, John Kenrick, and James Bindley, *vice* Calder, Tucker, and Gwynne. Aug. 24.
1775. William Blair, George Whitmore, John Kenrick, James Bindley, and William Bailey, *vice* Bernard. Aug. 3.
1776. William Blair, John Kenrick, James Bindley, William Bailey, and William Waller, *vice* Whitmore.
1778. John Kenrick, James Bindley, William Bailey, William Waller, and Martin Whish, *vice* Blair. July 7.
1781. James Bindley, William Bailey, William

Waller, and Richard Tickel, and George-James Cholmondeley, *vice* Kenrick and Whish. Aug. 24.

1782. James Bindley, William Bailey, William Waller, Richard Tickel, and hon. John Byng, *vice* Cholmondeley. June 1.

1783. James Bindley, William Bailey, Richard Tickel, hon. John Byng, and Everard Fawkener, *vice* Waller.

1793. James Bindley, William Bailey, hon. John Byng, Everard Fawkener, and Charles Mellish.

1795. James Bindley, hon. John Byng, Everard Fawkener, Charles Mellish, and Lewis Jenkins.

1797. James Bindley, hon. John Byng, Everard Fawkener, Lewis Jenkins, and William-Robert Spencer.

1799. James Bindley, Lewis Jenkins, William-Robert Spencer, Warwick Lake, and Edward Finch Hatton.

1800. James Bindley, Everard Fawkener, Lewis Jenkins, William-Robert Spencer, and Warwick Lake.

1804. James Bindley, William-Robert Spencer, Warwick Lake, Edward Finch Hatton, and Lewis Jenkins.

1806. Gilbert Neville Neyle, chairman, James Bindley, William-Robert Spencer, Warwick Lake, Edward Finch Hatton, Henry Hallam, and Lewis Jenkins.

1807. The same board, with the addition of Henry Bouverie, *vice* Jenkins.

1817. James Sedgwick, chairman, *vice* Neyle, resigned; James Bindley, William-Robert Spencer, Warwick Lake, Edward Finch Hatton, Henry Hallam, and Henry Bouverie.

1819. James Sedgwick, chairman, William-Robert Spencer, Henry Hallam, Henry Bouverie; John Kingston, *vice* Bindley, deceased; Meyrick Shaw, *vice* Lake, resigned; and Haviland John Addington, *vice* Hatton.

1823. The same board, with the addition of Edward-John Johnston, *vice* Meyrick Shaw, and capt. William A. Montagu, *vice* Bouverie, who both resigned.

1826. The same board, with the addition of Henry Seymour Montagu, *vice* Spencer, resigned.

1827. Hon. James H. K. Stewart, chairman, John Thornton, capt. William A. Montagu, Henry Seymour Montagu, John-William Bowden, capt. Edward Saurin, and Richard Wellesley.

1828. The same board, with the exception of hon. James H. K. Stewart, in lieu of whom John Thornton became chairman.

1833. John Thornton, chairman, captain William A. Montagu, Henry Seymour Montagu, John-William Bowden, captain Edward Saurin, R. N., and Richard Wellesley.

STAMPS and TAXES CONSOLIDATED.

1833. John Wood, chairman, John Thornton, deputy-chairman, Charles Powlett Rushworth, Henry Seymour Montague, John-William Bowden, and capt. Edward Saurin, R. N.

1838. Henry Lewis Wickham, chairman, John Thornton, deputy-chairman, Charles Powlett Rushworth, Henry Seymour Montagu, John-William Bowden, and capt. Edward Saurin, R. N.

[Mr. Wood, previously chairman of this board, was appointed chairman of the board of Excise.]

1840. The same board, with the exception of John-William Bowden, deceased.

1846. Henry Lewis Wickham, chairman, John Thornton, deputy-chairman, Charles Powlett Rushworth, Henry Seymour Montagu, and Alfred Montgomery, *vice* Saurin, transferred to the Board of Customs.

*** The Board of Stamps and Taxes was consolidated with the Board of Excise, Jan. 6, 1849. See *Board of Excise*.

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE AFFAIRS OF TAXES.

(*From the accession of George III. in* 1760, *to the consolidation of the Board with the Board of Stamps in* 1834.)

* * Edward Younge, Henry Kelsall, Christopher Rigby, Richard Frankland, John Trenchard, and John Fane.

1762. Edward Younge, Christopher Rigby, John Trenchard, John Fane, George Quarme, and Thomas Wyndham, *vice* Kelsall and Frankland. Feb. 15.

— Henry Reade, Edward Younge, Christopher Rigby, John Trenchard, John Fane, George Quarme, and Thomas Wyndham. April 27.

1763. Edward Younge, John Trenchard, Thomas Wyndham, William Blair, Daniel Bull, George Blount, and Thomas Bradshaw, *vice* Reade, Rigby, Fane, and Quarme. Feb. 1.

1765. Edward Younge, John Trenchard, Thomas Wyndham, Daniel Bull, George Blount, Thomas Bradshaw, and Christopher Rigby, *vice* Blair. July 24.

1767. Edward Younge, Christopher Rigby, John Trenchard, Thomas Wyndham, Daniel Bull, George Blount, and Edward Tucker, *vice* Bradshaw. Oct. 24.

1773. Christopher Rigby, John Trenchard, Thomas Wyndham, Daniel Bull, George Blount, Charles Deering, and John Eames, *vice* Younge and Tucker. May 29.

1777. Christopher Rigby, John Trenchard, Daniel Bull, George Blount, Charles Deering, John Eames, and George Heathcote, *vice* Wyndham.

1783. John Trenchard, Daniel Bull, George

Blount, Charles Deering, John Eames, George Heathcote, and Alexander Popham, *vice* Rigby.

1784. John Trenchard, Daniel Bull, George Blount, Charles Deering, John Eames, George Heathcote, and Francis Fownes Luttrell, *vice* Popham. July 6.

1789. John Trenchard, Daniel Bull, George Blount, Charles Deering, John Eames, Francis Fownes Luttrell, Alexander Popham, and William Lowndes.

1791. John Trenchard, George Blount, Charles Deering, John Eames, Francis Fownes Luttrell, Alexander Popham, William Lowndes, and Barne Barne, *vice* Bull, deceased. April 9.

1793. John Trenchard, George Blount, Charles Deering, John Eames, Alexander Popham, William Lowndes, Barne Barne, and Edward Meadows.

1795. John Trenchard, George Blount, Charles Deering, John Eames, Alexander Popham, William Lowndes, Barne Barne, and Edward Meadows.

— John Trenchard, George Blount, Charles Deering, Alexander Popham, William Lowndes, Barne Barne, Edward Meadows, and Horace Hayes.

1798. William Lowndes, Barne Barne, Edward Meadows, Horace Hayes, George Trenchard Goodenough, and Henry Hodgson.

1804. William Lowndes, Barne Barne, Edward Meadows, Henry Hodgson, and Thomas Davis Lamb.

1806. William Lowndes, Barne Barne, Edward Meadows, Henry Hodgson, and Thomas Davis Lamb.

1810. William Lowndes, Barne Barne, Henry Hodgson, Thomas Davis Lamb, and Gabriel Tucker Steward.

1818. William Lowndes, Barne Barne, Thomas Davis Lamb, Gabriel Tucker Steward, and Charles Powlett Rushworth.

1819. William Lowndes, Barne Barne, Gabriel Tucker Steward, Charles Powlett Rushworth, and William Rigby Bradshaw.

1820. William Lowndes, Gabriel Tucker Steward, Charles Powlett Rushworth, William Rigby Bradshaw, and sir Henry Campbell.

1823. Robert Mitford, Gabriel Tucker Steward, Charles Powlett Rushworth, William Rigby Bradshaw, and sir Henry Campbell.

1828. Robert Mitford, Charles Powlett Rushworth, William Rigby Bradshaw, and sir Henry Campbell.

1833. The same commissioners, viz.: Robert Mitford, Charles Powlett Rushworth, William Rigby Bradshaw, and sir Henry Campbell.

*** The preceding were the Commissioners at the period of the consolidation of the Board for the Affairs of Taxes with the Board of Stamps, in June, 1833.

Poor Law Commission for England and Wales.

(*Formed under the Act 4th and 5th William IV., cap.* 76, *entitled "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," passed Aug.* 14, 1834.)

The Poor Law Commissioners.

Rt. hon. Thomas Frankland Lewis, appointed Aug. 18, 1834; resigned Jan. 30, 1839.

John George Shaw Lefevre, appointed Aug. 18, 1834; resigned Nov. 25, 1841.

George Nicholls, appointed Aug. 18, 1834; resigned Dec. 17, 1847.

George Cornewall Lewis, appointed Jan. 30, 1839; resigned Aug. 2, 1847.

Sir Edmund Walker Head, bart., appointed Nov. 25, 1841; resigned Dec. 17, 1847.

Edward Turner Boyd Twistleton, appointed Nov. 5, 1845; resigned July 23, 1847.

Poor Law Board.

(*Formed under the Act 10th and 11th Victoria, cap.* 109, *entitled "An Act for the Administration of the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in England," passed July* 23, 1847.)

Charles Buller, jun., M. P., *president*, appointed Dec. 18, 1847: died Nov. 29, 1848.

Rt. Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines, M. P., *president*, appointed Jan. 1, 1849.

The lord president of the council, appointed Dec. 18, 1847.

The lord privy seal, appointed Dec. 18, 1847.

The secretary of state for the home department, appointed Dec. 18, 1847.

The chancellor of the exchequer, appointed Dec. 18, 1847.

End of the Elective Dignities and Offices.

THE

PEERAGE OF ENGLAND.

THE ORDER OF PRECEDENCE.

The QUEEN.
The prince of WALES.
Her Majesty's Royal Consort, prince ALBERT.
Her Majesty's younger sons.
Her Majesty's uncle, the Duke of CUMBERLAND.
The Duke of CAMBRIDGE.
The Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England.
The Lord High Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, being a baron.
The Archbishop of York, Primate of England.
The Lord High Treasurer. } If of the rank of baron.
The Lord President of the Council. } If of the rank of baron.
The Lord Privy Seal. } If of the rank of baron.
The Lord Great Chamberlain. } Above all peers of their own degree.
The Lord High Constable. } Above all peers of their own degree.
The Earl Marshal. } Above all peers of their own degree.
The Lord High Admiral. } Above all peers of their own degree.
The Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household. } Above all peers of their own degree.
The Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household. } Above all peers of their own degree.
Dukes, according to their patents.
The eldest sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
Marquesses, according to their patents.
Dukes' eldest sons.
Earls, according to their patents.
Younger sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
Marquesses' eldest sons.
Dukes' younger sons.
Viscounts, according to their patents.
Earls' eldest sons.
Marquesses' younger sons.
The Bishop of London.
The Bishop of Durham.
The Bishop of Winchester.
Bishops, according to their seniority of consecration.
Barons, according to their patents.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Treasurer of the Household.
Comptroller of the Household.
Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.
Secretaries of State, being under the degree of a baron.
Viscounts' eldest sons.
Earls' younger sons.
Barons' eldest sons.
Knights of the Garter.
Privy Councillors.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.
Master of the Rolls.
Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
The Vice Chancellors.
Puisne Judges of the Queen's Bench.
Puisne Judges of the Common Pleas.
Barons of the Exchequer.
Knights Bannerets, made in the field under the Royal Standard.
Viscounts' younger sons.
Barons' younger sons.
Baronets.
Bannerets, not made by the royal hand.
Knights of the Thistle.
Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath.
Knights of St. Patrick.
Knights Grand Crosses of St. Michael and St. George.
Knights Commanders of the Bath.
Knights Commanders of St. Michael and St. George.
Knights Bachelors.
Eldest sons of Knights of the Garter.
Eldest sons of Bannerets.
Eldest sons of Baronets.
Companions of the Bath.
Companions of St. Michael and St. George.
Eldest sons of Knights of the Thistle, and of the Bath.
Knights' eldest sons.
Baronets' younger sons.
Esquires of the royal person.
Gentlemen of the Privy Council.
Esquires of the Knights of the Bath.
Esquires by creation.
Esquires by office.
Younger sons of Knights of the Garter.
Younger sons of Bannerets.
Younger sons of Knights of the Bath.
Younger sons of Knights Bachelors.
Gentlemen entitled to bear arms.

*** Married ladies and widows are entitled to the same rank among each other as their husbands would respectively have borne between themselves, except such rank is merely professional or official; and unmarried ladies to the same rank as their eldest brother would bear among men, during the lives of their fathers. — *Burke.*

VALVASORS. — The first name of dignity next beneath a peer, was anciently that of *Vidames*, *Vicedomini*, or *Valvasor*. Valvasors are mentioned by our ancient lawyers as *viri magnæ dignitatis*, and sir Edward Coke speaks highly of them. Yet the distinction is at present entirely out of use; and our legal antiquaries are not agreed upon even the original or ancient office of Valvasors. Now, therefore, the first personal dignity after the nobility is a knight of the order of St. George, or of the Garter, first instituted by Edward III. — *Blackstone.*

OF THE DIFFERENT DEGREES OF NOBILITY.

(*From Beatson's Index.*)

THE degrees of Nobility in Great Britain and Ireland are *Five*, Dukes, Marquesses Earls, Viscounts, and Barons; to which may be added a *Sixth* degree, that of Bishops, inasmuch as bishops are entitled to a seat in the House of Peers, as Barons of the realm.

DUKE is the first rank of nobility. It was introduced by Edward III., who created his eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, in 1337 (then earl of Chester), duke of Cornwall. This title subsequently merged (1343) in that of prince of Wales, and has ever since been vested in the heir apparent to the crown, who, at his birth, becomes duke of Cornwall. The only ceremony at the investiture of the Black Prince was, the girding him with the sword. When John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III., was created duke of Lancaster by his father, he had investiture, not only by the girding him with the sword, but by putting on him a cap of fur, under a coronet of gold set with precious stones. In the twenty-first of Richard II. the duke of Hereford, and several others, were created by placing a cap of honour on their heads, and by delivering a rod into their hands: the surcoat, mantle, and hood followed. All these, however, have been laid aside, dukes being now created by patent. The mantle and surcoat worn by a duke at the coronation of a king or queen, is of crimson velvet, lined with white taffeta; his parliamentary robes are of fine scarlet cloth. His cap is of crimson velvet, lined with ermine; and his coronet of gold, set round with ornaments in the form of strawberry-leaves. A duke is styled "*His Grace;*" and is officially addressed by the king or queen as "*Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin,*" and if of the privy council, with the addition of "Councillor." His title is "*The Most High, Potent, and Noble Prince.*"

MARQUESS. This dignity is the Saxon *Markin-Reve*, and the German *Markgrave*, or *Margrave* (from *Mark* or *Marche*, which, in the languages of the northern nations, signifies a limit or bound), conferred by our ancestors and neighbours upon an officer who had to guard or govern the frontiers of a province. It has the next place of honour to a duke, and was introduced several years after that title had been established in England. The first on whom it was conferred, was the great favourite of Richard II., Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, who was created marquess of Dublin, and by him placed in parliament between the dukes and earls. The creation to this dignity was with nearly the same ceremony as that of a duke; but marquesses are now created by patent under the great seal. The coronation robes are of crimson velvet, lined with white taffeta; and the cap is of crimson velvet, lined with ermine. The coronet is of gold, and has pearls and strawberry-leaves mixed alternately round, of equal height. A marquess is styled "*Most Honourable;*" and he is addressed by the king or queen as "*Our Right Trusty and Entirely Beloved Cousin.*"

EARLS.—This honour, which came from the Saxons, was of great dignity and power, and for many ages continued the highest rank in England, till Edward III. created dukes, and Richard II. created marquesses, both of whom had precedence assigned above earls. Earls had anciently, for the support of their state, the third penny out of the sheriff's court, issuing out of the pleas of the shire whereof they had their title; for in early times there was no count or earl but had a county or shire for his earldom. Afterwards, the number of earls increasing, they took their title from some eminent town or village, or from their own seats or parks; and some from illustrious families, as Salisbury, Peterborough, Stamford, Paulet, Cholmondeley, Ferrers, Waldegrave, Stanhope, Ashburnham, &c. Nor were titles confined to England alone, as many were taken from the kingdom of France, as Albemarle and Tankerville. Upon the increase

of earls, their revenue ceased, and their powers were much abridged; and it became the custom of the kings of England to assign some stated pension to the personage he ennobled, for the better support of his dignity. Anciently, an earl was created with nearly the same ceremony as a duke or marquess; but he is now created by letters-patent. His coronation and parliamentary robes are nearly the same as those of a duke or a marquess. Sir Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, viscount Cranbourne, was the first of the degree that wore a coronet. An earl's coronet has pearls raised upon points, and strawberry-leaves low between them. His style is "*Right Honourable;*" and he is addressed by the king or queen as "*Our Right Trusty and Right Well Beloved Cousin.*"

Viscount was anciently the name of an office under an earl, *Vice Comes*, who being oftentimes required at court, the viscount was his deputy to look after the affairs of the county; but in the reign of Henry VI. it became a degree of honour, and was made hereditary. The first viscount in England, created by patent, was John, lord Beaumont, who was by the above-named king created viscount Beaumont, and given precedence above all barons. A viscount is created by letters-patent. His coronet is surrounded with a row of pearls close to the chaplet. His style is "*Right Honourable;*" and he is addressed by the king or queen as "*Our Right Trusty and Well Beloved Cousin.*"

Bishops.—The precedence of bishops was settled by statute 31st Henry VIII. cap. x., to be next to viscounts, they being barons of the realm. They have the title of "*Lords,*" and "*Right Reverend Fathers in God.*" Before the Saxons came into England, there were three archbishoprics, viz. London, York, and Caerleon-upon-Usk; each of which had many suffragans: but, soon after St. Augustine's arrival in England, that personage, from the great kindness he received from the king of Kent, fixed the metropolitan see at Canterbury, where it has continued ever since. York continued archiepiscopal, but London and Caerleon lost the dignity. The latter was situated too near the Saxons to be much at ease; wherefore one of its bishops removed the see to St. David's, in Wales. The archbishop of Canterbury is the first peer in Great Britain, next to the royal family. The lord high chancellor is the second, and the archbishop of York the third; they take place of all dukes, and have the title of "*Grace*" given to them. The archbishop of Canterbury writes himself, "*By Divine Providence;*" the archbishop of York, and the other bishops, "*By Divine Permission.*" The bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, have precedence of all their brethren; the other bishops rank according to seniority of consecration.

Baron. This title is extremely ancient. The dignity of a baron, by *tenure*, appertained to the holding of certain lands, according to the feudal system, directly under the crown, and conditionally upon the performance of honorary services to the king, such as advising him in council, attending him in the field, and providing him a given number of knights or men-at-arms. A baron, by *writ*, was an elevation to the peerage by a summons to attend the king in parliament; but some barons were only summoned once. This mode of creation, however, has been a long time laid aside; and the only writs now issued are those to the eldest sons of higher peers, in their fathers' baronies. The first who was raised to the dignity of baron, by *patent*, was John de Beauchamp, of Holt Costle, created baron of Kidderminster, in Worcestershire, by Richard II., in the 11th year of his reign. A baron's coronet has six pearls, set at equal distances on the chaplet. His style is "*Right Honourable;*" and he is addressed by the king or queen as "*Right Trusty and Well Beloved.*" — *Beatson.*

THE PRIVILEGES OF PEERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The nobility of England enjoy many great privileges, the principal of which are the following:—

They are free from all arrests for debt, as being the king's hereditary councillors. A peer cannot, therefore, be outlawed in any civil action; and no attachment lies against his person; but execution may be taken upon his lands and goods. For the same reason, peers are free from all attendance at courts leet, or sheriff's turns; or, in case of a riot, from attending the *posse comitatus.*

In criminal causes, they are tried by their peers, who give in their verdict, not upon oath, as other juries do, but upon their *honour*. And then a court is usually built on purpose in the middle of Westminster Hall, at the king's charge, which is pulled down when the trial terminates.

To secure the honour of, and prevent the spreading of any scandal upon, peers, or any great officer of the realm, by reports, there is an express law, called *Scandalum Magnatum*, by which any man convicted of making a scandalous report against a peer of the realm (though true), is condemned to an arbitrary fine, and to confinement in prison until the fine be paid.

Peers have the privilege of voting in parliament by proxy; a mode they very frequently adopt, when ill or absent from other cause.

Upon any great trial in a court of justice, a peer may come into the court, and sit there covered.

The barons of Kinsale enjoy, exclusively, the hereditary privilege of being covered in the royal presence.—*Beatson.*

THE PEERS OF ENGLAND.

(Compiled from Sir William Dugdale's "Baronage," the "Stemmata Anglicana" of Sir Thomas Banks, and the "Synopsis" of Sir Harris Nicolas.[1]*)*

A.

ABERCORN. John James Hamilton, earl of Abercorn (in Scotland) and viscount Hamilton, in England, created marquess of Abercorn, Oct. 2, 1790.

ABERCROMBY. Mary Anne Abercromby (widow of lieut.-general sir Ralph Abercromby), created baroness Abercromby, of Aboukir and Tullibody, co. Clackmannon, May 28, 1801. George-Ralph, her grandson, is the present baron.

ABERGAVENNY. William, baron Cantilupe, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry III.—William de Beauchamp, descendant, baron by writ, Nov. 23, 1392.—Edward Nevill[2], who married Elizabeth, sole heir of this family, was summoned to parliament Sept. 5, 1450.—The barony descended to George Nevill, 16th baron, created viscount Nevill, of Berling, co. Kent, and earl of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, May 17, 1784.

ABINGDON. James Bertie, baron Norris, or Norreys, of Rycote, created earl of Abingdon, co. Berks, Nov. 30, 1682. Montagu Bertie, who succeeded in 1799, is 5th and present earl of Abingdon. See *Norreys.*

ABINGER. James Scarlett, lord chief baron of the exchequer, created baron Abinger, of Abinger, co. Surrey, Jan. 12, 1835.

ACHESON. Archibald Acheson (son of earl Gosford (in Ireland), by courtesy viscount Acheson, created, *vitâ patris*, baron Acheson, of Glencairney, co. Armagh, Sept. 18, 1847.

ADBASTON. Sir Charles Whitworth, bart., created baron Adbaston of Adbaston, co. Stafford, Nov. 25, 1815. *Extinct* 1825. See *Whitworth.*

AILESBURY. Robert Bruce, baron Bruce of Whorlton, 2nd earl of Elgin (in Scotland), created baron Bruce, of Skelton, co. York, viscount Bruce, of Ampthill, co. Bedford, and earl Bruce, of Ailesbury, co. Bucks, March 18, 1664.—Charles Bruce, grandson and heir, created baron Bruce, of Tottenham, co. Wilts, April 17, 1746. All the English honours except the last-mentioned barony became *extinct* in 1747.—Thomas Bruce Brudenell (Bruce), nephew and heir, baron Bruce, of Tottenham aforesaid, created earl of Ailesbury, co. Bucks, June 8, 1776.—Charles Bruce Brudenell Bruce, his son and heir, created viscount Savernake, of Savernake Forest, co. Wilts, earl Bruce, of Whorlton, co. York, and marquess of Ailesbury, co. Bucks, July 17, 1821.

AILSA. Archibald Kennedy, earl of Cassilis (in Scotland), created baron Ailsa, of the Isle of Ailsa, co. Ayr, Nov. 4, 1806; and marquess of Ailsa, Sept. 10, 1831.

ALBANY, dukedom of, June 29, 1716. *Extinct* 1728.—Dukedom of, April 1, 1760. *Extinct* 1767.—Dukedom of, Nov. 27, 1784. *Extinct* 1827. See *York.*

ALBEMARLE. Odo, earl of Champagne and Holdernesse, created earl of Albemarle, or Aumarle, *temp.* William I. The earldom descended by marriage, to the family of de Fortibus, whose heiress, *circa* 1259, married Edmund, earl of Lancaster, 2nd son of Henry III.—Thomas Plantagenet, duke of Gloucester (youngest son of Edward III.), summoned to parliament as duke of Aumarle, Sept. 3, 1385; but not afterwards.—Edward Plantagenet, earl of Rutland, created duke of Albemarle, Sept. 29, 1397. *Forfeited* 1399.—Thomas Plantagenet (2nd son of Henry IV.), created earl of Albemarle and duke of Clarence, July 9, 1411. *Extinct* 1421.—Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, created earl of Albemarle for life, 1417. *Extinct* 1439.—

[1] Sir Thomas Banks angrily complains, in the Preface to his *Baronia Anglica Concentrata*, that Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas drew much of the materials for his *Synopsis* from Sir Thomas's previous work, the *Stemmata Anglicana*, without acknowledgment. Be this as it may, Sir Harris has produced the most perfect general Peerage now extant. Of this Peerage, ours may be said to be, in some measure, an abridgment; and we adopt the alphabetical order of it (which, however, originated with Sir Thomas Banks), as being more perspicuous and easy of reference.—EDITOR.

[2] Previous writers have considered all the possessors of the Castle of Bergavenny, or, as it is now written, Abergavenny, as barons of Bergavenny; but much doubt exists whether, until the writ of summons, 29 Henry VI. to Edward Nevill, as "*Domino de Bergavenny*," the proper designation of the previous barons was not that of their family name.—*Sir Harris Nicolas.*

George Monk, general, created baron Monk, of Potheridge, baron Beauchamp, of Beauchamp, and baron Teyes and earl of Torrington, all of co. Devon, and duke of Albemarle, July 7, 1660. *Extinct* in his son, 1688.—Arnold Joost von Keppel, created baron Ashford, co. Kent, viscount Bury, co. Lancaster, and earl of Albemarle, Feb. 10, 1696.

ALBINI. William de Albini, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry I.—William de Albini, son and heir, became possessed of the castle of Arundel, and by that tenure became earl of Arundel. See *Arundel.*

ALBINI, of Belvoir. William de Albini, lord of Belvoir Castle, baron *temp.* William II.

ALDBOROUGH, barony of, April 7, 1722. *Extinct* 1778. See *Walsingham.*

ALDEBURGH. William de Aldeburgh, baron by writ, Jan. 8, 1371. Presumed to be in abeyance. Neither Dugdale's, nor any other peerage, notices this baron. — *Nicolas.*

ALDERNEY, barony of, July 27, 1726. *Extinct* 1765. See *Cumberland.*

ALFORD, barony of, Dec. 24, 1698. *Extinct* 1754. See *Grantham.*—Viscounty of Alford, created Sept. 30, 1815. See *Brownlow.*

ALLINGTON. William Allington, baron Allington (in Ireland), created baron Allington, of Wymondley, co. Herts, Dec. 5, 1682. *Extinct* 1691.

ALTHORP, viscounty of, Nov. 1, 1765. See *Spencer.*

ALTON, marquisate, April 30, 1694. *Extinct* 1718. See *Shrewsbury.*

ALVANLEY. Richard Pepper Arden, chief justice of the common pleas, created baron Alvanley, of Alvanley, Cheshire, May 22, 1801.

AMESBURY. Charles Dundas, created baron Amesbury, of Kintbury-Amesbury, and Barton Court, co. Berks, May 10, 1832. *Extinct* same year.

AMHERST. Sir Jeffrey Amherst, created baron Amherst, of Holmesdale, co. Kent, May 20, 1776; and baron Amherst, of Montreal, co. Kent, Sept. 6, 1788. The first *extinct* in 1797.—William Pitt Amherst, heir, created earl Amherst and viscount Holmesdale, Dec. 19, 1826.

ANCASTER and KESTEVEN. Robert Bertie, earl and marquess of Lindsey and baron Willoughby of Eresby, created duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, July 16, 1715. *Extinct* 1809.

ANDOVER. Thomas Howard, 2nd son of the earl of Suffolk, created baron Howard, of Charleton, co. Wilts; viscount Andover, co. Hants, Jan. 23, 1622; and earl of Berkshire, Feb. 5, 1626. See *Berkshire.*

ANGLESEY. Christopher Villiers, 3d son of George Villiers, by Mary, duchess of Buckingham, created baron Villiers, of Daventry, co. Northampton, and earl of Anglesey, in Wales, April 18, 1623. *Extinct* 1659.—Arthur Annesley, viscount Valentia (in Ireland), created baron Annesley, of Newport-Pagnel, co. Buckingham, and earl of Anglesey, in Wales, April 20, 1661. *Extinct* 1761.[1]—Henry Bailey Paget, created earl of Uxbridge, co. Middlesex, May 19, 1784.—Henry William Paget, 2d earl of Uxbridge, created marquess of Anglesey, in Wales, June 23, 1815. See *Uxbridge.*

ANNESLEY, barony of, April 20, 1661. Presumed to have become *extinct* in 1761. See *Anglesey.*

ANSON. Admiral George Anson, created lord Anson, baron of Soberton, co. Hants, June 13, 1747. *Extinct* in 1762. — Thomas Anson (Adams), created viscount Anson of Shugborough and Orgrave, co. Stafford, and baron Anson, of Soberton, Feb. 17, 1806. See *Lichfield.*

AP ADAM. Johan Ap-Adam, baron by writ, Feb. 6, 1299. *Extinct circa* 1309.

APSLEY. Henry Bathurst, eldest son of earl Bathurst, created baron Apsley, of Apsley, co. Sussex, Jan. 23, 1771. See *Bathurst.*

ARCEDEKNE. Thomas le Arcedekne, baron by writ, May 15, 1321. In abeyance.

ARCHER. Thomas Archer, baron Archer of Umberslade, co. Warwick, July 14, 1747. *Extinct* in 1778.

ARDEN. Charles-George Perceval, baron Arden (in Ireland), created baron Arden, of Arden, co. Warwick, July 20, 1802. Merged in the Irish earldom of Egmont.

ARDROSSAN. Hugh Montgomerie, earl of Eglinton (in Scotland), created baron Ardrossan, of Ardrossan, co. Ayr, Feb. 15, 1806. Merged in the Scotch earldom of Eglinton.

ARLINGTON. Hon. Henry Bennet, created baron Arlington, of Arlington, co. Middlesex, April 14, 1664; and viscount Thetford, co. Norfolk, and earl of Arlington, April 12, 1672. Charles Fitz-Roy, duke of Grafton, succeeded to these titles in 1723. See *Grafton.*

ARUNDEL. Roger de Montgomerie, created earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, *temp.* William I. *Deprived* for treason 1102. By tenure of the castle of Arundel, the title descended to the families of de Albini and Fitz-Alan: Philip Howard, their 19th descendant, and grandson of Thomas, 4th duke of Norfolk, by Mary Fitz-Alan, their heiress, was summoned to parliament as earl of Arundel, Jan. 16, 1580. *Forfeited.*—Thomas Howard, restored in blood, as earl of Arundel and Surrey; and had the baronies of Fitz-Alan, Clun, and Oswaldestre and Maltravers, annexed by act 3rd Charles I., 1627. See *Norfolk.*

ARUNDEL. John de Arundel or Fitz-Alan, baron de Arundel, by writ, Aug. 4, 1377. In abeyance.

ARUNDEL, of Wardour. Thomas Arundel, baron Arundel, of Wardour, co. Wilts, May 4, 1605. This barony descends.

ARUNDEL, of Trerice. Richard Arundel, baron Arundel, of Trerice, co. Cornwall, March 23, 1664. *Extinct* in 1768.

ASCOTT, viscounty. Aug. 2, 1628. *Extinct* 1709. See *Carnarvon.*

ASHBURNHAM. John Ashburnham, created baron Ashburnham of Ashburnham, co. Sussex, May 30, 1689.—John Ashburnham, heir, created visct. St. Asaph, in Wales, and earl of Ashburnham aforesaid, May 14, 1730.

[1] Richard, sixth earl of Anglesey, died in 1761, leaving a son, Arthur, of the legitimacy of whose birth there is some doubt, although on coming of age he was summoned to the Irish parliament as viscount Valentia; but on his petitioning his majesty for a writ of summons to the parliament of Great Britain, as earl of Anglesey and baron Annesley, the question of his birth was referred to the House of Peers, who decided against him. It is, however, to be observed, that, notwithstanding this decision, the House of Peers of Ireland afterwards solemnly adjudged that he was born in wedlock. In 1793 he was created earl of Mount Norris in Ireland.

ASHBURTON. John Dunning, created baron Ashburton, of Ashburton, co. Devon, April 8, 1782. *Extinct* in 1823.—Alexander Baring, created lord Ashburton, of Ashburton aforesaid, April 8, 1835.

ASHFORD, barony of, Feb. 10, 1696. See *Albemarle.*

ASHLEY. Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, created baron Ashley of Wimborne St. Giles, co. Dorset, April 20, 1661; and baron Cooper and earl of Shaftesbury, April 23, 1672. See *Shaftesbury.*

ASTLEY. Philip de Estley[1], baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II. *Forfeited* 1554. See *Ferrers of Groby.*

ASTLEY, of Reading, Jacob Astley, created baron Astley, of Reading, co. Berks, Nov. 4, 1644. *Extinct* 1688.

ATON. Gilbert de Aton, baron of Aton, Dec. 30, 1324. In abeyance *circa* 1371.

AUCKLAND. William Eden, baron Auckland (in Ireland), created baron Auckland of West Auckland, co. Durham, May 23, 1793.—George Eden, 2d baron, created earl of Auckland, and baron Eden of Norwood, co. Surrey, Dec. 11, 1839.

AUDLEY. Henry de Aldithley, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry III.—Nicholas de Aldithley, baron by summons, Jan. 8, 1313. The family of Touchet succeeded in 1405. *Forfeited* 1497.—John Touchet, restored in blood and honours, 1512. *Again forfeited* 1631.—James Touchet, created baron Audley and earl of Castlehaven (in Ireland) 1634, and restored to the English barony by act of parliament, 1678. George-Edward Thicknesse Touchet is 20th and present baron.

AUDLEY. Hugh de Aldithley, baron of "Audleigh," May 15, 1321. *Forfeited* 1521.

AUDLEY, of Walden. Thomas Audley, created baron Audley, of Walden, Essex, Nov. 29, 1538. *Extinct* 1544.

AYLESFORD. Heneage Finch, baron Guernsey, created earl of Aylesford, co. Kent, Oct. 26, 1714. Heneage Finch is 5th and present earl.

B.

BAALUN. Hameline de Baalun, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. John de Baalun, presumed of the same family, was at the battle of Evesham, 1265.

BADLESMERE. Bartholomew de Badlesmere, baron of Badlesmere, by writ, Oct. 26, 1309. In abeyance.

BAGOT. William Bagot, created baron Bagot of Blythfield, co. Stafford, Oct. 17, 1780. William Bagot, son, who succeeded 1798, is 2nd and present baron.

BALIOL. Guy de Baliol, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. John de Baliol, of this family, became king of Scotland.—Alexander Baliol, brother of the king, baron by writ, Sept. 26, 1300. *Extinct.*—Henry de Baliol, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry III.: died 1245.—Edward de Baliol, king of Scotland, was summoned to parliament, Jan. 1, 1348.

BANBURY. William Knollys[2], visc. Wallingford, created earl of Banbury, co. Oxford, Aug. 18, 1626. This earldom was claimed, in 1813, by gen. William Knollys; but the house of lords decided "that he had not established his right." Presumed to be *extinct.*

BANYARD. Robert de Banyard, baron by writ, May 22, 1313. *Extinct* soon after.

BARDOLF. William Bardolf, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II.—Hugh Bardolf, descendant, baron by writ, Feb. 26, 1299. *Forfeited* 1404.

BARFLEUR, viscounty, May 7, 1697. *Extinct* 1727. See *Orford.*

BARHAM. Sir Charles Middleton, bart., created baron Barham, of Barham and Teston, co. Kent, April 27, 1805. Succeeded, in 1823, by his daughter and heiress Diana, wife of sir Gerard Noel, whose son, Charles Noel Noel, became viscount Campden and earl of Gainsborough, Aug. 11, 1841. See *Gainsborough.*

BARNARD. Christopher Vane, created baron Barnard, of Barnard's Castle, co. Durham, July 8, 1699.—Henry Vane, son and heir, created viscount Barnard, of Barnard's Castle aforesaid, and earl of Darlington, April 3, 1754. See *Darlington* and *Clevelund.*

BASSET, of Drayton. Ralph Basset, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II. Ralph Basset, grandson, baron by writ, Dec. 14, 1264. Supposed to be *extinct*, though attributed to the Townshend family.

BASSET, of Sapcoate. William Basset, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II.—Ralph Basset, heir, baron by writ, Dec. 14, 1264. In abeyance from 1378.

BASSET, of Stratton. Sir Francis Basset, baron de Dunstanville, created baron Basset, of Stratton, co. Cornwall, Nov. 7, 1797. The title has descended to his daughter and heiress, Frances Basset, present baroness.

[1] "Of this family," says Dugdale, "John de Astley is eminently distinguished in the histories of those times, for his great and heroic actions." In the year 1438, the 29th of August, in the presence of Charles VII., then king of France, he maintained a duel on horseback, in Paris, with one Peter de Massei, a native of that country, in the street called St. Antoine, and piercing Massei through the head, had (as was mutually stipulated) the honour of presenting his lady with Massei's helmet. Arriving in England, he did (with great honour to his king and country), 30th January 1441, in presence of king Henry VI., undertake another combat in Smithfield, in the city of London, with Sir Philip Boyle, an Arragonian knight, who, Dugdale continues, "having been in France, by the king his master's command, to look out some such hardy person, against whom he might try his skill in feats of arms, and missing there of his desires, repaired hither."

After the combat ended, which was gallantly performed on foot with battle-axes, spears, swords, and daggers, he was knighted by the king, and had an hundred marks given him during his life; and so famous did he grow for his valour, that he was elected knight of the most noble order of the Garter.—*Sir Thomas Banks.*

[2] Sir Robert Knollys, of this family, was one of the thirty English, who, for the honour of their country, undertook to encounter the same number of Brittanese, and came off triumphant. In 1350, he was sent into France with an army, where he drove the French before him like sheep, overwhelming their towns and cities in such a number, that years afterwards the sharp points and gable ends of overthrown houses, cloven asunder with instruments of war, were commonly called *Knoll's Mitres.* The French styled him "*La véritable démon de guerre,*" or the thunderbolt of war. He was made seneschal of Guienne by Edward III., who commissioned him to assist John de Montfort in the recovery of his duchy of Brittany, wherein he acquitted himself so nobly, that he alone was esteemed a fit parallel to Bertrand de Gascelin, the French commander. He was appointed by John de Montfort lieutenant of Brittany; and his services were rewarded by the said duke with a fair estate in the duchy. —*Sir Thomas Banks.*

BASSET of Welden. Ralph Basset, justice of England, baron, *temp.* Henry I. Richard Basset, heir, was summoned to parliament, Feb. 6, 1299. His descendants were never summoned.

BATEMAN. William Bateman Hanbury, created baron Bateman, of Shobdon, co. Hereford, Jan. 21, 1837.

BATH. Philibert de Shaunde, created earl of Bath, Jan. 6, 1485.—John Bourchier, baron Fitz-Warine, created earl of Bath, July 9, 1536. *Extinct* 1654.—John Granville, created baron Granville, of Kilhampton and Biddeford, viscount Granville of Lansdowne, and earl of Bath, April 20, 1661. *Extinct* 1711.—William Pulteney, created baron of Heydon, co. York, viscount Pulteney of Wrington, co. Somerset, and earl of Bath, July 14, 1742. *Extinct* 1764.—Thomas Thynne, baron Thynne and visc. Weymouth, created marquess of Bath, Aug. 18, 1789. John-Alexander Thynne, succeeded 1837, present and 4th marquess. See *Weymouth.*

BATH. Henrietta Laura Pulteney, created baroness Bath, of Somerset, July 23, 1792, and countess of Bath, Oct. 26, 1803. *Extinct* 1808.

BATHURST. Allen Bathurst, created baron Bathurst, of Battlesdon, co. Bedford, Jan. 1, 1712; and earl Bathurst, of Bathurst, co. Sussex, Aug. 12, 1772. Henry-George Bathurst, succeeded 1834, is 4th and present earl.

BAVENT. Roger Bavent, baron by writ, Jan. 8, 1313. Probably in abeyance.

BAYEUX. Ranulph de Bayeux, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry I. One moiety of this barony was adjudged, in 1315, to belong to the king, and the other to Maud de Bayeux, and her heirs.

BAYHAM, viscounty, May 13, 1786. See *Camden.*

BAYNING. Sir Paul Bayning, created baron Bayning of Horkesley-Bentley, co. Essex, Feb. 27, 1627; viscount Bayning, of Sudbury, co. Suffolk. *Extinct* 1638.—Anne Bayning, created viscountess Bayning, of Foxley, co. Wilts, March 17, 1674. *Extinct* 1698.—Charles Townshend, created baron Bayning, of Foxley, Berks, Oct. 27, 1797. Henry-William Powlett, is 3rd and present baron.

BEAUCHAMP, of Beauchamp, barony of, July 7, 1660. *Extinct* 1688. See *Albemarle.*

BEAUCHAMP, of Elmley. Walter de Beauchamp, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry I.—William de Beauchamp succeeded to this barony, *jure matris*, as earl of Warwick. See *Warwick.*

BEAUCHAMP, of Powyke. John Beauchamp, created baron Beauchamp, of Powyke, co. Worcester, May 2, 1447. *Extinct circa* 1496.—William Lygon, created baron Beauchamp, Feb. 26, 1806; and viscount Elmley and earl Beauchamp, Sept. 13, 1815.

BEAUCHAMP, of Kyderminster. John de Beauchamp, of Holt, created baron by patent (first instance), Oct. 10, 1387. *Extinct* 1420.

BEAUCHAMP, of Bletsho. Roger de Beauchamp, baron Beauchamp, by writ, June 1, 1363. This barony ultimately became vested in the late dukes of Gordon.

BEAUCHAMP. John Beauchamp, younger son of Guy, earl of Warwick, summoned to parliament as "Johanni de Bello-Campo de Warrewyk." *Extinct* 1360.

BEAUCHAMP, of Essex. Stephen de Beauchamp, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II. *Extinct.*

BEAUCHAMP, of Hache. Robert de Beauchamp, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry III.—John de Beauchamp, baron by writ, Dec. 29, 1299. In abeyance.—Edward Seymour, created viscount Beauchamp, of Hache, co. Somerset, June 5, 1536; earl of Hertford, Oct. 18, 1537; and duke of Somerset in 1547. *Forfeited* 1552.—Edward Seymour, his son, created baron Beauchamp and earl of Hertford, Jan. 13, 1559. *Extinct* 1750.—Francis Seymour Conway, lord Conway, created viscount Beauchamp of Hache, and earl of Hertford, Aug. 3, 1750. See *Hertford.*

BEAUFORT. Henry Somerset, 3rd marquess and 7th earl of Worcester, created duke of Beaufort, Dec. 2, 1682. [Edward Somerset, 1st marquess of Worcester, is supposed to have been created baron Beaufort, of Caldecot Castle, and earl of Glamorgan.] Henry Somerset is 7th and present duke. See *Worcester.*

BEAUMONT. Henry Beaumont, baron by writ, March 4, 1309.—John Beaumont, heir, created viscount Beaumont, Feb. 12, 1440. The viscounty became *extinct* 1507, and the barony fell into abeyance. The latter was claimed, in 1798, by Thomas Stapleton, of Carleton, a descendant of the Beaumont family; and, Oct. 16, 1840, the right of the Stapleton family to the barony of Beaumont was acknowledged, and the barony was conferred accordingly upon Thomas Miles Stapleton, one of the co-heirs.

BEAULIEU. Edward Hussey Montagu, created baron Beaulieu, of Beaulieu, co. Hants, May 11, 1762; and earl of Beaulieu, July 10, 1784. *Extinct* 1802.

BEAUVALE. Hon. Frederick-James Lamb, created baron Beauvale, of Beauvale, co. Nottingham, April 20, 1839. This barony now merges in the Irish viscounty of Melbourne. See *Melbourne.*

BEDFORD. Hugh de Bellomont (brother of Robert, earl of Leicester), created earl of Bedford, 1150. *Extinct.*—Ingelram de Courcy (son-in-law of Edward III.), created earl of Bedford, 1366. *Extinct* 1397.—John Plantagenet (3rd son of Henry IV.), created duke of Bedford and earl of Kendal, May 6, 1414. *Extinct* 1435.—George Nevill (son of the marquess of Montagu), created duke of Bedford, Jan. 5, 1469. Degraded by parliament, 1477.—Jasper Tudor (uncle of Henry VII.), created duke of Bedford, Oct. 27, 1485. *Extinct* 1495.—John Russell, baron Russell, created earl of Bedford, Jan. 19, 1550.—William Russell, descendant, created marquess of Tavistock and duke of Bedford, May 11, 1694. Francis Russell, who succeeded 1839, is 7th and present duke.

BEKE. Walter Beke, baron Beke, of Eresby, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. Probably in abeyance.

BELASYSE. John Belasyse (son of Thomas, visct. Fauconberg), created baron Belasyse, of Worlaby, Jan. 27, 1644. *Extinct* in 1692.—Susan Belasyse, of this family, created baroness Belasyse, of Osgodby, for life, March 25, 1674. *Extinct* 1713.

BELGRAVE. Sir Richard Grosvenor, bart., created baron Grosvenor of Eaton, co. Chester, April 8, 1761; and viscount Belgrave, same co., and earl Grosvenor, July 5, 1784. See *Grosvenor.*

BENHALE. Robert de Benhale, summoned to parliament, April 3, 1360; but never afterwards.

BERESFORD. General William-Carr Beresford, created baron Beresford, of Albuera, and of Dungarvon, co. Waterford, Ireland, May 3, 1814; and viscount Beresford, of Beresford, co. Stafford, March 28, 1823.

BERKELEY. Roger de Berkeley, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. — Thomas de Berkeley, heir, baron by writ, June 23, 1295. — William de Berkeley, heir, created viscount Berkeley by patent, April 12, 1481; earl of Nottingham, June 28, 1483; and marquess of Berkeley, in 1488. The viscounty and marquisate and earldom of Nottingham became *extinct* in 1492; but the barony descended. — George Berkeley, heir, created viscount Dursley and earl of Berkeley, both co. Gloucester, Sept. 11, 1679. Dormant.

[No writ has been issued to an earl of Berkeley since the death, in 1810, of Frederick-Augustus, 5th earl; the house of peers having decided, 1 July, 1811, that William-Fitzhardinge Berkeley, esq., who then claimed the title as eldest son and heir of the last earl, had not made good his claim.] See *Fitzhardinge.*

BERKELEY, of Stratton. Hon. John Berkeley, created baron Berkeley, of Stratton, May 19, 1658. *Extinct* 1773.

BERKHAMPSTED, marquisate, July 27, 1726. *Extinct* 1765. See *Cumberland.*

BERKSHIRE. Francis Norris, baron Norris, or Norreys, of Rycote, created viscount Thame and earl of Berkshire, Jan. 28, 1620. *Extinct* same year. — Thomas Howard, viscount Andover, created earl of Berkshire, Feb. 5, 1626. United to the earldom of Suffolk since 1745. See *Suffolk.*

BERNERS. John Bourchier de Berners, "chevalier," baron, May 26, 1455. This barony lay in abeyance from 1532 until 1720, when it was claimed by Catharine Bokenham, a descendant, and the house of lords (May 30) declared her "to be entitled to the ancient barony of Berners." It again fell into abeyance 1743, and so remained until May 5, 1832, when Robert Wilson, of Didlington, and Ashwellthorpe, co. Norfolk, proved his descent as eldest co-heir. On the decease of this last baron in 1838, the barony a third time fell into abeyance, but in that year (April 23) the Rev. Henry Wilson, brother, was summoned to parliament by writ as baron Berners. His son, Henry-William, who succeeded 1851, is the present baron.

BERWICK. James Fitz-James (natural son of James II.), created baron Bosworth, co. Leicester, earl of Tynemouth, co. Northumberland, and duke of Berwick-upon-Tweed, March 19, 1687. *Forfeited.*

BERWICK, of Attingham. Noel Hill, created baron Berwick, of Attingham, co. Salop, May 19, 1784. Richard Noel Hill, succeeded 1848, 5th and present baron.

BEVERLEY, marquisate, May 26, 1708. *Extinct* 1778. See *Dover.* — Algernon Percy, baron Louvaine, of Alnwick, created earl of Beverley, co. York, Nov. 2, 1790. George Percy, who succeeded in 1830, is the 2d and present earl.

BEXLEY. Nicholas Vansittart, created baron Bexley, of Bexley, co. Kent, March 1, 1823. *Extinct* 1851.

BINDON. Thomas Howard Bindon (2nd son of Thomas, duke of Norfolk), created viscount Bindon, co. Norfolk, Jan. 13, 1559. *Extinct* 1619. — Henry Howard, heir, created *vitâ patris*, baron Chesterford, co. Essex, and earl of Bindon, co. Dorset, Dec. 30, 1706. The barony of Chesterford and earldom of Bindon became *extinct* 1722.

BINGLEY. Robert Benson, created baron of Bingley, co. York, July 21, 1713. *Extinct* 1730. — George Fox Lane, created baron Bingley, as aforesaid, May 13, 1762. *Extinct* 1773.

BLANDFORD, marquisate, Dec. 14, 1702. See *Marlborough.*

BLOUNT. Robert le Blund, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. — Thomas le Blount, of the same family, baron by writ, Dec. 3, 1326. *Extinct* 1337.

BODMIN, viscounty, July 23, 1679. *Extinct* 1764. See *Radnor.*

BODRIGAN. Henry de Bodrigan, baron Bodrigan, of Bodrigan, co. Cornwall, by writ, Oct. 26, 1309. *Extinct circa* 1323.

BOHUN. Humphrey de Bohun, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. — Henry de Bohun, heir, created earl of Hereford, 1199. See *Hereford.*

BOLEBROOK, barony, Feb. 11, 1782. See *Sackville.*

BOLINGBROKE. Oliver St. John, baron St. John, of Bletso, created earl of Bolingbroke, Dec. 28, 1624. *Extinct* 1711. — Henry St. John, created baron St. John, of Lydiard-Tregoze, co. Wilts, and viscount Bolingbroke, co. Lincoln, July 7, 1712. *Forfeited* 1714; but restored 1751. See *St. John.*

BOLTON. Charles Paulett, marquess of Winchester, created duke of Bolton, April 9, 1689. *Extinct* 1794. — Thomas Ord Paulett, created baron Bolton, of Bolton Castle, co. York, Oct. 20, 1797.

BONVILE. William Bonvile, baron by writ, Sept. 28, 1449. This barony merged in the marquisate of Dorset and dukedom of Suffolk, until the attainder of Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, when, with his other honours, it became *forfeited* in 1554.

BORINGDON. John Parker, created baron Boringdon, of Boringdon, co. Devon, May 18, 1784. — John Parker (2nd lord), created viscount Boringdon, of North Molton, co. Devon, and earl of Morley, of same county, Sept. 30, 1815. See *Morley.*

BOSCAWEN, barony of Boscawen-Rose, June 13, 1720. See *Falmouth.*

BOSTON, viscounty, Dec. 24, 1698. *Extinct* 1754. See *Grantham.* — Sir William Irby, bart., created baron Boston, of Boston, co. Lincoln, April 10, 1761.

BOSWORTH, barony, March 13, 1687. *Forfeited* 1695. See *Berwick.*

BOTELER, of Oversley and Wemme. Ralph Boteler, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry I. — William le Boteler, summoned to parliament Aug. 26, 1296. Probably in abeyance.

BOTELER, of Sudley. Ralph Boteler, created baron Sudley, of Sudley, co. Gloucester, by patent, Sept. 10, 1441. *Extinct* 1473.

BOTELER, of Werington. Robert le Boteler, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II. — William le Boteler, summoned June 23, 1295. *Extinct* 1365.

BOTETOURT. John de Botetourt, baron de Botetourt, by writ, March 10, 1308. In abeyance from 1406 until 1764, when it terminated in favour of Norborne Berkeley, lineal descendant.

Again in abeyance from 1776 until 1803, when it terminated in favour of Henry Somerset, duke of Beaufort, one of the co-heirs of the Berkeleys; confirmed by patent, June 4, 1803.

BOTETOURT, of Langport, barony, March 17, 1664. *Extinct* 1665. See *Falmouth.*

BOTREAUX. William de Botreaux, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II. — William Botreaux, heir, baron by writ, Feb. 24, 1368. *Forfeited* 1463. Restored in favour of Edward Hastings, baron Hungerford and Hastings. See *Hastings.*

BOTTESFORD. Charles Manners Sutton, created baron Bottesford, of Bottesford, co. Leicester, Feb. 28, 1835. See *Canterbury.*

BOURCHIER. Robert Bourchier, baron by writ, Feb. 25, 1342. United with the barony of Ferrers of Chartley, with which barony it fell into abeyance, 1646. This dignity is often erroneously given to the marquess Townshend. The viscounty of Bourchier, created Dec. 14, 1446, is presumed to have become *extinct*, 1539.

BOWES. John Bowes, earl of Strathmore (in Scotland), created baron Bowes, of Streatlam Castle, co. Durham, Aug. 7, 1815. *Extinct* 1820.

BOYLE. Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery (in Ireland), created baron Boyle, of Marston, co. Somerset, Sept. 5, 1711. Merged in the Irish peerage of Cork and Orrery.

BRACKLEY. Thomas Egerton (lord keeper, afterwards lord chancellor), created baron of Ellesmere, July 17, 1603, and viscount Brackley, of Brackley, co. Northampton, Nov. 7, 1616. — John Egerton, son and heir, created earl of Bridgewater, May 27, 1617. — Scroope Egerton, earl of Bridgewater, created marquess of Brackley and duke of Bridgewater, June 18, 1720. The marquisate of Brackley became *extinct* in 1803; but the viscounty devolved on the earls of Bridgewater. See *Bridgewater.* — Lord Francis Egerton (Leveson-Gower), 2nd son of the late duke of Sutherland, created viscount Brackley, of Brackley, co. Northampton aforesaid, and earl of Ellesmere, co. Salop, June 27, 1846. See *Ellesmere.*

BRADESTON. Thomas de Bradeston, baron by writ, Feb. 16, 1342. Probably *extinct circa* 1360.

BRADFORD. Francis Newport, viscount Newport, created earl of Bradford, May 11, 1694. *Extinct* 1762. — Sir Henry Bridgeman, heir, created baron Bradford, co. Salop, Aug. 13, 1794. — Orlando Bridgeman, heir, created viscount Newport and earl of Bradford, both co. Salop, Sept. 30, 1815. George-Augustus-Frederick-Henry, who succeeded 1825, is 2d and present earl.

BRANCEPETH, barony, Nov. 3, 1613. *Extinct* 1645. See *Rochester.*

BRANDON, viscounty, July 23, 1679. *Extinct* 1702. See *Macclesfield.*

BRANDON. James Hamilton, duke of Hamilton (in Scotland), created baron of Dutton, co. Chester, and duke of Brandon, co. Suffolk. Sept. 15, 1711. Alexander Douglas, who succeeded in 1819, is the 7th and present duke.

BRAOSE, of Gower. John de Braose, baron by tenure, *temp.* John; baron by writ, 1299. Presumed to be in abeyance from *circa* 1322. — Thomas de Braose, heir, baron by writ, Feb. 25, 1342. *Extinct* 1361.

BRAYE. Edmond Bray, baron by writ, Nov. 3, 1529. In 1557 the barony fell into abeyance, which state was terminated Oct. 6, 1839, in favour of Sarah Otway Cave, the present baroness. Her ladyship's daughters are co-heirs to the barony.

BRAYBROOKE. John Griffin Griffin, baron Howard de Walden, created lord Braybrooke, baron of Braybrooke, co. Northampton, Sept. 5, 1788. This barony descended to Richard Aldworth Neville, who assumed the name of Griffin.

BREADALBANE. John Campbell, earl of Breadalbane (in Scotland), created baron Breadalbane, of Taymouth Castle, co. Perth, Nov. 4, 1806; and marquess of Breadalbane and earl of Ormelie, Sept. 12, 1831.

BREANT. Foulke de Breant, baron by tenure, *temp.* John. His sole daughter and heir, Eve, married Llewelyn, prince of North Wales.

BRECKNOCK. James Butler, marquess of Ormond (in Ireland), created baron Butler, of Lanthony, co. Monmouth, and earl of Brecknock, in Wales; created duke of Ormond in Ireland, 1661, and duke of Ormond in England, Nov. 9, 1682. *Forfeited* 1715. See *Ormond.*

BRECKNOCK, earldom of, Aug. 15, 1812. See *Camden.*

BRENTFORD. Patrick Ruthyn, or Ruthven, earl of Forth (in Scotland), created earl of Brentford, co. Middlesex, May 27, 1644. *Extinct* 1651. — Earldom of Brentford, created April 10, 1689. *Extinct* 1719. See *Schomberg.* — Barony of Brentford, created 1722. *Extinct* 1730. See *Darlington.*

BRIDPORT. Alexander Hood, baron Bridport (in Ireland), created baron Bridport, of Cricket St. Thomas, co. Somerset, June 13, 1796; and viscount Bridport, of the same place, June 10, 1801. The English honours became *extinct* in 1814.

BRIDGEWATER. Henry D'Aubeney, baron D'Aubeney, created earl of Bridgewater, co. Somerset, July 19, 1538. *Extinct* 1548. — John Egerton, viscount Brackley, created earl of Bridgewater, May 27, 1617. — Scroop Egerton, heir, created marquess of Brackley and duke of Bridgewater, June 18, 1720. The marquisate and dukedom became *extinct* in 1803; and the earldom of Bridgewater, which descended, also became *extinct* 1829.

BRISTOL. John Digby, baron Digby, created earl of Bristol, Sept. 15, 1622. *Extinct*, 1698. — John Hervey, baron Hervey of Ickworth, created earl of Bristol, Oct. 10, 1714. — Frederick-William Hervey, created earl Jermyn, of Horningheath, co. Suffolk, and marquess of Bristol, June 30, 1826.

BRITANNIA. John, son of the earl of Richmond, and duke of Brittany, baron by writ; earl of Richmond, 1303. *Extinct* soon afterwards.

BRIWERE. William de Briwere, baron by tenure, *temp.* John. The 2nd, who was the last baron, died 1232.

BRODRICK. George Midleton, viscount Midleton (in Ireland), created baron Brodrick, of Pepper-Harrow, co. Surrey, May 28, 1796. Merged in the Irish viscounty of Midleton.

BROME, viscounty of, June 30, 1753. See *Cornwallis.*

BROMFLETE. Henry de Bromflete, baron by

writ, summoned as "*Henrico Bromflet, Militi, domino de Vessy,*"[1] Jan. 24, 1449. *Extinct* 1468.

BROOKE. Fulke Greville, created baron Brooke, of Beauchamp's Court, co. Warwick, Jan. 9, 1620.—Francis Greville, heir, created earl Brooke, of Warwick Castle, July 7, 1746; and earl of Warwick, Nov. 27, 1759. See *Warwick.*

BROUGHAM and VAUX. Henry Brougham, created baron Brougham and Vaux, of Brougham, co. Westmorland, Nov. 22, 1830; Lord Chancellor.

BROUGHTON. Sir John (Cam) Hobhouse, bart., created baron Broughton, of Broughton de Gyfford, co. Wilts, Feb. 22, 1851.

BROWNLOW. Sir Brownlow Cust, bart., created baron Brownlow, of Belton, co. Lincoln, May 20, 1776.—John Cust, son and heir, created viscount Alford, of Alford, co. Lincoln, and earl Brownlow, Sept. 30, 1815.

BRUCE, of Annandale. Robert de Brus, baron by tenure, *temp.* Richard I.—Robert Brus, heir, baron by writ, June 23, 1295. *Extinct* 1304.—Robert Bruce, of this family, was crowned king of Scotland March 25, 1305.

BRUCE, of Whorlton, Skelton, and Ampthill.—Thomas Bruce, earl of Elgin (in Scotland), created baron Bruce, of Whorlton, co. York, Aug. 1, 1641.—Robert Bruce, son and heir, created baron Bruce, of Skelton, co. York, viscount Bruce, of Ampthill, co. Bedford, and earl of Ailesbury, March 18, 1664. *Extinct* 1747. See *Ailesbury.*

BRUCE, of Tottenham, barony, co. Wilts. April 17, 1746. See *Ailesbury.*—George-William-Frederick Brudenell Bruce (earl Bruce, as son and heir of the marquess of Ailesbury), summoned to parliament by writ, July 6, 1838, and placed, *vitâ patris,* in this, his father's barony, of Bruce, of Tottenham.

BRUCE, earldom of, July 14, 1821. See *Ailesbury, Marquisate of.*

BRUDENELL. Sir Thomas Brudenell, bart., created baron Brudenell, of Stanton-Wyvill, co. Leicester, April 26, 1627; and earl of Cardigan, April 20, 1661. See *Cardigan.*

BRUDENELL, of Deene. James Brudenell, son of George, earl of Cardigan, created baron Brudenell, of Deene, co. Northampton, Oct. 17, 1780. *Extinct* 1790.

BRUNE. Maurice le Brune, baron by writ, Jan. 8, 1313. Supposed to be *extinct.*

BRYAN. Guy de Bryan, baron by writ, Nov. 25, 1350. *Extinct* 1456.—Thomas Percy, baron by patent, May 1, 1557. *Extinct* 1670. See *Northumberland, Percy,* and *Poynings.*

BUCKHURST. Thomas Sackville, created baron Buckhurst, co. Sussex, June 8, 1567, and earl of Dorset, March 13, 1603. See *Dorset.*

BUCKINGHAM. Walter Gifford, created earl of Buckingham, *temp.* William I.—Richard de Clare of this family, earl of Pembroke, and surnamed "Strongbow," styled himself earl of Buckingham, from this earldom. *Extinct circa* 1126.—Thomas Plantagenet, duke of Gloucester (youngest son of Edward III.), created earl of Buckingham, 1377. *Extinct* 1460.—Humphrey Stafford, earl of Stafford, created duke of Buckingham, Sept. 14, 1441. *Forfeited,* duke Edward being attainted and beheaded, 1483.—George Villiers, viscount Villiers, created earl of Buckingham, Jan. 5, 1617; marquess of Buckingham, Jan. 1, 1618; and duke of Buckingham and earl of Coventry, May 18, 1623. *Extinct* 1687.—Mary Villiers (mother of George Villiers, 1st duke), created countess of Buckingham for life, July 1, 1618. *Extinct* 1632.—John Sheffield, marquess of Normanby, created duke of Normanby (March 9), and duke of the county of Buckingham (March 23), 1703. *Extinct* 1735.—George Grenville Nugent Temple, earl Temple, created marquess of the town of Buckingham, Bucks, Nov. 30, 1784.—Richard Grenville Brydges-Chandos (his son), created marquess of Chandos and duke of Buckingham, Jan. 12, 1822. See *Temple.*

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. John Hobart, baron Hobart, created earl of Buckinghamshire, Sept. 5, 1746. Augustus-Edward Hobart, who succeeded 1849, is 6th and present earl.

BULKELEY. Thomas-James Warren Bulkeley, viscount Bulkeley (in Ireland), created baron Bulkeley, of Beaumaris, Isle of Anglesey, May 14, 1784. *Extinct* 1822.

BULMER. Bertram de Bolemer, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II.—Ralph de Bulmer, baron by writ, Feb. 25, 1342. *Extinct circa* 1357.

BURFORD. Charles Beauclerk (natural son of Charles II.), created baron of Hedington and earl of Burford, both co. Oxford, Dec. 27, 1676; and duke of St. Albans, Jan. 10, 1684. See *St. Albans.*

BURGH. Hubert de Burgh, baron by tenure, *temp.* John.—William de Burgh, baron by writ, Dec. 10, 1327. *Extinct* 1328.—Thomas Burgh, baron by writ, Sept. 1, 1487. In abeyance.

BURGH, co. Cumberland, barony, May 11, 1784. *Extinct* 1802. See *Lonsdale.*

BURGHERSH. Robert de Burghersh, baron by writ, Nov. 12, 1303. United to the barony of De Spencer, though it has not been claimed.[2]—Francis Fane, created baron Burghersh and earl of Westmorland by patent, Dec. 29, 1624. See *De Spencer* and *Westmorland.*

BURLEIGH. William Cecil, created baron Burleigh, co. Northampton, Feb. 25, 1571.—Thomas Cecil, his son, created earl of Exeter, May 4, 1605.—Henry Cecil, created marquess of Exeter, Feb. 4, 1801. See *Exeter.*

BURLINGTON. Richard Boyle, earl of Cork (in Ireland), created earl of Burlington, co. York, March 20, 1664. The English honours became *extinct,* 1753.—George-Augustus-Henry Cavendish (2nd son of William, fourth duke of Devonshire), created earl of Burlington and baron Cavendish, of Keighley, co. York, Sept. 7, 1831.

BURNELL. Edward Burnell, baron by writ, Dec. 19, 1311. *Extinct* 1315.—Nicholas Burnell, descendant, baron by writ, Nov. 25, 1350. In abeyance.

BURTON. Henry Paget (son and heir apparent of Thomas, 6th lord Paget), created baron

[1] Although it has been usual for genealogical writers to consider this barony as that of Bromflete *of Vescy,* it is almost certain, from the first writ of summons, that *Vescy* is the proper title of this dignity.—*Sir Harris Nicolas.*

[2] Though the title has not been assumed, the dignity is unquestionably possessed by the family of Stapleton, who have borne the title of lords Le Despencer.—*Sir Harris Nicolas.*

Burton, of Burton, co. Stafford, Dec. 31, 1711; he succeeded to the barony of Paget, 1713; and was created earl of Uxbridge, Oct. 19, 1714. This barony and the earldom of Uxbridge, became *extinct* 1769. See *Anglesey* and *Uxbridge*.

BURY, viscounty of, Feb. 10, 1696. See *Albemarle*.

BUSSELL. Richard Bussell, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry I. This barony was granted in 1205 to Roger de Laci.

BUTE. John Stewart, earl of Bute (in Scotland), and baron Cardiff and baron Mount-Stuart, created viscount Montjoy, of the Isle of Wight, earl of Windsor, co. Berks, and marquess of Bute, co. Bute, Feb. 20, 1796.

BUTLER, of Bramfield. Sir John Butler, bart., created baron Butler, of Bramfield, co. Hertford, Sept. 20, 1628. *Extinct* in 1647.

BUTLER, of Lanthony, barony of, July 20, 1660. *Forfeited* 1715. See *Brecknock* and *Ormond*.—Walter Butler, earl and marquess of Ormond (in Ireland), created baron Butler, of Lanthony, co. Monmouth, Jan. 13, 1801. *Extinct* in 1820.

BUTLER, of More Park. Thomas Butler, son and heir of James, duke of Ormond, summoned *vitâ patris*, as baron Butler of More Park, co. Hertford, March 5, 1679. *Forfeited*, 1715. See *Brecknock* and *Ormond*.

BUTLER, of Weston. Richard Butler (second son of James, duke of Ormond, created earl of Arran (in Ireland), and, in 1673, baron Butler, of Weston, co. Huntingdon. *Extinct* 1685.—Charles Butler (son of Thomas, baron Butler, of More Park), created baron Butler, of Weston, March 8, 1693. *Extinct* 1759.

BYNG, barony of, Sept. 9, 1721. See *Torrington*.

BYRON. Ernisius Buren (Byron), baron by tenure, *temp.* William I.—Sir John Byron, same family, created baron Byron, of Rochdale, co. Lancaster, Oct. 24, 1643. George Gordon Noel Byron, of this family, and the 6th lord, was the celebrated poet.

C.

CADOGAN. William Cadogan, created baron Cadogan, of Reading, co. Berks, June 21, 1716; and baron Cadogan, of Oakley, co. Bucks, viscount Caversham, co. Oxford, and earl Cadogan, May 8, 1718. The earldom became *extinct*, together with the viscounty of Caversham, in 1726; but the barony descended.—Charles Sloane Cadogan, created viscount Chelsea, co. Middlesex, and earl Cadogan, Dec. 27, 1800.—Charles-Henry Sloane Cadogan, created baron Oakley, of Caversham, 1831.

CAILLI. Thomas de Cailli, baron by writ, March 4, 1309. *Extinct* 1311.

CALNE and CALNSTON, viscounty, Nov. 30, 1784. See *Lansdowne*.

CALTHORPE. Sir Henry Gough (Calthorpe), bart., created baron Calthorpe, of Calthorpe, co. Norfolk, June 15, 1796.

CAMBRIDGE. William de Meschines, earl of Cambridge, 1139. *Extinct.* John de Avesnes, created earl of Cambridge, 1340. This earl was brother to queen Philippa, consort of Edward III., and was soon deprived of the dignity.—William, marquess of Juliers, created earl of Cambridge, May 7, 1340. Surrendered into the king's hands.—Edmund Plantagenet, of Langley, (5th son of Edward III.)[1], created earl of Cambridge, Nov. 13, 1362; and duke of York in 1385.—Richard Plantagenet, of Conisburgh, created earl of Cambridge, 1414. The title continued by descent to Edward Plantagenet, who ascended the throne as Edward IV., 1461, when it merged in the crown.—James Hamilton, marquess of Hamilton (in Scotland), created baron of Ennerdale, co. Cumberland, and earl of Cambridge, June 16, 1619. *Extinct* 1651.—Henry Stuart, surnamed of Oatlands (3rd son of Charles I.), created earl of Cambridge and duke of Gloucester, May 13, 1659. *Extinct* 1660.—Charles Stuart (son of James, duke of York, afterwards James II.), created duke of Cambridge, June 1661: died an infant, same year, when the title became *extinct*.—James Stuart (2nd son of James, duke of York, afterwards James II.), created duke of Cambridge, 1663: died also an infant, 1667, when it again became *extinct*.—Edgar Stuart (4th son of the said duke of York, afterwards James II.), created duke of Cambridge, 1667: died an infant, 1671, when the title again became *extinct*.—Charles Stuart, another son, was created duke of Cambridge, 1677, and died an infant the same year, when the title once more became *extinct*.—George Augustus, electoral prince of Hanover, created baron Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester, viscount Northallerton, co. York, earl of Milford-Haven, in Wales, marquess and duke of Cambridge, Nov. 9, 1706; and prince of Wales, Sept. 22, 1714. This prince ascended the throne as George II., June 11, 1727, when all these dignities merged in the crown.—Adolphus-Frederick (7th son of George III.), created baron of Culloden, North Britain, earl of Tipperary, in Ireland, and duke of Cambridge, Nov. 27, 1801. His son, George-Frederick, is the present duke, who succeeded July 8, 1850.

CAMDEN. Charles Pratt, created baron Camden, of Camden Place, co. Kent, July 17, 1765; and viscount Bayham, of Bayham Abbey, co. Sussex, and earl Camden, May 13, 1786. Lord Chancellor.—John Jeffreys Pratt, his son,

[1] Edmund Plantagenet, when made earl of Cambridge, was lord of Tyndale. After the death of his father, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the management of the realm in the minority of king Richard II. He was with his brother, John of Ghent, in his expedition made into Spain, where he behaved himself with great valour and conduct; for which, on his return to England, he was created duke of York. King Richard II., his nephew, upon his going to Ireland in the eighteenth year of his reign, made him custos and warden of the kingdom during his absence; so likewise in the king's second fatal expeditipu thither, to revenge the death of Roger Mortimer, slain by the Irish, whom he had nominated for his successor, he left this Edmund lieutenant, who faithfully endeavoured to withstand Henry of Bolingbroke, who then seized the crown; and when he could not prevent this usurpation, he abandoned the court, and gave himself up to solitary retirement. And though he hated Bolingbroke, *yet* he on no account would be guilty of treason; for when his own son, with others, had conspired king Henry's death at Oxford, he detected him, and reviled him for being doubly a traitor, first to king Richard II. and then to king Henry. This Edmund, who was the stem of the royal house of York, died at his manor of Langley, anno 1402.—*Sir Thomas Banks.*

created earl of Brecknock, in Wales, and marquess Camden, Aug. 15, 1812.

CAMELFORD. Thomas Pitt, created lord Camelford, baron of Boconnock, co. Cornwall, Jan. 5, 1784. *Extinct* 1804.[1]

CAMOIS, or CAMOYS. Ralph de Camois, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry III. "I have not found traces of these barons after 1335."—*Dugdale.*—Thomas de Camois, summoned to parliament Aug. 20, 1383. On the death of his grandson, Hugh, 1425, the barony fell into abeyance, which terminated Sept. 14, 1839, when Thomas Stonor, descendant, was summoned to parliament, by writ, as the senior co-heir.

CAMPBELL. John Campbell, created baron Campbell, of St. Andrew's, co. Fife, June 30, 1841. Became lord chancellor of Ireland same month and year, and lord chief justice of England in March 1850.

CAMPDEN. Baptist Hicks, created baron Hicks, of Ilmington, co. Warwick, and viscount Campden, of Campden, co. Gloucester, May 5, 1628. Of the Noel family, which succeeded, was Edward Noel, created earl of Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, Dec. 1, 1682. These honours became *extinct* 1798.—Charles Noel Noel, baron Barham, created viscount Campden and earl of Gainsborough, Aug. 11, 1841. See *Gainsborough.*

CAMPERDOWN. Robert-Dundas Duncan-Haldane, viscount Duncan, of Camperdown, and baron Duncan, created earl of Camperdown, of Lundie, co. Forfar, and of Gleneagles, co. Perth, Sept. 7, 1831. See *Duncan.*

CAMVILLE, of Clifton, Geoffrey de Camville, baron by writ, June 23, 1295. Probably in abeyance from 1311.

CANCI. Walter de Canci, baron by tenure, *temp.* Stephen. The lands of this family were seized in 1215.

CANNING. Joan Canning, widow of the Rt. hon. George Canning, created viscountess Canning, of Kilbrahan, co. Kilkenny, Jan. 22, 1828. On her death in 1837, she was succeeded by her son, Charles-John Canning, present viscount.

CANTELUPE, viscounty of, March 18, 1761. See *De la Warr.*

CANTERBURY. Charles Manners Sutton, created viscount Canterbury, of the city of Canterbury, and baron Bottesford, of Bottesford, co. Leicester, Feb. 28, 1835.

CANTILUPE. William de Cantilupe, baron by tenure, *temp.* John. See *Abergavenny.*—William de Cantilupe, baron by writ, Dec. 29, 1299. *Extinct circa* 1371.

CAPEL. Arthur Capel, created baron Capel of Hadham, co. Hertford, Aug. 6, 1641.—Arthur Capel (his son), created viscount Malden and earl of Essex, April 20, 1661. See *Essex.*

CAPEL, of Tewkesbury. Henry Capel, created baron Capel, of Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester, April 11, 1692. *Extinct* 1696.

CARDIFF. John Stuart (son of John, 3d earl of Bute, in Scotland), created, *vitâ patris,* baron Cardiff, of Cardiff Castle, May 20, 1766. See *Bute.*

CARDIGAN. Sir Thomas Brudenell, bart, baron Brudenell, of Stanton-Wyvill, co. Leicester, created earl of Cardigan, April 20, 1661.

CAREW. George Carew, created baron Carew, of Clopton, co. Warwick, June 4, 1625; and earl of Totnes, Feb. 6, 1626. *Extinct* 1629.

CAREW, of Castleborough. Robert Shapland Carew, baron Carew (in Ireland), created baron Carew, of Castleborough, co. Wexford, June 23, 1838.

CAREY, or CARY. Robert Carey, created baron Carey, of Leppington, co. York, Feb. 6, 1622; and earl of Monmouth, Feb. 5, 1626. *Extinct* 1661. See *Monmouth.*

CARLETON. Hon. Henry Boyle (brother of Charles, earl of Burlington), created baron Carleton, of Carleton, co. York, Oct. 20, 1714. *Extinct* 1725.—Richard Boyle, earl of Shannon (in Ireland), created baron Carleton, co. York, Aug. 6, 1786.

CARLISLE. Ranulph de Meschines, afterwards earl of Chester, is called by many writers earl of Carlisle. *Sir Harris Nicolas* says, "there is, however, but doubtful authority for the statement."—Andrew, baron Harcla, created earl of Carlisle, March 25, 1322; beheaded and his honours *forfeited,* in 1323.—John Plantagenet, duke of Bedford (third son of Henry IV.), called, by some writers, earl of Carlisle; but *Dugdale* doubts "his having received or used the title."—Richard Plantagenet, duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., is said to have been created earl of Carlisle. This, also, appears doubtful.—James Hay, viscount Doncaster, created earl of Carlisle, Sept. 13, 1622. *Extinct* 1660.—Charles Howard, (son of Thomas, duke of Norfolk), created baron Dacre, of Gillesland, co. Cumberland, viscount Howard, of Morpeth, co. Northumberland, and earl of Carlisle, April 30, 1661.

CARLTON. Dudley Carlton, created lord Carlton, baron of Imbercourt, co. Surrey, May 22, 1628; and viscount Dorchester, co. Oxford, July 25, same year. *Extinct* 1631.

CARNARVON. Robert Dormer, lord Dormer, created viscount Ascott, co. Hertford, and earl of Carnarvon, Aug. 2, 1628. The earldom and viscounty *extinct* 1709.—James Brydges, baron Chandos, created viscount Wilton, co. Hereford, and earl of Carnarvon, Oct. 19, 1714; and marquess of Carnarvon, and duke of Chandos, April 30, 1719. *Extinct* 1789. See *Chandos.*—Henry Herbert, baron Porchester, created earl of Carnarvon, July 3, 1793.

CARMARTHEN. Sir Thomas Osborne, earl of Danby, created marquess of Carmarthen, April 6, 1689; created duke of Leeds, 1694. See *Leeds.*

CARRICK, earldom of. See *Rothesay.*

CARRICKFERGUS, barony of, Aug. 11, 1841. See *Ennishowen.*

CARRINGTON. Charles Smith, created lord Carrington, baron of Wotton-Waven, co. Warwick, Oct. 31, 1643; and viscount Carrington (in Ireland), Nov. following. *Extinct* 1705.

CARRINGTON, of Upton. Robert Smith, first baron Carrington (in Ireland), created baron Carrington of Upton, co. Notts, Oct. 20, 1797. Robert John Carrington, who succeeded in 1838, is 2d and present baron.

CARTERET. Sir George Carteret, bart., created baron Carteret of Hawnes, co. Bedford, Oct. 19, 1681.—Grace Granville (his widow) created

[1] Thomas Pitt, second lord Camelford, fought the remarkable and fatal duel with Mr. Best of Wimpole-street, March 10, 1804. The parties met in the grounds of Holland House, Kensington: lord Camelford fired first, and missed; Mr. Best then fired, and shot his lordship through the breast; he died the same evening.

viscountess Carteret and countess Granville, Jan. 1, 1714. All these honours descended; but became *extinct* in 1776.—Henry Frederick Thynne (Carteret), created baron Carteret, of Hawnes aforesaid, Jan. 29, 1784. *Extinct* 1849.

CARYSFORT. John Joshua Proby, earl of Carysfort (in Ireland), created baron Carysfort, of Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon, Jan. 13, 1801. Merged in the Irish earldom.

CASTLETON. James Saunderson, baron Saunderson (in England), and viscount Saunderson (in Ireland), created viscount Castleton, of Sandbeck, co. York, 1716, and earl of Castleton, same county, 1720. *Extinct* 1723.

CATHCART. William Schaw Cathcart, baron Cathcart (in Scotland), created viscount Cathcart, Nov. 3, 1807; and baron Greenock and earl Cathcart, June 18, 1814.

CAVENDISH, of Bolsover. William Cavendish, viscount Mansfield, created baron Cavendish, of Bolsover, co. Notts, and earl of Newcastle 1628. *Extinct* 1691. See *Newcastle.*

CAVENDISH, of Hardwicke. William Cavendish, created baron Cavendish, of Hardwicke, co. Derby, May 4, 1604; and earl of Devonshire, Aug. 7, 1618. See *Devonshire.*

CAVENDISH, of Keighley. George Augustus Henry Cavendish, created baron Cavendish, of Keighley, co. York, and earl of Burlington, Sept. 7, 1831. See *Burlington.*

CAVERSHAM, viscounty of, May 8, 1718. *Extinct* 1726. See *Cadogan.*

CAWDOR. John Campbell, created baron Cawdor, of Castlemartin, co. Pembroke, June 21, 1796. — John-Frederick Campbell, created viscount Emlyn, of Emlyn, co. Carmarthen and earl Cawdor, of Castlemartin aforesaid, Sept. 24, 1827.

CECIL. Sir Robert Cecil, created baron Cecil, of Essendon, co. Rutland, May 13, 1603; and viscount Cranborne, Aug. 20, 1604. See *Cranborne* and *Salisbury.*

CECIL, of Putney. Hon. Edward Cecil, created baron Cecil, of Putney, Nov. 9, 1625; and viscount Wimbledon, co. Surrey, July 25, 1626. *Extinct* 1638.

CHAMPVENT. Peter de Champvent, baron by writ, Dec. 29, 1299. *Extinct* soon after.

CHANDOS. Robert de Chandos, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry I. — Roger de Chandos, heir, baron by writ, Dec. 11, 1337. — John Bruges, a descendant, created baron Chandos, of Sudeley Castle, co. Gloucester, April 8, 1554. — James Brydges, also a descendant, created viscount Wilton, co. Hereford, and earl of Carnarvon, Oct. 19, 1714; and marquess of Carnarvon and duke of Chandos, April 30, 1729. The dukedom of Chandos, marquisate and earldom of Carnarvon, and viscounty of Wilton, became *extinct* in 1789, and the barony of Chandos was presumed to be *extinct*, same time. — Richard Grenville (Brydges-Chandos), marquess of Buckingham, created duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and marquess of Chandos, Jan. 12, 1822.

CHARLEMONT. Francis William Caulfeild, earl of Charlemont (in Ireland), created baron Charlemont, of Charlemont, co. Armagh, Feb. 13, 1837.

CHATHAM, barony of, Nov. 26, 1705. *Extinct* 1743. See *Greenwich.* — Hester Grenville (wife of the Rt. hon. William Pitt), created baroness Chatham, of Chatham, co. Kent, Dec. 4, 1761. — William Pitt (her husband), created viscount Pitt, of Burton-Pynsent, co. Somerset, and earl of Chatham, co. Kent, Aug. 4, 1766. All these honours became *extinct* in 1835.

CHAWORTH. Patrick de Chaworth, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. — Thomas de Chaworth, baron by writ, Feb. 6, 1299. *Extinct.* —John Chambre Brabazon, earl of Meath (in Ireland), created baron Chaworth, of Eaton Hall, co. Hereford, Sept. 10, 1831.

CHEDWORTH. John Howe, created baron Chedworth, co. Gloucester, May 12, 1741. *Extinct* 1804.

CHELSEA, viscounty of, Dec. 27, 1800. See *Cadogan.*

CHENEY. John Cheney, created baron by writ, Sept. 3, 1487. *Extinct circa* 1496.

CHENEY, of Todington. Henry Cheney, nephew of the preceding baron, summoned as "of Todington," May 8, 1572. *Extinct circa* 1587.

CHERLETON. John de Cherleton, lord of Powis, created baron by writ, July 26, 1313. Probably in abeyance.[1]

CHESTER. Georbodus, created earl of Chester by William I. 1066. *Deprived.* — Hugh de Abrincis, surnamed Lupus (the Conqueror's nephew), created earl of Chester, 1070. The title descended until 1244; and in 1246 the earldom was annexed to the crown for ever. Edmund Plantagenet (younger son of Henry III.), was, however, created earl of Chester, 1253, and afterwards earl of Leicester and Lancaster. Simon de Montfort, the celebrated earl of Leicester, extorted from prince Edward, after the battle of Lewes, a grant of the inheritance of the earldom and honour of Chester, under the colour of an exchange, and obtained two patents from king Henry III. confirming the same, the one dated Dec. 24, 1264, and the other May 20, 1265: killed at the battle of Evesham, in August 1265. The earldom of Chester was, by act of parliament 21 Rich. II., united to the principality of Wales, and has ever since been borne by the heir apparent to the throne.

CHESTERFIELD. Philip Stanhope, baron Stanhope, of Shelford, created earl of Chesterfield, co. Derby, Aug. 4, 1628.

CHESTERFIELD. Catharine (widow of sir Henry Stanhope), created countess of Chesterfield for life, 1660. *Extinct* 1667.

CHESTERFORD, barony of, Dec. 30, 1706. *Extinct* 1722. See *Bindon.*

CHEWTON, viscounty of, Sept. 13, 1729. See *Waldegrave.*

CHICHESTER. Francis Leigh, baron Dunsmore, created earl of Chichester, June 3, 1644. *Extinct* 1667. — Charles Fitz-Roy (natural son of Charles II.), created earl of Chichester and duke of Southampton, Sept. 10, 1674. Succeeded his mother in the dukedom of Cleveland, 1709. *Extinct* 1774. — Thomas Pelham, baron Pelham, of Stanmer, co. Sussex, created earl of Chichester, June 23, 1801.

[1] Edward de Cherleton, 4th descendant, died in 1422, leaving two daughters, the elder of whom married sir John Grey, knt.; the younger married sir John Tiptoft, who, in consequence of this marriage, was summoned to parliament, and bore the title of lord Powis. — *Dugdale.* It is certain he was summoned to parliament in 1426; but never with the designation of "Powis." — *Nicolas.*

CHOLMONDELEY. Robert Cholmondeley, viscount Cholmondeley (in Ireland), created baron Cholmondeley, of Wich-Malbank, or Namptwich, co. Chester, Sept. 1, 1645; and earl of Leinster (in Ireland), March 5, 1646. *Extinct* 1659. — Hugh Cholmondeley, 2nd viscount (in Ireland), created baron Cholmondeley, of Namptwich, co. Chester, April 10, 1689; viscount Malpas and earl of Cholmondeley, both of the co. of Chester, Dec. 27, 1706. — George James Cholmondeley, created earl of Rocksavage and marquess of Cholmondeley, Nov. 22, 1815.

CHURCHILL. John Churchill, baron Churchill, of Eyemouth (in Scotland), created baron Churchill, of Sandridge, co. Herts, May 14, 1685; and earl of Marlborough, April 9, 1689. See *Marlborough*.

CHURCHILL, of Wychwood. Francis Almarick Spencer (2nd son of the duke of Marlborough), created baron Churchill, of Wychwood, co. Oxford, July 18, 1815.

CIRENCESTER, barony of, April 9, 1689. See *Portland*.

CLANBRASSIL. Robert Jocelyn, earl of Roden (in Ireland), created baron Clanbrassil, of Hyde Hall, co. Herts, July 14, 1821.

CLANCARTY. Henry le Poer Trench, earl of Clancarty (in Ireland), and baron Trench, in England, created viscount Clancarty, of co. Cork, Nov. 17, 1823.

CLANWILLIAM. Richard Meade, earl of Clanwilliam (in Ireland), created baron Clanwilliam, of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, Jan. 28, 1828.

CLARE. Richard Fitz-Gilbert, created lord or earl of Clare, *temp.* William I. *Extinct* 1313.

CLARE. Richard de Clare, baron by writ, Oct. 26, 1309. *Dugdale* gives no account of this baron, nor is there any thing more known of him.

CLARE. John Holles, baron Houghton, created earl of Clare, co. Sussex, Nov. 2, 1624. — John Holles (descendant), created marquess of Clare and duke of Newcastle, May 14, 1694. *Extinct* 1711. — Thomas Pelham (Holles), baron Pelham, of Laughton, created viscount Pelham, of Houghton, and earl of Clare, Oct. 26, 1714; marquess of Clare and duke of Newcastle, co. Northumberland, Aug. 2, 1715; and duke of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Nov. 13, 1756. The earldom and marquisate of Clare and dukedom of Newcastle, co. Northumberland, became *extinct* 1768; but the dukedom of *Newcastle-under-Lyme* descends. See *Newcastle-under-Lyme*.

CLARENCE. Lionel Plantagenet (3rd son of Edward III.), created duke of Clarence, Nov. 13, 1362. His daughter and heir married Edmund, earl of March, and through her the house of York derived its claim to the throne. *Extinct* 1368. — Thomas Plantagenet (2nd son of Henry IV.), created earl of Albemarle and duke of Clarence, July 9, 1411. *Extinct* 1421. — George Plantagenet (brother of Edward IV.), created duke of Clarence, 1461. He was attainted, and the title became *forfeited* 1477. — William-Henry (3rd son of George III.), created duke of Clarence and St. Andrews, and earl of Munster (in Ireland), May 19, 1789. Ascended the throne as William IV. June 26, 1830.

CLARENDON. Edward Hyde, baron Hyde, created viscount Cornbury, co. Oxford, and earl of Clarendon, April 20, 1661. Lord chancellor. *Extinct* 1753. — Thomas Villiers, created baron Hyde, of Hindon, co. Wilts, June 3, 1756; and earl of Clarendon, June 14, 1776.

CLAVERING. Roger Fitz-Richard, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II. — Robert Fitz-Roger, baron by writ, Nov. 2, 1295. Probably in abeyance.

CLEMENTS. Nathaniel Clements, earl of Leitrim (in Ireland), created baron Clements, of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, June 20, 1831.

CLEVELAND. Thomas Wentworth, baron Wentworth, created earl of Cleveland, co. York, Feb. 5, 1626. The earldom became *extinct* 1667. — Barbara Villiers, created baroness Nonsuch, co. Surrey, countess of Southampton and duchess of Cleveland, Aug. 3, 1670. *Extinct* 1774. — William-Henry Vane, viscount and baron Barnard and earl of Darlington, created marquess of Cleveland, Oct. 5, 1827; and baron Raby and duke of Cleveland, Jan. 29, 1833. See *Raby*.

CLIFFORD, — DE CLIFFORD. Walter de Clifford, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II. — Robert Clifford (descendant), baron by writ, Dec. 29, 1299. *Forfeited* 1461. — Henry de Clifford, restored in blood and honours; his son and heir was created earl of Cumberland. — The barony was in abeyance from 1605; and was claimed by Thomas Tufton, earl of Thanet, a descendant, whose right was admitted by the house of peers, Dec. 12, 1691. On the death of the earl, in 1729, it again fell into abeyance, which the crown terminated, confirming the barony, by patent, to Margaret, 3rd daughter and co-heir of the last baron, and wife of Thomas Coke, earl of Leicester. It again fell into abeyance in 1775, which was terminated in favour of Edward Southwell, of King's Weston, a descendant, 1776. And falling once more into abeyance on the death of Edward Southwell Clifford, the 21st lord, in 1832, his late majesty, William IV., on Feb. 16, 1833, was pleased to call it out of that state, in favour of Sophia Russell, daughter of the 20th lord; the present baroness.

CLIFFORD. Henry Clifford (of the family of Clifford, earls of Cumberland), summoned to parliament by writ addressed to "Henrico Clifford, chevalier," March 7, 1628. The barony created under this writ was carried by an heiress to the Boyle family, who became barons Clifford, of Lanesborough. See *next article*. The barony now belongs to the dukes of Devonshire.

CLIFFORD, of Lanesborough. Richard Boyle, earl of Cork, who married the heiress of Henry Clifford, 5th earl of Cumberland, created baron Clifford, of Lanesborough, co. York, Nov. 4, 1644; created earl of Burlington, March 20, 1664. *Extinct* 1753. See *Burlington*.

CLIFFORD, of Chudleigh. Thomas Clifford, descended from the barons Clifford, created baron Clifford, of Chudleigh, co. Devon, April 22, 1672.

CLIFTON. John de Clifton, baron by writ, Dec. 1, 1376. Probably in abeyance.

CLIFTON, of Leighton-Bromswold. Gervase Clifton, baron by writ, July 9, 1608. — Catherine Clifton, a descendant, wife of Henry O'Brien (son and heir-apparent of Henry, earl of Thomond), claimed, and was allowed the

barony, Feb. 7, 1674, and it descended by marriage, first to Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon, and afterwards to the Bligh family, earls of Darnley, in Ireland.

CLINTON. Geoffrey de Clinton, chamberlain to Henry I., baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry I.—John de Clinton, baron by writ, Feb. 27, 1299. *Forfeited* 1460; but restored the next year. This family became earls of Lincoln in 1572. In 1692 the barony fell into abeyance, which was terminated by the crown in favour of Hugh Fortescue, a descendant, who was summoned to parliament in this barony, March 16, 1721, and was created earl Clinton and baron Fortescue, of Castle Hill, July 5, 1746. The earldom became *extinct* 1751, and the barony again fell into abeyance; but in 1760 the dignity devolved on Margaret, a descendant, and widow of Robert, 2nd earl of Orford. George Walpole, 3rd earl of Orford, dying in 1791, the barony was claimed by the Trefusis family as next descendants, and their right was allowed in 1794.

CLINTON. William de Clinton, of the above family (brother of John, 6th baron), baron by writ, Sept. 4, 1330; created earl of Huntingdon, March 16, 1330. *Extinct* 1354.

CLIVE. Edward Clive, baron Clive (in Ireland), created baron Clive, of Walcot, co. Salop, Aug. 12, 1794; viscount Clive, of Ludlow, baron Herbert, of Cherbury, and earl of Powis, May 12, 1804. See *Powis.*

CLONCURRY. Valentine Brown Lawless, baron Cloncurry (in Ireland), created baron Cloncurry, of Cloncurry, co. Kildare, Sept. 14, 1831.

CLUN and OSWALDESTRE. Alan, son of Flathald, obtained the castle of Oswaldestre, Salop, from William I. His descendant, William Fitz-Alan (grandfather of John Fitz-Alan, who by marrying Isabel, sister and heiress of Hugh de Albini, earl of Arundel, acquired the castle of Arundel, and whose posterity by tenure thereof became earls of Arundel), married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Helias de Say, who brought him the lordship of Clun; but from the time of Edward I. neither of these possessions were considered to confer any title of peerage until 1627. In that year Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel and Surrey, was created baron Fitz-Alan, Clun and Oswaldestre, and Maltravers. See *Norfolk.*

COBHAM, of Kent. Henry de Cobham, baron by writ, Jan. 8, 1313.—The barony fell by marriage to the Oldcastle and Brooke families; and became *extinct* on the death of Henry Brooke, the 9th baron, in 1619.—John Brooke, descendant, created by patent Jan. 3, 1645. Again *extinct*, 1651.—Sir Richard Temple, descended from Margaret Cobham, of this family, created baron Cobham, co. Kent, Oct. 19, 1714; and viscount and baron Cobham, May 23, 1718.—The barony of 1714 became *extinct* in 1749, but that of 1718, and the viscounty, devolved on Hester Temple, sister of sir Richard, and wife of Richard Grenville; created countess Temple, Oct. 18, 1749.—Her son, Richard Grenville Temple, earl Temple, was created marquess of Buckingham, Nov. 30, 1784. See *Buckingham.*

COBHAM, of Sterborough. Reginald de Cobham (same family as the above), baron by writ, Feb. 25, 1342. Probably *extinct.*

COBHAM, of Rundall. Stephen de Cobham, same family, baron by writ, Dec. 3, 1326. *Extinct.*

COCKERMOUTH, barony, Oct. 3, 1749. See *Egremont.*

COKE, viscounty, May 9, 1744. *Extinct*, 1759. See *Leicester.*—Thomas-William Coke, created viscount Coke and earl of Leicester, Aug. 12, 1837. See *Leicester.*

COLBORNE. Nicholas-William Ridley Colborne, created baron Colborne, of West Harling, co. Norfolk, May 15, 1839.

COLCHESTER. Thomas Darcy, baron Darcy, created viscount Colchester, of Colchester, co. Essex, July 5, 1621; created earl Rivers, Nov. 4, 1626. *Extinct* 1728. See *Rivers.*—Charles Abbot, speaker of the house of commons, created baron Colchester, of Colchester, co. Essex, June 13, 1817.

COLEPEPER. John Colepeper, master of the rolls, created lord Colepeper, baron of Thoresway, co. Lincoln, Oct. 21, 1644. *Extinct* 1725.

COLEVILL. Philip de Colevill, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II.—Walter de Colevill, 4th in descent, baron by writ, Dec. 14, 1264. *Extinct circa* 1368.

COLLINGWOOD. Cuthbert Collingwood, admiral, created baron Collingwood, of Caldburne and Hethpoole, co. Northumberland, Nov. 20, 1805. *Extinct* 1810.

COLUMBERS. Philip de Columbers, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II.—Philip de Columbers, baron by writ, July 29, 1314. *Extinct* 1342.

COMBERMERE. Gen. sir Stapleton Stapleton Cotton, bart., created baron Combermere, of Combermere, co. Chester, May 17, 1814; and viscount Combermere, of Bhurtpore, in the East Indies, and of Combermere, Chester, Feb. 8, 1826.

COMPTON. Henry Compton, baron by writ, May 8, 1572.—William Compton, son and heir, created, Aug. 2, 1618, earl of Northampton, in which title this barony was merged until 1754, when Charlotte Compton, baroness Ferrers of Chartley, succeeded; and by marriage with her, both baronies came to the Townshend family. See *Townshend.*

COMPTON, earldom of, Sept. 7, 1812. See *Northampton.*

COMYN. Richard Comyn, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II.

COMYN, of Badenagh. John Comyn, baron by tenure, *temp.* Edward I. He was competitor for the crown of Scotland in 1291.

CONGLETON. Sir Henry Brooke Parnell, bart., created baron Congleton, of Congleton, co. Chester, Aug. 20, 1841.

CONINGSBY. Thomas Coningsby, baron Coningsby (in Ireland), created baron Coningsby, co. Lincoln, June 18, 1715; and earl Coningsby, co. Lincoln, April 30, 1719.—Margaret, daughter, created, *vitâ patris*, baroness and viscountess Coningsby, of Hampton Court, co. Hereford. *Extinct* 1761.

CONWAY. Edward Conway, created baron Conway, of Ragley, co. Warwick, March 22, 1624; and viscount Conway, of Conway Castle, co. Carnarvon, June 6, 1627.—Edward Conway, heir, created earl of Conway, Dec. 3, 1679. *Extinct* 1683.—Francis Seymour (Conway), created baron Conway, of Ragley, March 17, 1703.—Francis Seymour Conway, his son, created earl of Hertford, Aug. 3, 1750. See *Hertford.*

CONYERS. William Conyers, baron by writ,

Oct. 17, 1509. In abeyance from 1557. — The barony subsequently came to the barons Darcy. See *Darcy.*

COOPER, viscounty, April 23, 1672. See *Shaftesbury.*

CORBET. Robert Corbet, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II. — Peter Corbet, baron by writ, June 23, 1295. *Extinct* 1322. — Sarah Corbet, widow of sir Vincent Corbet, created viscountess Corbet, of Lynchdale, co. Salop, for life, 1679. *Extinct* soon after.

CORNBURY, viscounty of, April 20, 1661. *Extinct* 1753. See *Clarendon.*

CORNWALL. Robert de Moreton (half-brother of William I.), created earl of Cornwall, 1068. *Extinct* 1104. Reginald de Dunstanvill (natural son of Henry I.), created earl of Cornwall, 1140. *Extinct* 1175.—John Plantagenet, (2nd son of Henry II., afterwards king), bore the title in the life-time of his brother Richard I., 1199. — Richard Plantagenet (younger son of king John), created earl of Cornwall, May 30, 1226; (elected king of the Romans) succeeded by his son. *Extinct* 1300.—Piers de Gaveston, created earl of Cornwall *circa* 1308. *Extinct* 1314. — John Plantagenet, of Eltham (2nd son of Edward II.), created earl of Cornwall, 1328. *Extinct* 1336. — Edward Plantagenet (eldest son of Edward III.), created duke of Cornwall, by patent, 1337. He was afterwards created prince of Wales, when the dukedom merged in that title, and has been ever since vested in the heir apparent to the crown, who becomes duke of Cornwall immediately after his birth, and who has always been created prince of Wales. See *Wales.*

CORNWALLIS. Sir Frederick Cornwallis, bart., created baron Cornwallis, of Eye, co. Suffolk, April 20, 1661. — Charles Cornwallis, heir, created viscount Brome, co. Suffolk, and earl Cornwallis, June 30, 1753. — Charles Cornwallis, son and heir, created marquess Cornwallis, Aug. 15, 1792. — The marquisate became *extinct* 1823; but the other dignities descended.

COTTENHAM. Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, bart., created baron Cottenham, of Cottenham, co. Cambridge, Jan. 28, 1836; and viscount Crowhurst, of Crowhurst, co. Surrey, and earl of Cottenham, of Cottenham aforesaid, June 1, 1850 Lord Chancellor: died 1851. Succeeded by his son, Charles Edward, 2d and present earl.

COTTINGTON. Sir Francis Cottington, bart., created lord Cottington, baron of Hanworth, co. Middlesex, July 10, 1631. *Extinct* 1653.

COURCI. Richard de Courci, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. — John de Courci, of this family, was created earl of Ulster (in Ireland). Ancestor of the barons of Kinsale, in Ireland.

COURTENAY. Reginald de Courtenay, baron by tenure, *temp.* Richard I.—Hugh de Courtenay, heir, baron by writ, Feb. 6, 1299; created earl of Devon, Feb. 22, 1335.—The original barony, created by the writ of 1299, continued vested in the earldom of Devon until the attainder of Thomas, 6th earl of Devon, in 1461, when, with his other honours, it became *forfeited.*

COURTENAY, of Powderham. William Courtenay (of the family of the Courtenays, earls of Devon), created viscount Courtenay, of Powderham Castle, co. Devon. May 6, 1762. William Courtenay, grandson, established his claim to the earldom of Devon, March 15, 1831; and dying May 26, 1835, the viscounty of Courtenay became *extinct,* but the earldom of Devon devolved on his cousin William, the present earl. See *Devon.*

COVENTRY. George Villiers, marquess of Buckingham, created earl of Coventry and duke of Buckingham, May 18, 1623. *Extinct* 1687.

COVENTRY, of Aylesborough. Thomas Coventry, created baron Coventry, of Aylesborough, co. Worcester, April 10, 1628. — Thomas Coventry, descendant, created viscount Deerhurst, co. Gloucester, and earl of Coventry, co. Warwick, April 26, 1697. — The barony became *extinct* 1719. The other honours descend.

COWLEY. Hon. Henry Wellesley, created baron Cowley, of Wellesley, co. Somerset, Jan. 21, 1828.

COWPER. Sir William Cowper, created baron Cowper, of Wingfield, co. Kent, Nov. 9, 1706; and viscount Fordwich, of Fordwich, co. Kent, and earl Cowper, March 18, 1718. Lord Chancellor.

CRANBOURNE. Robert Cecil, baron Cecil of Essingdon, created viscount Cranbourne, co. Dorset, Aug. 20, 1604; and earl of Salisbury, May 4, 1605. See *Salisbury.*

CRANFIELD. Lionel Cranfield, created baron Cranfield, of Cranfield, co. Bedford, July 9, 1621; and earl of Middlesex, Sept. 16, 1622. *Extinct* 1674. See *Middlesex.* — Charles Sackville, earl of Dorset, created baron Cranfield and earl of Middlesex, April 4, 1675. — His son and heir, Lionel, was created duke of Dorset, June 30, 1720. See *Dorset.*

CRANLEY. George Onslow, created baron Cranley, of Imbercourt, co. Surrey, May 14, 1776; created viscount Cranley, of Cranley, co. Surrey, and earl of Onslow, June 19, 1801. See *Onslow.*

CRANWORTH. Sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, knt., created baron Cranworth, of Cranworth, co. Norfolk, Nov. 13, 1850.

CRAVEN. William Craven, created baron Craven, of Hampstead-Marshall, co. Berks, March 12, 1626. Created anew, baron Craven, and viscount Craven, of Uffington, co. Berks, and earl Craven, co. York, March 15, 1663. He obtained two new creations of the barony, the last Dec. 11, 1665; but the baronies of 1626 and 1663, and the viscounty and earldom, became *extinct* at his death, in 1697. — William, baron Craven, descendant, created viscount Uffington, co. Berks, and earl of Craven, co. York, June 13, 1801.

CRAVEN, of Ryton. John Craven (brother of the above William), created baron Craven, of Ryton, co. Salop, March 21, 1642. *Extinct* 1650.

CRESSY. Hugh de Cressy, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II. William de Cressy, 5th and last baron, died *circa* 1314.

CRETING. John de Creting, baron by writ, Jan. 27, 1332. Nothing more is known of him. — *Dugdale.*

CREVEQUER. Robert de Crevequer, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry I. William de Crevequer, 6th and last baron, died *sine prole, circa* 1300.

CREWE. John Crewe, created baron Crewe, of Stene, co. Northampton, April 20, 1661. *Extinct* on the death of Dr. Nathaniel Crewe, bishop of Durham, 1722.

CREWE, of Crewe. John Crewe, created baron Crewe, of Crewe, co. Chester, Feb. 25, 1806.

CRIOL. Bertram de Criol, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry III. This barony terminated with Nicholas de Criol, summoned in 1297.

CROFTS. William Crofts, created baron Crofts, of Saxham, co. Suffolk, May 18, 1658. *Extinct* 1677.

CROMWELL. John de Cromwell, baron by writ, March 10, 1308. Presumed to be in abeyance.

CROMWELL, of Wimbledon. Thomas Cromwell, created baron Cromwell, of Okeham, co. Rutland, July 9, 1536; and earl of Essex, April 10, 1539. *Forfeited* in 1540, when he was beheaded.—Gregory Cromwell, son and heir, summoned to parliament April 28, 1539; created, by patent, baron Cromwell, Dec. 18, 1540. The barony of April 28, 1539, is probably in abeyance; but that of 1540 became *extinct* 1687.

CROWHURST. Charles Christopher Pepys, baron Cottenham, created viscount Crowhurst, of Crowhurst, co. Surrey, and earl of Cottenham, June 1, 1850. See *Cottenham.*

CULLODEN, barony, Nov. 27, 1801. See *Cambridge.*

CUMBERLAND. Henry Clifford, baron Clifford, created earl of Cumberland, June 18, 1525. *Extinct* 1643.—Prince Rupert, created baron Kendal, co. Westmorland, earl of Holdernesse, co. York, and duke of Cumberland, Jan. 24, 1644. *Extinct* 1682.—George, prince of Denmark, created baron Wokingham, co. Berks, earl of Kendal, co. Westmorland, and duke of Cumberland, April 9, 1689. *Extinct* 1708.—William Augustus (brother of George II.), created baron of Alderney, viscount Trematon, co. Cornwall, earl of Kennington, co. Surrey, marquess of Berkhampsted, co. Hertford, and duke of Cumberland, July 27, 1726. *Extinct* 1765.—Henry-Frederick (brother of George III.), created earl of Dublin (in Ireland) and duke of Cumberland and Strathern, in Great Britain, Oct. 18, 1766. *Extinct* 1790.—Ernest-Augustus (5th son of George III.), created earl of Armagh (in Ireland), and duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, in Great Britain, April 23, 1799. This last duke became king of Hanover, June 1837.

CURZON. Assheton Curzon, created baron Curzon, of Penn, co. Bucks, Aug. 13, 1794; and viscount Curzon of same place, Feb. 27, 1802.—Richard William Penn Assheton Curzon (Howe), grandson, created earl Howe, July 14, 1821. See *Howe.*

D.

DACRE. Ralph de Dacre, baron by writ, May 15, 1321.—Sir Richard Fiennes, summoned to parliament as "Richardo Fenys[1], domino de Dacre, Militi," Oct. 9, 1459. *Forfeited* 1541.—Gregory Fiennes, son, restored in blood and honours, and summoned to parliament, Jan. 11, 1573. The barony came to the Lennard family by marriage, and subsequently to that of Brand, in which latter it continues.

DACRE, of Gillesland. Ralph Dacre (of the above family), baron by writ, Oct. 9, 1459. Slain at Wakefield in 1461, and having been attainted his honours became *forfeited.*—Sir Humphrey Dacre, brother, summoned to parliament, Nov. 15, 1482.[1] The barony fell into abeyance in 1569.—Charles Howard, descendant, created by patent, baron Dacre of Gillesland, co. Cumberland, viscount Howard, of Morpeth, co. Northumberland, and earl of Carlisle, April 20, 1661. See *Carlisle.*

DAGWORTH. Thomas de Dagworth, baron by writ, Nov. 13, 1347. Never afterwards summoned.

DALHOUSIE. George Ramsay, earl of Dalhousie (in Scotland), created baron Dalhousie, of Dalhousie Castle, co. Edinburgh, July 18, 1815.—James Andrew Ramsay, son and heir, created marquess of Dalhousie, of Dalhousie Castle aforesaid, and of the Punjaub, in India, June 15, 1849.

D'AMOURIE. Roger D'Amourie, baron by writ, Nov. 20, 1327. *Forfeited circa* 1404.

DANBY. Henry Danvers, lord Danvers, created earl of Danby, co. York, Feb. 5, 1626. *Extinct* 1643.—Thomas Osborne, viscount Latimer, created earl of Danby, co. York, June 27, 1674; marquess of Carmarthen, April 9, 1689; and duke of Leeds, May 4, 1694. See *Leeds.*

DANVERS. Henry Danvers, created baron Danvers, co. Wilts, July 27, 1603; and earl of Danby, 1626. See *above.* *Extinct* 1643.

DARCY. Norman Darcy, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I.—Philip Darcy, baron by writ, Jan. 26, 1297. In abeyance.—Thomas Darcy, summoned by writ as "Thomas Darcy, of Darcy, Chevalier," Oct. 17, 1509. This baron was attainted and beheaded, and his honours became *forfeited*, 1538.—George Darcy, his son, restored in blood, with the dignity of baron Darcy, 1548. *Extinct* 1635.—Conyers Darcy, descendant, created by patent, Aug. 10, 1641.—Conyers Darcy, his son, was created earl of Holdernesse, Dec. 5, 1682; and the barony (with that of Conyers) was merged in the earldom until 1778, when all became *extinct.*

DARCY, of Chiche. Thomas Darcy (descended from the above barons), created baron Darcy, of Chiche, co. Essex, April 5, 1551. *Extinct* 1639.

DARLINGTON, barony of, Jan. 2, 1686. *Extinct* 1692. See *Dorchester.*—Charlotte Sophia, wife of baron Kilmansegg, countess of Platen (in Germany) and countess of Leinster (in Ireland), created baroness of Brentford, co. Middlesex, and countess of Darlington, co. Durham, 1722. *Extinct* 1780.—Henry Vane, baron Barnard, created viscount Barnard, and earl of Darlington, co. Durham, April 3, 1754.—William Henry Vane, earl of Darlington, created marquess of Cleveland, Oct. 5, 1827;

[1] Great disputes having arisen between Joan, baroness Dacre, only child of Thomas Dacre, eldest son of Hugh, lord Dacre, her husband sir Richard Fiennes (who, in 1459, had by king Henry VI. been summoned in right of his wife, the said lady Joan, as baron Dacre), and her uncle Sir Humphrey Dacre, concerning their honours and property, they mutually agreed to refer their respective claims to the decision of Edward IV., who, in the thirteenth year of his reign, with the assistance of the lords assembled in parliament, awarded all the estates of Hugh, lord Dacre, to his grand-daughter, the said lady Joan, except the barony of Gillesland, which he gave to her uncle sir Humphrey Dacre, whom he at the same time created baron Dacre of Gillesland; and to have place next beneath the said sir Richard Fiennes, lord Dacre, and the lady Joan, to whom he adjudged precedence, from the date of her grandfather's summons to parliament; and the said sir Richard, and his heirs, to be styled lords Dacre.—*Beatson.*

and duke of Cleveland, Jan. 29, 1833. See *Cleveland.*

DARTMOUTH, barony of, July 29, 1675. *Extinct* 1680. See *Plymouth.* — George Legge, created baron Dartmouth, of Dartmouth, co. Devon, Dec. 2, 1682. — William Legge, son and heir, created viscount Lewisham, co. Kent, and earl of Dartmouth, co. Devon, Sept. 5, 1711.

DARTREY. Richard Dawson, lord Cremorne (in Ireland), created baron Dartrey, of Dartrey, co. Monaghan, Aug. 28, 1847.

DAUBENEY. Ralph de Albini, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II. — Elias Daubeney (same family), baron by writ, Nov. 2, 1295. — Giles Daubeney, created by patent, baron Daubeney, March 12, 1486. — Henry Daubeney, son and heir, created earl of Bridgewater, July 19, 1538. The two last *extinct* 1548. The barony of 1295 in abeyance.

DAWNAY. John Christopher Burton Dawnay, viscount Downe (in Ireland), created baron Dawnay, of Cowick, co. York, May 28, 1796. *Extinct* 1832.

DE CLIFFORD See *Clifford.*

DE DUNSTANVILLE. Sir Francis Basset, bart., created baron de Dunstanville, of Tehidy, co. Cornwall, June 17, 1796; and baron Basset, of Stratton, co. Cornwall, Nov. 7, 1797. The barony of de Dunstanville became *extinct* 1835. See *Dunstanvill.*

DEERHURST, viscounty of, April 26, 1697. See *Coventry.*

DE FREYNE. Arthur French, created baron de Freyne, of Artagh, co. Roscommon, May 2, 1839.

DE GREY. Henry Grey (1st duke of Kent), created marquess de Grey, May 9, 1740. *Extinct* 1797. — Amabel Hume Campbell, baroness Lucas, created countess de Grey, of Wrest, co. Bedford, Oct. 25, 1816. The earldom of De Grey has descended to Thomas-Philip de Grey, lord Grantham, her nephew, the present earl. See *Grantham.*

DEINCOURT. Walter Deincourt, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. — Edmund Deincourt, heir, baron by writ, Feb. 6, 1299. *Forfeited* 1487.

DEINCOURT, of Sutton. Sir Francis Leke, bart., created baron Deincourt, of Sutton, co. Derby, Oct. 26, 1624; and earl of Scarsdale, Nov. 11, 1645. *Extinct* 1736. See *Scarsdale.*

D'EIVILL. Robert D'Eivill, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry I. — John D'Eivill, baron by writ, Dec. 14, 1264. His posterity were never summoned. — *Dugdale.*

DE LA BECHE. Nicholas de la Beche, baron by writ, Feb. 25, 1342. Never afterwards summoned.

DE LA MARE. John de la Mare, baron by writ, Feb. 6, 1299. "None of his descendants continuing in the rank of barons, I shall take no further notice of them." — *Dugdale.*

DE LA MERE. Sir George Booth, bart., created baron de la Mere, of Dunham-Massey, co. Chester, April 20, 1661. *Extinct* 1770. — George-Harry Grey, earl of Stamford, created baron de la Mere, of Dunham-Massey aforesaid, and earl of Warrington, April 22, 1796.

DELAMERE, of Vale Royal. Thomas Cholmondeley (descended from the common ancestor of the present marquess of Cholmondeley), created baron Delamere of Vale Royal, co. Chester, July 14, 1821.

DE LA POLE. Michael de la Pole, baron by writ, Jan. 20, 1366; created earl of Suffolk, Aug. 6, 1385. Both *forfeited circa* 1388. — Restored in 1397, to Michael, son and heir, on whose death, in 1415, the honour fell into abeyance between his three daughters, the last survivor of whom, Katharine, took the veil, when this barony devolved on her uncle, William de la Pole, earl, marquess, and duke of Suffolk, on whose attainder in 1450, the barony, with all his other honours, became *forfeited.*

DELAVAL. Sir John Hussey Delaval, bart., first baron Delaval (in Ireland), created baron Delaval of Seaton-Delaval, co. Northumberland, Aug. 21, 1786. *Extinct* 1808.

DE LA WARDE. Robert de la Warde, baron by writ, Dec. 29, 1299. Probably in abeyance.

DE LA WARR. Roger de la Warr, baron by writ, Feb. 6, 1299. This barony came to the West family, descendants, and fell into abeyance between the daughters of sir Owen West, *circa* 1554. — William West (of the same family), created baron, by patent, Feb. 5, 1570. — John West, descendant, created viscount Cantelupe and earl de la Warr, March 18, 1761.

DE L'ISLE and DUDLEY. Philip Charles Sidney, created baron de L'Isle and Dudley of Penshurst, co. Kent, Jan. 8, 1835.

DE MAULEY. Hon. William-Francis Spencer Ponsonby (3d son of the earl of Besborough, in Ireland), created baron de Mauley, of Canford, co. Dorset, June 23, 1838.

DENBIGH. Robert Dudley, created baron Denbigh, Sept. 28, 1563; and earl of Leicester, Sept. 29, same year. *Extinct* 1588. — William Feilding, baron and viscount Feilding, created earl of the co. of Denbigh, Sept. 14, 1622.

DENMAN. Thomas Denman, lord chief justice of England, created baron Denman, of Dovedale, co. Derby, March 22, 1834.

DENNEY. Edward Denney, baron by writ, Oct. 27, 1604; and earl of Norwich, Oct. 24, 1626. The earldom became *extinct* 1630, and the barony 1660.

DERBY. Robert de Ferrars, created earl of Derby, 1137. — Robert de Ferrars, his descendant, was dispossessed of the earldom (and that of Nottingham) by Henry III. in 1265. — Henry Plantagenet (afterwards duke of Lancaster), created earl of Derby, March 16, 1337. — The title came to Henry Plantagenet, afterwards Henry IV., when it merged in the crown. — Sir Thomas Stanley, summoned to parliament in 1456, as baron Stanley, created earl of Derby, Oct. 27, 1485.[1] Edward Geoffrey Smith-Stanley, who succeeded 1851, is 14th and present earl. See *Stanley.*

DE ROS, or ROOS. See *Ros*, or *Roos.*

[1] Among the many illustrious and honoured nobles of this great family, was James, 7th earl, of most heroic spirit, who fell a sacrifice to the odious revenge of Oliver Cromwell, by whom he had been sent a letter, offering him his own terms, if the earl would deliver up the Isle of Man to that usurper's lieutenant. The earl answered Cromwell as follows:

"I received your letter with indignation, and with scorn I return you this answer, that I cannot but wonder whence you should gather any hopes from me, that I should (like you) prove treacherous to my sovereign; since you cannot be insensible of my former actings in his late majesty's service; from which principle of loyalty I am in no way departed.

DERWENTWATER. Sir Francis Radclyffe, bart., created baron of Tyndale, co. Northumberland, viscount Ratcliffe and Langley, and earl of Derwentwater, March 7, 1688. *Forfeited* by James, 3rd earl, who was attainted and beheaded 1716.

DE SAUMAREZ. Admiral James Saumarez, created baron de Saumarez, of the island of Guernsey, Sept. 15, 1831.

DESPENCER. See *Le Despencer.*

DE TABLEY. John Fleming Leicester, created baron de Tabley, of Tabley House, co. Chester, June 13, 1826.

DEVEREUX. William Devereux, baron by writ, Feb. 6, 1299. — John Devereux, his grandson, summoned to parliament Sept. 28, 1384. This barony became united to that of Fitz-Walter. See *Fitz-Walter.*

DEVON. Richard de Redvers, baron of Oakhampton, co. Devon, created earl of Devon, *temp.* Henry I. — Hugh Courtenay, 6th baron Courtenay, heir, created earl of Devon, Feb. 22, 1335. *Forfeited* by Thomas Courtenay, who was attainted and beheaded, 1461. — Humphrey Stafford, baron Stafford, of Southwicke, created earl of Devon, May 7, 1469; beheaded same year, when the earldom was again *forfeited.* — Edward Courtenay (descendant of the Courtenay family), created earl of Devon, Oct. 26, 1485. — Henry Courtenay, created marquess of Exeter, June 18, 1525; attainted and beheaded 1539, and his honours *forfeited.* — Edward Courtenay, son and heir, restored in blood and honours by parliament, created earl of Devon, Sept. 28, 1553. *Extinct* 1556. — Charles Blount, baron Mountjoy, created earl of Devon, July 21, 1603. *Extinct* 1606. — This earldom remained dormant until March 15, 1831, when it was adjudged by the house of lords to William, viscount Courtenay, tenth in descent from the attainted marquess of Exeter. On the death of this last earl, in 1835, he was succeeded by his cousin, William Courtenay, the present earl.

DEVONSHIRE. William Cavendish, baron Cavendish, of Hardwicke, created earl of Devonshire, Aug. 7, 1618. — William Cavendish, great-grandson, created marquess of Hartington, co. Derby, and duke of Devonshire, May 12, 1694.

DIGBY. John Digby, created baron Digby, of Sherborne, co. Dorset, Nov. 25, 1618, and earl of Bristol, Sept. 15, 1622. *Extinct* 1698. See *Bristol.* — Henry Digby, baron Digby (in Ireland), descendant, created baron Digby, of Sherborne aforesaid, Aug. 16, 1765; and viscount Coleshill, co. Warwick, and earl Digby, co. Lincoln, Nov. 1, 1790. Baron Digby, in Ireland.

DINAN. Foulke de Dinan, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. — Geoffrey Dinant, descendant, lived *circa* 1258. — Oliver Dynaunt, baron by writ, June 23, 1295. — John Dynham, summoned to parliament Feb. 28, 1466. *Extinct circa* 1509.

DINORBEN. William Lewis Hughes, created baron Dinorben, of Kemnell Park, co. Denbigh, Sept. 10, 1831.

DONCASTER. James Hay, baron Hay, of Sauley, created viscount Doncaster, co. York, July 5, 1618; and earl of Carlisle, Sept. 13, 1622. *Extinct* 1660. — James Fitz-Roy (assumed the name of Scott; natural son of Charles II.), created baron Tyndale, co. Northumberland, earl of Doncaster, co. York, and duke of Monmouth, Feb. 14, 1663. — Having married Anne, daughter of Francis Scott, earl of Buccleuch, he and his said wife were created duke and duchess of Buccleuch, earl and countess of Dalkeith, and baron and baroness Whitchester and Ashdale (in Scotland), April 20, 1673. He was attainted and beheaded 1685, when his English honours became *forfeited.* — Francis Scott, earl of Dalkeith, grandson, restored to the titles of earl of Doncaster and baron Tyndale by act of parliament, March 23, 1743; and succeeded to the dukedom of Buccleuch (in Scotland) 1732. The dukes of Buccleuch are earls of Doncaster.

DORCHESTER, co. Dorset. Henry Pierrepont, 2nd earl of Kingston, created marquess of Dorchester, co. Dorset, March 25, 1644. The marquisate became *extinct* 1680. Catherine Sidley (daughter of sir Charles Sidley), created baroness Darlington, co. Durham, and countess of Dorchester for life, Jan. 2, 1686. *Extinct* 1692. — Evelyn Pierrepont, 4th earl of Kingston, created marquess of Dorchester, Dec. 23, 1706; and duke of Kingston, July 20, 1715. The marquisate again *extinct* 1773. — Joseph Damer, baron Milton, created viscount Milton and earl of Dorchester, May 18, 1792. *Extinct* 1808.

DORCHESTER, co. Oxford. Dudley Carlton, baron Carlton, created viscount Dorchester, co. Oxford, July 25, 1628. *Extinct* 1631. — Gen. sir Guy Carleton, created baron Dorchester, of Dorchester, Aug. 21, 1786.

DORMER. Sir Robert Dormer, created baron Dormer, of Wenge, co. Bucks, June 30, 1615. The present peer is 11th baron.

DORSET. Osmund de Seez, created earl of Dorset by William I. — William de Mohun, created earl of Dorset by the empress Maud. — John Beaufort, earl of Somerset, (natural son of John of Gaunt by Catherine Swinford), created marquess of Dorset, Sept. 29, 1397; and next day, by another patent (having relinquished the former), created marquess of Somerset. — Thomas Beaufort (younger brother), created earl of Dorset, July 5, 1411, and duke of Exeter, Nov. 18, 1416. *Extinct* 1417. — Edmund Beaufort, same family, created earl of Dorset, Aug. 28, 1441; marquess of Dorset, June 24, 1442; and duke of Somerset, March 21, 1447. *Forfeited* 1463. — Thomas Grey, baron Ferrers of Groby, created marquess of Dorset, April 18, 1475. The honours were *forfeited,* but restored in 1485. — His grandson, Henry Grey (created duke of Suffolk, Oct. 11, 1551), was attainted and be-

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" I scorn your proffers; I disdain your favours; I abhor your treasons; and am so far from delivering this island to your advantage, that I will keep it to the utmost of my power to your destruction.

" Take this final answer, and forbear any further solicitations, for if you trouble me with any more messages upon this occasion, I will burn the paper, and hang the bearer.

" This is the immutable resolution of him who accounts it his chiefest glory to be

" His Majesty's most loyal subject,

" DERBY."

" Castle Town,

" 12th July, 1649.

headed in 1554, when his honours were *forfeited*. — Thomas Sackville, baron Buckhurst, created earl of Dorset, March 13, 1603.—Lionel Cranfield Sackville, created duke of Dorset, June 13, 1720. This family became also barons Bolebrook and Cranfield, viscounts Sackville, and earls of Middlesex. See *those titles*. *Extinct* 1843.

DOUGLAS. William Douglas, duke of Queensberry (in Scotland), created baron Douglas, of Amesbury, co. Wilts, Aug. 8, 1786. *Extinct* 1810.

DOUGLAS, of Douglas Castle. Archibald Stewart (Douglas), created baron Douglas, of Douglas Castle, co. Lanark, July 8, 1790. James Douglas, succeeded 1848, 4th and present baron.

DOUGLAS, of Lochleven. George Douglas, earl of Morton (in Scotland), created baron Douglas, of Lochleven, co. Kinross, Aug. 11, 1791. *Extinct* 1827.

DOURO, barony, Sept. 4, 1809; marquisate, May 3, 1814. See *Wellington*.

DOVER. Henry Carey, baron Hunsdon and viscount Rochford, created earl of Dover, March 8, 1628. *Extinct* 1668. — James Douglas, duke of Queensberry (in Scotland), created baron of Ripon, marquess of Beverley, both co. York, and duke of Dover, May 26, 1708. *Extinct* 1708. — Hon. Joseph Yorke, created baron Dover, of Dover, co. Kent. *Extinct* 1792. — George-James Welbore Agar Ellis, eldest son of baron Mendip, in England, and viscount Clifden (in Ireland), created baron Dover, of Dover aforesaid, June 16, 1831.

DOVOR. Fulbert de Dovor, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry I. — Richard de Dovor, descendant, died *circa* 1300.

DRAYCOTE. Richard de Draycote, baron by writ, Jan. 26, 1297. *Dugdale* gives no account of this baron.

DUBLIN. Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, created marquess of Dublin, Dec. 1, 1385, and duke of Ireland, 1387. Attainted, banished, and his honours *forfeited*, 1388.

DUCIE. Matthew Ducie Moreton, created lord Ducie, baron of Moreton, co. Stafford, June 9, 1720.—Matthew Ducie Moreton, son, created baron Ducie, of Tortworth, co. Gloucester, April 23, 1763. The first barony became *extinct* in 1770; but the barony of Ducie of Tortworth descends.—Thomas Reynolds Moreton, created earl Ducie and baron Moreton, Jan. 21, 1837.

DUDLEY, and DUDLEY AND WARD. John de Somerie, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II. — John de Somerie, descendant, baron by writ, March 10, 1308.[1] *Extinct* 1322. — John de Sutton, baron "de Duddeley," by writ, Feb. 25, 1342. — Of his descendants was Frances Sutton, who married sir Humble Ward, created baron Ward of Birmingham, March 23, 1644. The baronies of Dudley and Ward, thus united, were separated in 1740. That of Dudley, being a barony in fee, devolved upon Ferdinand Dudley Lea, on whose death in 1757, it fell into abeyance between five sisters; while the barony of Ward devolved to the heir male, John Ward, who was created viscount Dudley and Ward, April 21, 1763. — John-William Ward (4th viscount) created viscount Ednam, of Ednam, co. Roxburgh, and earl Dudley, of Dudley Castle, Sept. 24, 1827. On his death in 1833, the titles conferred on himself, and the viscounty of Dudley and Ward, became *extinct*; but the barony of Ward descended to his 2nd cousin, William Humble, 10th baron Ward, whose son is the present lord. See *Ward*.

DUDLEY. Alice, daughter of sir Thomas Leigh, and wife of sir Robert Dudley, son of Robert, earl of Leicester (respecting whose legitimacy there was much doubt), created duchess of Dudley for life, May 23, 1644. *Extinct* 1670.

DUNCAN. Admiral Adam Duncan, created viscount Duncan, of Camperdown, and baron Duncan, of Lundie, co. Forfar, and of Glen-eagles, co. Perth, Oct. 30, 1797. — Robert Dundas Duncan Haldane, created earl of Camperdown, Sept. 7, 1831. See *Camperdown*.

DUNCANNON. John-William Ponsonby (eldest son of the earl of Besborough, in Ireland), created, *vitâ patris*, baron Duncannon, of Duncannon, co. Kilkenny, July 18, 1834. Merged in the Irish earldom of Besborough.

DUNDAS. Sir Thomas Dundas, created baron Dundas of Aske, co. York, Aug. 13, 1794. — Laurence Dundas, son and heir, created earl of Zetland, June 23, 1838. See *Zetland*.

DUNFERMLINE. James Abercromby, late speaker of the house of commons, created baron Dunfermline, of Dunfermline, co. Fife, May 28, 1839.

DUNEIRA, barony of, Dec. 21, 1802. See *Melville*.

DUNMORE. Alexander Murray, earl of Dunmore (in Scotland), created baron Dunmore, of Dunmore, in the forest of Athole, co. Perth, Sept. 7, 1831.

DUNSMORE. Sir Francis Leigh, bart., created baron Dunsmore, of Dunsmore, co. Warwick, July 31, 1628. *Extinct* 1653. See *Chichester*.

DUNSTANVILL. Reginald de Dunstanvill, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry I. — The barony came to Petronil, heiress, who married Robert de Montfort, *temp.* Henry III.

DUNWICH, viscounty of. July 18, 1821. See *Stradbrooke*.

DURAS. Lewis Duras (marquess of Blanquefort, and brother of the duke Duras, in France), created baron Duras, of Holdenby, co. Northampton, Jan. 19, 1673. He succeeded his father-in-law, George Sondes, as earl of Feversham, and died in 1709, when his honours became *extinct*.

DURHAM. John-George Lambton, created baron Durham, of the city of Durham and of Lambton Castle, co. Durham, Jan. 29, 1828; and viscount Lambton and earl of Durham, of Durham aforesaid, March 15, 1833.

DURSLEY, viscounty, Sept. 11, 1679. See *Berkeley*.

DUTTON, barony of, Sept. 10, 1711. See *Brandon*.

DYNEVOR. William Talbot, earl Talbot, created baron Dynevor, of Dynevor, co. Carmarthen, Oct. 17, 1780. The barony came to his daughter Cecil, wife of George Rice; and their

[1] Although this barony is uniformly considered to be that of "DUDLEY," it appears very questionable if such is the proper designation. That antecedent to the latter part of the reign of Edward I. the tenure of the Castle of Dudley constituted the family of Somerie barons by tenure, can scarcely be doubted; but that such tenure did not establish a right in the possessor of that castle to demand a writ of summons to Parliament, may be inferred from this fact, that John de Somerie, who was first summoned to Parliament 1 Edward II., and who continued to be regularly summoned to the 15 Edward II., is never once designated as "DE DUDLEY," but is merely described as "Johanni de Somery."—*Sir Harris Nicolas*.

son, George Talbot Rice, succeeded to the barony on his mother's decease in 1793.

E.

EASTNOR, viscounty, July 14, 1821. See *Somers.*

EBRINGTON, viscounty, Aug. 18, 1789. See *Fortescue.*

ECHINGHAM. William de Echingham, baron by writ, Dec. 19, 1311. Never afterwards summoned, according to *Dugdale.*

EDDISBURY. Edward-John Stanley, eldest son of lord Stanley, of Alderley, created baron Eddisbury, of Winnington, co. Chester, May 8, 1848. See *Stanley of Eddisbury.*

EDEN. George Eden, baron Auckland, and baron Auckland (in Ireland), created baron Eden, of Norwood, co. Surrey, and earl of Auckland, Dec. 21, 1839. The barony of Eden and earldom of Auckland became extinct 1849. See *Auckland.*

EDGCUMBE. Richard Edgcumbe, created baron Edgcumbe, of Mount Edgcumbe, co. Devon, April 20, 1742. — George Edgcumbe, heir, created viscount Mount Edgcumbe and Valletort, same county, March 5, 1781; and earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Aug. 31, 1789. See *Mount Edgcumbe.*

EDINBURGH. H. R. H. Frederick Lewis duke of Gloucester (eldest son of George, prince of Wales, afterwards George II.), created baron Snawdon, co. Carnarvon, viscount Launceston, co. Cornwall, earl of Eltham, co. Kent, marquess of Ely, co. Cambridge, and duke of Edinburgh, July 15, 1726; created prince of Wales, &c., Jan. 9, 1729. H. R. H. George, duke of Gloucester, son and heir, created prince of Wales, April 20, 1751, and ascended the throne Oct. 25, 1760, as George III., when the above honours merged in the crown. — H. R. H. William-Henry (brother of George III.), created duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, in Great Britain, and earl of Connaught (in Ireland), Nov. 17, 1764. H. R. H. William-Frederick, his son and heir, succeeded, on his death, in 1805; and died *sine prole*, Nov. 30, 1834.

EDNAM. John-William Ward, viscount Dudley and Ward, created viscount Ednam, of Ednam, co. Roxburgh, and earl Dudley, of Dudley Castle, co. Stafford, Sept. 24, 1827. See *Dudley.*

EFFINGHAM. Francis Howard, baron Howard, of Effingham, created earl of Effingham, co. Surrey, Dec. 8, 1731. The earldom became *extinct* 1816. — Kenneth Alexander Howard, 11th baron Howard, of Effingham, created earl of Effingham, co. Surrey aforesaid, Jan. 21, 1837.

EGREMONT. Thomas Percy (3rd son of the earl of Northumberland), created, by patent, baron Egremont, Dec. 20, 1449. *Extinct* 1460. — Algernon Seymour, duke of Somerset, earl of Northumberland, &c., created baron Cockermouth and earl of Egremont, both co. Cumberland, Oct. 3, 1749. The earldom and barony came to the Wyndham family. *Extinct* 1845.

ELDON. John Scott, created baron Elden, of Eldon, co. Durham, July 18, 1799; viscount Encombe, of Encombe, co. Dorset, and earl of Eldon, of Eldon aforesaid, July 6, 1821. Lord Chancellor.

ELIOT. Edward Eliot (Craggs-Eliot), created baron Eliot, of St. Germans, co. Cornwall, Jan. 30, 1784; created earl of St. Germans, Sept. 30, 1815. See *St. Germans.*

ELLENBOROUGH. Edward Law, created baron Ellenborough, of Ellenborough, co. Cumberland, April 10, 1802. Lord Chief Justice of England. — Edward Law, son and heir, created viscount Southam, of Southam, co. Gloucester, and earl of Ellenborough, of Ellenborough aforesaid, Oct. 22, 1844.

ELLESMERE. Thomas Egerton, created baron Ellesmere, co. Salop, July 21, 1603; and viscount Brackley, of Brackley, co. Northampton, Nov. 7, 1616. Lord Chancellor. See *Brackley.* — Lord Francis Egerton (2nd son of the 1st duke of Sutherland), created viscount Brackley, of Brackley aforesaid, and earl of Ellesmere, co. Salop, June 30, 1846.

ELMLEY, viscounty of, Sept. 30, 1815. See *Beauchamp of Powyck.*

ELTHAM, earldom of, July 15, 1726. See *Edinburgh.*

ELY, marquisate, July 15, 1726. See *Edinburgh.*

EMLYN. John-Frederick Campbell, baron Cawdor, created viscount Emlyn, of Emlyn, co. Carmarthen, and earl Cawdor, of Castlemartin, co. Pembroke, Sept. 24, 1827. See *Cawdor.*

ENCOMBE, viscounty of, July 6, 1821. See *Eldon.*

ENFIELD, barony of, May 10, 1695. See *Rochford.* — John Byng, baron Strafford, created viscount Enfield, of Enfield, co. Middlesex, and earl of Strafford, Aug. 28, 1747. See *Strafford.*

ENGAINE. Richard Engaine, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. — John de Engaine, heir, baron by writ, Feb. 6, 1299. *Extinct* 1322. — John de Engaine, of this family, summoned to parliament Feb. 25, 1342. In abeyance since 1367.

ENNERDALE, barony of, June 16, 1619. *Extinct* 1651. See *Cambridge.*

ENNISHOWEN. George Hamilton Chichester, earl of Belfast as eldest son of the marquess of Donegal (in Ireland), created baron Ennishowen, of Ennishowen, co. Donegal, and Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, Aug. 11, 1841.

ERDINGTON. Henry de Erdington, baron by writ, Jan. 22, 1336. *Extinct circa* 1345.

ERSKINE. Thomas Erskine, created baron Erskine, of Restormel Castle, co. Cornwall, Feb. 8, 1806. Lord Chancellor.

ESSEX. Swene de Essex, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I.; his lands were confiscated *temp.* Henry II. — Geoffrey de Mandeville, created earl of Essex, *temp.* Stephen. This earldom went by an heir-female to the family of Fitz-Piers, who took thereupon the name of Mandeville. *Extinct* 1245. — Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford, created earl of Essex, *temp.* Henry III. *Extinct* 1371. — Thomas Plantagenet, of Woodstock, youngest son of Edward III., created earl of Essex and Northampton. Murdered 1397, and these and his other titles *extinct* on his death. — Henry Bourchier, earl of Eu or Ewe (in Normandy), and viscount Bourchier in England, created earl of Essex, June 30, 1461. *Extinct* 1539. — Thomas Cromwell, baron Cromwell, created earl of Essex, April 17, 1539; beheaded 1540, and his honours *forfeited.* — William Parr, baron Parr, brother of Catherine, queen of Henry VIII., created earl of Essex, Dec. 23, 1543. *Forfeited* 1553. — Walter Devereux,

viscount Hereford, created earl of Essex, May 4, 1571: Robert, his son and heir, was beheaded and attainted in 1600, and his honours *forfeited.* — Robert, son of the last, restored in blood and honours 1603. *Extinct* 1646. — Arthur Capel, baron Capel, created viscount Malden, co. Essex, and earl of Essex, April 20, 1661.

EUSTON. Henry Fitz-Roy (natural son of Charles II.), created baron Sudbury, viscount Ipswich, and earl of Euston, all co. Suffolk, Aug. 16, 1672. Created duke of Grafton, Sept. 11, 1675. See *Grafton.*

EVERINGHAM. Adam de Everingham, baron by writ, March 4, 1309. In abeyance from 1371.

EVRE, or EURE. William Evre, or Eure, created baron Evre, or Eure, of Wilton, co. Durham, Feb. 24, 1544. *Extinct* 1698.

EXETER. John Holland, earl of Kent, created earl of Huntingdon, June 2, 1387, and duke of of Exeter, Sept. 29, 1397. Beheaded, and his honours *forfeited*, 1400. — Thomas Beaufort, earl of Dorset, natural son of John of Gaunt, created duke of Exeter, Nov. 18, 1416. *Extinct* 1426. — John Holland, heir of John, 1st duke, created duke of Exeter, Jan. 6, 1443. Forfeited by the son of the last-named, 1461: he died 1473. — Henry Courtenay, earl of Devon, created marquess of Exeter, June 18, 1525. Attainted and beheaded 1539, and his honours became *forfeited.* — Edward Courtenay, restored in blood and honours by parliament, Oct. 10, 1553; created earl of Devon that year: died in 1556, when his honours became *extinct.* — Thomas Cecil, baron Burleigh, created earl of Exeter, May 4, 1605. — Henry Cecil, heir of this family, created marquess of Exeter, Feb. 4, 1801; the present earl and marquess.

EXMOUTH. Sir Edward Pellew, bart., admiral, created baron Exmouth, of Canonteign, co. Devon, May 14, 1814; and viscount Exmouth aforesaid, Sept. 21, 1816.

F.

FAIRFORD, viscounty of, Aug. 12, 1772. See *Hillsborough.*

FALMOUTH. Charles Berkeley, viscount Fitz-Harding (in Ireland), created baron Botetourt, of Langport, co. Somerset, and earl of Falmouth, March 17, 1664. *Extinct* the next year. — George Fitz-Roy, natural son of Charles II., created baron of Pontefract, viscount Falmouth, and earl of Northumberland, Oct. 1, 1674; created duke of Northumberland, April 6, 1682. *Extinct* 1716. — Hugh Boscawen, created baron of Boscawen-Rose and viscount Falmouth, co. Cornwall, June 13, 1720. — Edward Boscawen, descendant, created earl of Falmouth, June 14, 1821.

FALVESLEY. John de Falvesley, baron by writ, Aug. 20, 1383. *Extinct* 1392.

FANHOPE. John Cornwall, created baron Fanhope, of Fanhope, co. Hereford, July 17, 1433, and baron Milbroke, of co. Bedford, Jan. 30, 1442. *Extinct* 1443.

FAREHAM, countess, Aug. 19, 1673. See *Portsmouth.*

FAUCONBERG. Walter de Fauconberg, baron by writ, June 23, 1295. — William Neville, having married the heiress of this family, was summoned Aug. 3, 1429, and was created earl of Kent in 1461. The earldom became *extinct* 1463, and the barony fell into abeyance.

FAUCONBERG, of Yarm. Sir Thomas Belasyse, bart., created baron Fauconberg, of Yarm, co. York, May 25, 1627; and viscount Fauconberg, of Henknowle, co. Durham, Jan. 31, 1643. — Thomas Belasyse, heir, created earl Fauconberg, April 9, 1689. The earldom became *extinct* 1700, but the barony and viscounty descended. — Thomas Belasyse, heir, created earl Fauconberg, of Newborough, co. York, June 15, 1756. The earldom again became *extinct* 1802; the barony and viscounty still descending, until 1815, when they, also, became *extinct.*

FEILDING. William Feilding, created baron Feilding, of Newnham-Padox, co. Warwick, and viscount Feilding, Dec. 30, 1620; created earl of Denbigh, Sept. 14, 1622. See *Denbigh.*

FELTON. Robert de Felton, baron by writ, Jan. 8, 1313. William de Felton was summoned Feb. 25, 1342; and dying 1367, appears to have been the last baron.

FERRERS, of Chartley. John Ferrers (of the family of Ferrers, earls of Derby), baron by writ, Feb. 6, 1299. — This barony came by marriage to the Devereux family, of whom Walter Devereux was created viscount Hereford, Feb. 2, 1550; and Walter, his grandson, earl of Essex, May 4, 1572. Robert Devereux, who succeeded, was attainted and beheaded in 1600. *Forfeited.* — Robert, son of this last, was restored in blood and honours in 1603, and died 1646, when the earldom of Essex became *extinct*; the viscounty of Hereford devolved on sir Walter Devereux as next male heir; and the barony of Ferrers fell into abeyance, which was terminated, in 1677, in favour of sir Robert Shirley, bart., into whose family it had come by marriage. — Sir Robert Shirley, created viscount Tamworth and earl Ferrers, Sept. 3, 1711. — The barony again fell into abeyance in 1741, and ultimately came by marriage to the Townshend family. See *Townshend.*

FERRERS. Robert Shirley, baron Ferrers of Chartley, created viscount Tamworth, co. Stafford, and earl Ferrers, Sept. 3, 1711. Washington Sewallis Shirley is the 9th and present earl.

FERRERS, of Groby. William Ferrers, of the family of the earls of Derby, lord of Groby, *temp.* Henry III. — William Ferrers, son and heir, baron by writ, Sept. 26, 1300. — The barony came by marriage into the family of Grey, of whom Thomas Grey was created earl of Huntingdon, Aug. 24, 1471, and marquess of Dorset, April 18, 1475. — Henry Grey, grandson and heir of this last, was created duke of Suffolk, Oct. 11, 1551; and was attainted and beheaded 1554. *Forfeited.*

FERRERS, of Wemme. Robert Ferrers (of the Ferrers of Chartley family), summoned to parliament Dec. 28, 1375. In abeyance since 1410.

FEVERSHAM. Sir George Sondes, created baron Sondes, of Throwley, viscount Sondes, of Lees Court, and earl of Feversham, co. Kent, April 8, 1676. *Extinct* 1709. — Erangard Melosine, duchess of Munster (in Ireland), mistress of George I., created baroness Glastonbury, co.

Somerset, countess of Feversham, co. Kent, and duchess of Kendal, co. Westmorland, for life, July 2, 1716. *Extinct* 1743. — Anthony Duncombe, created lord Feversham, baron of Downton, co. Wilts, June 23, 1747. *Extinct* 1763. — Charles Duncombe, created baron Feversham, of Duncombe Park, co. York, July 14, 1826.

FIFE. James Duff, earl of Fife (in Ireland), created baron Fife, co. Fife, Scotland, Feb. 19, 1790. The English barony became *extinct* 1809. — James Duff, earl of Fife, nephew, created baron Fife, April 28, 1827.

FINCH, of Daventry; and of Fordwich. John Finch (of the family of the earls of Winchilsea), created baron Finch, of Fordwich, co. Kent, April 7, 1640. *Extinct* 1660. — Sir Heneage Finch (of same family), created baron Finch, of Daventry, co. Northampton, Jan. 10, 1673; and earl of Nottingham, May 12, 1681. Lord Chancellor. See *Nottingham*.

FINGAL. Arthur James Plunket, earl of Fingal (in Ireland), created baron Fingal, of Woolhampton Lodge, co. Berks, June 20, 1831.

FISHERWICK. George-Augustus Chichester, marquess of Donegal (in Ireland), created baron Fisherwick, of co. Stafford, July 3, 1790.

FITZ-ALAN. Alan Fitz-Brian, baron of Bedale, by tenure, *temp.* Henry II. — Brian Fitz-Alan, grandson, baron of Bedale, by writ, June 23, 1295. Supposed to be in abeyance from *circa* 1305.

FITZ-ALAN, of Clun. Alan obtained the castle of Oswaldestre from William the Conqueror. — John Fitz-Alan, 5th baron in descent, on a partition of the lands of his uncle, Hugh, earl of Arundel, in 1243, had the castle of Arundel, which was adjudged to confer the title of earl of Arundel on its possessor by act of parliament, 11 Henry VI. But Fitz-Alan was not a parliamentary barony until 1627. — Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel and Surrey, heir general of the Fitz-Alan family, created, by act 3 Charles I., baron Fitz-Alan, Clun and Oswaldestre, and Maltravers, which baronies were then annexed to the earldom of Arundel, and are now vested in the dukes of Norfolk, as earls of Arundel. See *Norfolk*.

FITZ-BERNARD. Thomas Fitz-Bernard, baron by writ, Jan. 6, 1313. This baron is not noticed by any writer save sir Harris Nicolas.

FITZ-CLARENCE. William-George Fitz-Clarence (natural son of William IV.), created baron Tewkesbury, viscount Fitz-Clarence, and earl of Munster, May 12, 1831. See *Munster*.

FITZGERALD. William-Vescy Fitzgerald, baron Fitzgerald and Vesci (in Ireland), created baron Fitzgerald, of Desmond and Clan-Gibbon, co. Cork, Jan. 8, 1835. *Extinct* 1843.

FITZGIBBON. John Fitzgibbon, earl of Clare (in Ireland), created baron Fitzgibbon, of Sidbury, co. Devon, Sept. 24, 1799.

FITZ-HAMON. Robert Fitz-Hamon, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I.; he died in 1107, leaving four daughters his heirs, of whom two took the veil; the third married the earl of Brittany; and the fourth, Mabell, became the wife of Robert, earl of Gloucester, natural son of king Henry I.

FITZHARDINGE. William-Fitzhardinge Berkeley (of the family of Berkeley, late earls of Berkeley), baron Segrave, created earl Fitzhardinge, Aug. 11, 1841.

FITZ-HARRIS, viscounty of, Dec. 29, 1800. See *Malmesbury*.

FITZ-HERBERT. Mathew Fitz-Herbert, baron *temp.* John. Mathew, 4th and last baron, was summoned Jan. 25, 1297. Nothing more is known of them.

FITZ-HERBERT, of Eastwell. Heneage Finch, earl of Winchilsea, created baron Fitz-Herbert, of Eastwell, co. Kent, June 26, 1660. *Extinct* 1729. See *Winchilsea*.

FITZ-HUGH. Bardolph, lord Ravensworth, in Richmondshire, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. — Henry Fitz-Hugh, baron by writ, May 15, 1321. In abeyance since 1512.

FITZ-JOHN. John Fitz-Geoffrey, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry III. — John Fitz-John, baron by writ, Dec. 14, 1264. This latter barony became *extinct* 1275. — Richard Fitz-John, brother, baron by writ, June 23, 1295. *Extinct* 1296.

FITZ-PAYNE. Robert Fitz-Payne, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II. — Robert Fitz-Payne, descendant, baron by writ, Feb. 6, 1299. This barony has been in abeyance since 1354. — Robert de Grey, of the family of the Greys of Codnor, assumed the name of Fitz-Payne, and is said by Dugdale to have been summoned, April 6, 1369, and through an heir-female this barony came to the Percy family. *Extinct* 1537. — Thomas Percy, created by patent baron Percy, of Cockermouth and Petworth, baron Poynings, Lucy, Bryan, and Fitz-Payne, April 30, 1557, and, next day, earl of Northumberland. *Extinct* 1670.

FITZ-ROGER. John Fitz-Roger, baron by writ, Feb. 27, 1299. The barony was probably *extinct* on his death, for nothing more is known of him. — Andrew Fitz-Roger, summoned Jan. 26, 1299. Also considered to be *extinct*.

FITZ-WALTER. Robert Fitz-Walter, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry I. — Robert Fitz-Walter[1], descendant, baron by writ, June 23, 1295. *Forfeited* 1495. — Robert Ratcliffe, descendant, summoned Nov. 28, 1511; created viscount Fitz-Walter, July 18, 1525, and earl of Sussex, Dec. 28, 1529. The barony came by marriage to the Mildmay family; but the viscounty and earldom were extinct 1541. — Benjamin Mildmay, descendant, created viscount Harwich, co. Essex, and earl Fitz-Walter, May 14, 1730. This last viscounty and earldom became *extinct* 1756, and the barony, since then, is in abeyance.

FITZ-WARINE. Fulke Fitz-Warine, baron by tenure, *temp.* Richard I. — Fulke Fitz-Warine, his grandson, baron by writ, June 23, 1295. — The barony fell by marriage to the Hankford and Bourchier families, of which latter John Bourchier was created earl of Bath, July 9, 1536. In abeyance from 1636.

FITZ-WARINE. William Fitz-Warine (of the same family), summoned to parliament Feb. 25, 1342. None of his descendants appear to have been summoned.

FITZWILLIAM. William Fitzwilliam, earl of Fitzwilliam (in Ireland), created lord Fitzwilliam, baron of Milton, co. Northampton, April 19,

[1] Robert Fitz-Walter, of this family, and grandson of this Robert, was styled "Marshal of the Army of God and Holy Church," by the barons who obtained Magna Charta from King John, and was one of the celebrated twenty-five barons appointed to enforce its observance. — *Sir Harris Nicolas.*

1742; and viscount Milton and earl Fitzwilliam, of Norborough, same county, Sept. 6, 1746.

FLINT, earldom of. The county of Flint has always been considered as an appendant to that of Chester, and is said "ad Gladium Cestriæ pertinere;" and it has consequently formed part of the earldom of Chester. Heylyn states, that Edward, son and heir apparent of Edward II., was summoned to parliament as earl of Chester and Flint; but the latter name does not occur in any writ of summons on record. The first time it appears as a distinct title is in the reign of Henry VII., who, according to Sandford, created his son Arthur prince of Wales, earl of Chester and of Flint, in 1489: but it is presumed that it has never been held as a distinct earldom from that of Chester.—*Sir Harris Nicolas.*

[See *note* to roll of the Lord High Chancellors of England, page 104.]

FOLEY. Thomas Foley, created baron Foley, of Kidderminster, co. Worcester, Dec. 31, 1711. *Extinct* 1766.—Thomas Foley, descendant, created baron Foley, of Kidderminster aforesaid, May 20, 1776.

FOLIOT. Robert Foliot, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II.—Jordan Foliot, summoned to parliament, Nov. 2, 1295. None of his posterity are known to have been summoned.

FOLKESTONE. Sir Jacob Bouverie, bart., created lord Longford, baron of Longford, co. Wilts, and viscount Folkestone, of Folkstone, co. Kent, June 29, 1747.—William Bouverie, son and heir, created earl of Radnor and baron Pleydell-Bouverie, of Coleshill, co. Berks, Oct. 31, 1765. See *Radnor.*

FORDWICH, viscounty of, March 18, 1718. See *Cowper.*

FORESTER. Cecil Weld Forester, created baron Forester, of Willey Park, co. Salop, July 17, 1821.

FORTESCUE. Hugh Fortescue, baron Clinton, created earl Clinton and baron Fortescue, of Castle Hill, co. Devon, July 5, 1746. The earldom of Clinton became *extinct* 1754.—Hugh Fortescue, descendant and heir, and baron Fortescue, created viscount Ebrington, co. Gloucester, and earl Fortescue, Sept. 1, 1789. Hugh, the present earl, was summoned to the house of peers, *vitâ patris*, in his father's barony of Fortescue, Feb. 28, 1839, on being appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Succeeded to the earldom, June 1841.

FOXFORD. Edmund Henry Pery, earl of Limerick (in Ireland), created baron Foxford, of Stackpole Court, co. Clare, Aug. 11, 1815.

FRENE. Hugh de Frene, baron by writ, Nov. 29, 1336. *Sir Harris Nicolas* is the only writer who has mention of this baron.

FRESCHEVILLE. John Freschevill, created baron Freseheville, of Staveley, co. Derby, March 6, 1664. *Extinct* 1682.

FURNIVAL. Gerald de Furnival, baron by tenure *temp.* Richard I.—Thomas de Furnival, descendant, baron by writ, June 23, 1295. The barony fell to the Neville and Talbot families by marriage, and continued vested in the earls of Shrewsbury until 1616, when it fell into abeyance. It afterwards passed to the Howards, dukes of Norfolk, who were lords of Furnival until the death of Edward, duke of Norfolk, in 1777, when the barony again fell into abeyance.

FURNIVAL. Richard Wogan Talbot, lord Talbot de Malahide (in Ireland), created baron Furnival, of Malahide, co. Dublin, May 8, 1839. *Extinct* 1850.

G.

GAGE. William Hall Gage, viscount Gage (in Ireland), created baron Gage, of Firle, co. Sussex, Oct. 27, 1780; and baron Gage, of High Meadow, co. Gloucester, Nov. 1, 1790. The first barony became *extinct* 1791; but that of Gage, of High Meadow, descends.

GAINSBOROUGH. Edward Noel (of the Noels, viscounts Campden), created, *vitâ patris*, baron Noel, of Titchfield, co. Southampton, Feb. 3, 1681; succeeded as viscount Campden 1682; created earl of Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, Dec. 1, same year. The earldom became *extinct* 1798.—Charles Noel Noel, baron Barham, created viscount Campden, of Campden, co. Gloucester, and earl of Gainsborough, of co. Lincoln, Aug. 11, 1841.

GAMBIER. James Gambier, admiral, created baron Gambier, of Iver, co. Buckingham. *Extinct* 1833.

GANT. Gilbert de Gant, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I.—Gilbert de Gant, baron by writ, Dec. 14, 1264. *Extinct* 1297.

GARDNER. Alan Gardner, baron Gardner (in Ireland), created baron Gardner, of Uttoxeter, co. Stafford, Nov. 27, 1806. A warrant was issued for the creation of his son, Alan Hyde Gardner, to the dignity of a viscount, but the latter died before the patent passed the great seal, in 1815.

[Upon the demise of Alan Hyde, lord Gardner, the honours of this family were claimed by John Fenton Gardner, son by his first and divorced wife; but after a long investigation the house of lords decided against the claim, and declared his lordship's son by a second marriage, Alan Legge Gardner, the present peer, to be the rightful heir.]

GAUGI. Ralph de Gaugi, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II. *Sir Harris Nicolas* says, "The account given of this family by *Dugdale* is very obscure: but from one of these barons the present Lord Gage is said to be descended."

GENEVILL. Peter de Genevill, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry III.—Geoffrey de Genevill, son and heir, baron by writ, Feb. 6, 1299. He died *circa* 1307, leaving three sons, who were never summoned, and who each left daughters, but no male heirs.

GERARD, of Bromley. Thomas Gerard, created baron Gerard, of Gerard-Bromley, co. Stafford, July 21, 1603. *Extinct* 1711.

GERARD, of Brandon. Charles Gerard (of the above family), created baron Gerard, of Brandon, co. Suffolk, Nov. 8, 1645; and viscount Brandon, of Brandon, aforesaid, and earl of Macclesfield, co. Chester, July 23, 1679. *Extinct* 1702.

GHISNES. Ernald, count of Ghisnes (in France), baron by tenure, *temp.* John.—Ingelram de Ghisnes, descendant, summoned to parliament June 23, 1295. In abeyance.

GIFFARD. Osbert Giffard (natural son of the king), baron by tenure, *temp.* John.—Osbert Gifford, son and heir, summoned Jan. 26, 1297.

Nothing more is known of him or his descendants.

GIFFARD, of Brimmelsfield. Osbert Giffard, baron by tenure, *temp.* William the Conqueror. —John Giffard, baron by writ, June 24, 1295. *Forfeited* 1322. All the proceedings against Thomas, earl of Lancaster, and his adherents (of whom John Giffard, who was attainted and executed in 1322, was one), were reversed in 1327; and this barony may, therefore, be in abeyance.

GIFFORD. Sir Robert Gifford, knt., created baron Gifford, of St. Leonard's, co. Devon, Jan. 31, 1824. Master of the rolls. Robert-Francis, his son, is the present peer.

GLAMORGAN. Edward Somerset[1] (son of the marquess of Worcester), created earl of Glamorgan and baron Beaufort, of Caldecot Castle, 1644.

GLANVILL. Ranulph de Glanvill, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. The 4th baron died 1189, leaving three daughters, but no male heir.

GLASTONBURY. See *Feversham.* James Grenville (of the family of Grenville, dukes of Buckingham), created baron Glastonbury, of Butley, co. Somerset, Oct. 20, 1797. *Extinct* 1825.

GLENELG. Rt. hon. Charles Grant, created baron Glenelg, of Glenelg, co. Inverness, May 8, 1835.

GLENLYON. James Murray (2nd son of the duke of Atholl), created baron Glenlyon, of Glenlyon, co. Perth, July 17, 1821. This barony merged in the Scotch dukedom of Atholl in 1846.

GLOUCESTER. Robert the "Consul" (natural son of Henry I.), created earl of Gloucester, *temp.* Henry I. —John Plantagenet (younger son of Henry II.), created earl of Gloucester, *temp.* Henry II.: ascended the throne in 1199. —The dignity fell by female heirs to the De Clares, earls of Hereford, and ultimately to Hugh de Audley, who married Margaret de Clare, their heiress, and was created, in parliament, earl of Gloucester, April 23, 1337. *Extinct* 1347. —Thomas Plantagenet (6th son of Edward III.), created duke of Gloucester, Nov. 12, 1385. *Extinct* 1399. —Thomas, lord Despencer, created earl of Gloucester, Sept. 29, 1397. [*Rot. Parl.*] *Forfeited* 1400. —Humphrey Plantagenet (youngest son of Henry IV.), summoned to parliament as duke of Gloucester, Sept. 26, 1414. *Extinct* 1446. —Richard Plantagenet (brother of Edward IV.), created duke of Gloucester, 1461: he ascended the throne as Richard III. 1485, when the dignity merged in the crown. —Henry Stuart (youngest son of Charles I.), created earl of Cambridge and duke of Gloucester, May 13, 1659: he died 1660. —In 1689 a warrant was issued for the creation of prince William, K.G., son of George and Anne, prince and princess of Denmark, duke of Gloucester, but he died before the patent passed the great seal. —Frederick Lewis (eldest son of George, prince of Wales; afterwards George II.), created duke of Gloucester, Jan. 10, 1717; and baron Snawdon, in Wales, viscount Launceston, co. Cornwall, earl of Eltham, co. Kent, marquess of the Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, and duke of Edinburgh, North Britain, July 15, 1726; and created prince of Wales, Jan. 9, 1729: died *vitâ patris*, 1751; and was succeeded by George-William-Frederick, his son, who was created prince of Wales, April 20, 1751, and ascended the throne as George III. 1760, when all these titles merged in the crown. —William-Henry (younger brother of George III.), created duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, and earl of Connaught (in Ireland), Nov. 17, 1764. This last duke was succeeded, in 1805, by his son, William-Frederick, who died in 1834, when these titles became *extinct.*

GODOLPHIN. Sidney Godolphin, created baron Godolphin, of Rialton, co. Cornwall, Sept. 8, 1684, and viscount Rialton and earl Godolphin, co. Cornwall aforesaid, Dec. 29, 1706. —Francis Godolphin, son, created baron Godolphin, of Helston, co. Cornwall, Jan. 23, 1735: died S. P. M. 1766, when the earldom and barony of Godolphin of Rialton, and viscounty of Rialton, became *extinct.* The barony of Godolphin of Helston also became *extinct* 1785. —Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne (2nd son of Francis, 5th duke of Leeds), created baron Godolphin, of Farnham-Royal, co. Bucks, May 14, 1832.

GODERICH. Rt. hon. Frederick-John Robinson, created viscount Goderich, of Nocton, co. Lincoln, April 25, 1827; and earl of Ripon, of Ripon, co. York, April 10, 1833. See *Ripon.*

GOODRICH, viscounty of, co. Hereford, Dec. 14, 1706. *Extinct* 1740. See *Kent, Dukedom of.*

GORDON, of Aberdeen. George Hamilton Gordon, earl of Aberdeen (in Scotland), created viscount Gordon, of Aberdeen, co. Aberdeen, June 1, 1814.

[1] Edward Somerset, son and heir apparent of Henry, first marquess of Worcester, is generally considered to have been created earl of Glamorgan, and baron Beaufort, of Caldecot Castle, by Charles I., in 1644; but great doubt exists whether the patent ever passed the Great Seal. Dugdale takes no notice of any such creation, whilst Beatson says the patent was cancelled in 1660; and Dale, in his "Catalogue of Nobility," does not attribute these titles to the duke of Beaufort, the descendant of the said Edward, in 1697. The authority on which the titles in question appear to have been assigned to the dukes of Beaufort, is the circumstance of Charles I. having directed several letters to Edward Somerset, above-mentioned, by the title of earl of Glamorgan; and, in a commission, no less remarkable than illegal, dated in 1644, granting him power to fill up certain blank patents of creation to every dignity from a marquess to a baronet, he is styled "Edward Somerset, alias Plantagenet, lord Herbert, baron Beaufort, of Caldecote, Grismond, Chepstow, Ragland, and Gower, earl of Glamorgan;" which patent was, in consequence of a motion in the house of lords after the Restoration, delivered up, from its being deemed "in prejudice to the peers;" and which is probably the cause of Beatson's statement, that the patent of creation to the dignities of earl of Glamorgan and baron Beaufort was cancelled in 1660. It is stated by Collins, "that there is remaining in the signet-office a bill under the royal sign manual at Oxford (if a patent did not pass the Great Seal thereupon), in order to his being created earl of Glamorgan and baron Beaufort, of Caldecot Castle, in the county of Monmouth." Another dignity attributed to the dukes of Beaufort is the "viscounty of Grosmont," but it has baffled the editor's research to discover the source whence that title is derived. Dale takes no notice of any such dignity; and the only trace of a title at all similar is that recited in the commission just noticed, wherein he is styled baron Beaufort, of Caldecot, *Grismond*, and Gower. Notwithstanding the opinion here expressed, that the titles of earl of Glamorgan, viscount Grosmont, and baron Beaufort are *not* vested in the duke of Beaufort, in consequence of the impression that his ancestor had not been legally created to them, it must be observed, that not only have most writers attributed them to his grace, but that they are each inserted in his style on his plate as a knight of the Garter, in his stall at Windsor.—*Sir Harris Nicolas.*

GORDON, of Huntly. Alexander Gordon, 4th duke of Gordon (in Scotland), created baron Gordon, of Huntly, co. Gloucester, and earl of Norwich, July 12, 1784. — George Gordon, commonly called marquess of Huntly, son and heir apparent of the said duke of Gordon in Scotland, and earl of Norwich, and baron Gordon of Huntly, was summoned to parliament in his father's barony of Gordon, April 11, 1807. The English barony and earldom became *extinct* on the death of the above George, the last duke of Gordon, in 1836.

GORGES. Ralph de Gorges, summoned to parliament, March 4, 1309. Neither he nor any of his descendants were summoned after 1322.

GORING. George Goring, created baron Goring, of Hurst-Pierrepont, co. Sussex, April 14, 1642; and earl of Norwich, Nov. 8, 1645. *Extinct* 1672.

GOUGH. Sir Hugh Gough, lieutenant-general, created baron Gough, of Chinkeanfoo, in China, and of Maharajpore and the Sutlej, India, April 7, 1846; created viscount Gough, of Goojerat and the Punjaub, and of the city of Limerick, June 15, 1849.

GOWER. Sir John Leveson-Gower, bart., created baron Gower, of Sittenham, co. York, March 16, 1703. — John Leveson-Gower, son and heir, created viscount Trentham, co. Stafford, and earl Gower, July 8, 1746. — Granville Leveson-Gower (son and heir of the latter), created marquess of the co. of Stafford, Feb. 28, 1786. — George Granville Leveson-Gower (son and heir of the last mentioned), summoned to parliament, *vitâ patris*, in his father's barony of Gower, of Sittenham; and created duke of Sutherland, Jan. 14, 1833. See *Sutherland*.

GRAFTON. Henry Fitz-Roy, earl of Euston (natural son of Charles II.), created duke of Grafton, co. Northampton, Sept. 11, 1675. The dukes of Grafton are earls of Euston and Arlington, viscounts Thetford and Ipswich, and barons Arlington and Sudbury. See *those titles*.

GRAHAM. David Graham (son and heir apparent of James, 1st duke of Montrose, in Scotland), created baron and earl Graham, of Belford, co. Northumberland, May 23, 1722. This title merges in the Scotch dukedom of Montrose.

GRANARD. George Forbes, earl of Granard (in Ireland), created baron Granard, of Castle-Donington, co. Leicester, Feb. 15, 1806. Merged in the Irish earldom.

GRANBY, marquisate, March 29, 1703. See *Rutland*.

GRANDISON. Otho de Grandison, baron by writ, Sept. 27, 1299. *Extinct* 1305. — William de Grandison, brother, summoned Feb. 6, 1299. This latter barony came to John de Grandison, 3rd baron and bishop of Exeter, who died 1370. Probably in abeyance.

GRANTHAM. Henry de Nassau, created baron Alford, viscount Boston, and earl of Grantham, all co. Lincoln, Dec. 24, 1698. *Extinct* 1754. — Sir Thomas Robinson, created baron Grantham, of Grantham, co. Lincoln, April 7, 1761. — Thomas-Philip de Grey (Robinson), 3rd baron, nephew of Amabel, countess de Grey, succeeded as earl de Grey, on the death of that countess, May 4, 1833. See *De Grey*.

GRANTLEY. Fletcher Norton, created, by patent, lord Grantley, baron of Markenfield, co. York, April 9, 1782. Speaker of the house of commons. Fletcher Norton, grand nephew, is the 3rd and present lord.

GRANVILLE, of Kilhampton and Biddeford, barony, April 20, 1661. *Extinct* 1711. See *Bath*.

GRANVILLE, of Lansdowne, viscounty, also April 20, 1661: also *extinct* 1711. See *Bath*.

GRANVILLE, of Potheridge. John Granville (2nd son of the 1st earl of Bath), created baron Granville, of Potheridge, co. Devon, March 9, 1702. *Extinct* 1707.

GRANVILLE. Grace Carteret (daughter of John, 1st earl of Bath, and widow of George, lord Carteret), created viscountess Carteret and countess Granville, Jan. 1, 1714. Succeeded by her son and grandson. *Extinct* 1766.

GRANVILLE, of Stone Park. Granville Leveson-Gower (youngest son of the 1st marquess of Stafford), created viscount Granville, of Stone Park, co. Stafford, July 15, 1815; created earl Granville, May 2, 1833. His son, Granville George, the present earl, succeeded 1846.

GREENOCK, barony of, June 18, 1814. See *Cathcart*.

GREENWICH. John Campbell, duke of Argyll (in Scotland), created baron of Chatham and earl of Greenwich, co. Kent, Nov. 26, 1705; and duke of Greenwich, April 30, 1719. The English honours *extinct* 1743. — Caroline Townshend (daughter of this duke and wife of the hon. Charles Townshend), created baroness Greenwich, Aug. 28, 1767. *Extinct* 1794.

GRENDON. Ralph de Grendon, baron by writ, Dec. 29, 1299. In abeyance from 1348. — Robert de Grendon, summoned to parliament Jan. 22, 1305. No further notice of him.

GRENTEMAISNILL. Hugh de Grentemaisnill, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. Hugh de Grentemaisnill, 4th baron, left a daughter, Patronilla, who married Robert, 3rd earl of Leicester.

GRENVILLE. William Wyndham Grenville (of the family of Grenville, dukes of Buckingham), created baron Grenville, of Wotton-under-Bernewood, co. Bucks, Nov. 25, 1790. *Extinct* on his death in 1834.

GRESLEI. Robert de Greslei, lord of Mancestre, co. Lincoln, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry I. — Thomas de Gresley, 6th baron, summoned to parliament March 10, 1307. *Extinct* 1347.

GREY, of Codnor. Henry de Grey, of Turrock, co. Essex, baron by tenure, *temp.* Richard I. — Henry de Grey (4th baron), baron by writ, June 8, 1294. In abeyance since 1496.

GREY, of Glendale, viscounty, June 11, 1695. *Extinct* 1701. See *Tankerville*.

GREY, of Groby. Sir Edward Grey, knt., summoned to parliament, 1446, as lord Ferrers of Groby: his descendants were sometimes improperly styled barons Grey of Groby. — *Sir Harris Nicolas.* Forfeited 1554. — Henry Grey (younger son of the 2nd marquess of Dorset), created baron Grey, of Groby, co. Leicester, July 21, 1603. — Henry Grey (grandson), created earl of Stamford, March 26, 1628. See *Stamford*.

GREY, of Howick. Sir Charles Grey, general, created baron Grey, of Howick, co. Northumberland, June 23, 1801; and viscount Howick, of Northumberland aforesaid, and earl Grey, April 11, 1806. Succeeded, in 1807, by his son, Henry Grey, the distinguished statesman, on whose decease, July 17, 1845, his lordship

was succeeded by his son, Henry-George Grey, the present and 3rd earl.

GREY, of Powis. John Grey, baron by writ, Nov. 15 1482. He was succeeded by his son, John Grey, who was never summoned to parliament; but Edward Grey, son and heir of the latter, was summoned Nov. 21, 1529. *Extinct* 1552.

GREY, of Rolleston. Charles North (son of Dudley, lord North), baron by a special writ, Oct. 17, 1673. *Extinct* 1734.

GREY, of Rotherfield. Robert de Grey (younger son of the 1st baron Grey, of Codnor), lord Rotherfield, co. York, baron by tenure, *temp.* John.—John de Grey, 4th baron, summoned Jan. 26, 1297. This barony became vested in John, lord Lovell, who was succeeded by his son, Francis, viscount Lovell, attainted in 1487. *Forfeited.*

GREY, of Rugemont. Thomas Grey (brother of Edward Grey, 1st earl of Kent), created baron Grey, of Rugemont, 1449. Attainted, and his honours *forfeited* 1461.

GREY, of Ruthyn. Roger de Grey (younger son of John, 3rd baron Grey, of Codnor), summoned to parliament Dec. 30, 1324.—Edmund de Grey, 4th baron, created earl of Kent, May 3, 1465.—The barony came, by female heirs, to the Longueville and Yelverton families, of whom Henry Yelverton, 15th baron, was created viscount Longueville, April 21, 1690; and his son, Talbot Yelverton, 16th baron, was created earl of Sussex, Sept. 26, 1717.—Barbara, only child of Henry, 18th baron, married Edward Thoroton Gould; and their son, Henry-Edward Gould, 19th baron, assumed the name of Yelverton.—This last baron died in 1810, leaving a daughter and heiress, Barbara, who married, in Aug. 1831, George-Augustus Francis, marquess of Hastings; and 2ndly, in April 1845, captain Hastings-Reginald Henry, R. N., who, also, has assumed the name of Yelverton.

GREY, of Shirland. Henry de Grey, 6th baron de Grey, of Wilton, summoned to parliament as Henry de Grey, of Shirland, Aug. 4, 1377. He died 1395. His descendants were summoned as the de Greys of Wilton.

GREY, of Werke. Sir William Grey, bart., created baron Grey, of Werke, co. Northumberland, Feb. 11, 1624.—Ford Grey, 3rd baron, created viscount Grey, of Glendale, and earl of Tankerville, June 11, 1695: he died 1701, when the viscounty and earldom became *extinct*; but the barony descended until 1706, when it, also, became *extinct.*

GREY, of Wilton. John de Grey (2nd son of Henry, 1st baron Grey, of Codnor), baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry III.—Reginald de Grey, son and heir, baron by writ, June 23, 1295.—Thomas de Grey, 16th baron, was attainted in 1604, when his honours became *forfeited.* Bridget, his sister and heir, married into the Egerton family, of which sir Thomas Egerton, 6th baronet, was created baron Grey de Wilton, of Wilton Castle, co. Hereford, May 15, 1784; and viscount Grey de Wilton, and earl of Wilton aforesaid, June 26, 1801. The barony became *extinct* 1814; but the viscounty and earldom devolved upon the hon. Thomas Grosvenor, who assumed the name of Egerton, 2nd son of Robert, 1st marquess of Westminster; the present viscount Grey, of Wilton, and earl of Wilton. See *Wilton.*

GREYSTOCK. Ranulph de Greystock, lord of Greystock, co. Cumberland, baron by tenure, *temp.* John.—John de Greystock, 6th baron, summoned to parliament June 23, 1295. *Extinct* 1305.—Ralph Fitz-William (allied to this family), baron by writ, June 23, 1295.—The 7th baron died 1487, and Elizabeth Greystock, the heiress, married Thomas, lord Dacre, of Gillesland, to which barony that of Greystock became united until the death of George, 5th baron Dacre, of Gillesland, and baron Greystock, in 1569, when it fell into abeyance.[1]

GRIFFIN. Edward Griffin, created baron Griffin, of Braybrooke Castle, co. Northampton, Dec. 3, 1688. *Extinct* 1742.—Anne, sister and ultimately sole heir of Edward, 3rd baron, married William Whitwell, and their son, John Griffin Whitwell Griffin, was summoned to parliament as baron Howard de Walden, Aug. 3, 1784. See *Howard de Walden.*

GRIMSTON, viscounty of, Nov. 24, 1815. See *Verulam.*

GRINSTEAD. John Willoughby Cole, earl of Enniskillen (in Ireland), created baron Grinstead, of Grinstead, co. Wilts, July 18, 1815.

GROSMONT. See Note to *Glamorgan.*

GROSVENOR. Sir Richard Grosvenor, bart., created baron Grosvenor, of Eaton, co. Chester, April 8, 1761. Created viscount Belgrave, co. Chester, and earl Grosvenor, July 5, 1784.—Robert Grosvenor, son, created marquess of Westminster, Sept. 13, 1831. Richard, the present marquess, succeeded in Feb. 1845.

GUERNSEY. Heneage Finch (2nd son of the 1st earl of Nottingham), created baron of Guernsey, co. Southampton, March 15, 1703; and earl of Aylesford, Oct. 19, 1714. See *Aylesford.*

GUILFORD. Elizabeth (daughter of William, 1st earl of Denbigh), created countess of Guilford, for life, July 14, 1660. *Extinct* 1673.—John Maitland, duke of Lauderdale (in Scotland), created baron Petersham and earl of Guilford, both co. Surrey, June 25, 1674. *Extinct* 1682.—Francis North (2nd son of Dudley, 4th baron North), created baron Guilford, of Guilford, Surrey, Sept. 27, 1683.—Francis North, who

[1] This barony fell into abeyance in 1569, between lord Dacre's three sisters and coheirs, of whom Ann, the eldest, married Philip Howard, earl of Arundel, ancestor of the dukes of Norfolk; Mary, the second sister and coheir, married Thomas lord Howard, of Walden, but died s. p.; Elizabeth, the third sister and coheir, became the wife of lord William Howard, ancestor of the earls of Carlisle; and between the representatives of these coheirs this barony is presumed to be in abeyance. But the barony of Greystock has by many writers been ascribed to the dukes of Norfolk, the representatives of Ann, the eldest coheir. If the abeyance was terminated by the crown in favour of the dukes of Norfolk, but which is extremely doubtful, the barony must now be in abeyance solely between the lords Petre and Stourton, as representatives of the coheirs of Philip, brother of Edward, 11th duke of Norfolk; and these noblemen are also the coheirs of one moiety of the barony, if it has been in abeyance since the death of Ralph lord Greystock in 1487, they being the representatives of Ann Dacre the eldest sister and coheir of George lord Dacre above-mentioned; and the earl of Carlisle (as the representative of Elizabeth Dacre, the youngest sister and coheir) is the other coheir of the barony of Greystock.—*Sir Harris Nicolas.*

succeeded to the barony of North, in 1734, created earl of Guilford, April 8, 1752. The barony of North fell into abeyance on the death of George Augustus, lord North, in 1802, but the earldom of Guilford descended. Francis North, the present earl, who succeeded 1827, is the 6th earl of Guilford.

GWYDIR. Sir Peter Burrell, bart., husband of Priscilla, baroness Willoughby de Eresby, created baron Gwydir, of Gwydir, co. Carnarvon, June 16, 1786. Succeeded, in 1820, by their son, Peter-Robert-Drummond Burrell, who also succeeded to the barony of Willoughby de Eresby, as 19th baron, on the decease of his mother in Dec. 1828. The present baron.

H.

HACHE. Eustace de Hache, baron by writ, Feb. 6, 1299. In abeyance from 1306.

HALIFAX. Sir George Savile, bart., created baron Saville of Eland, and viscount Halifax, co. York, Jan. 13, 1668. Created earl of Halifax, July 16, 1679; and marquess of Halifax, Aug. 22, 1682. *Extinct* 1700.—Charles Montagu, created baron Halifax, co. York, Dec. 4, 1700; and viscount Sunbury, co. Middlesex, and earl of Halifax, Oct. 14, 1714. The viscounty and earldom became *extinct* 1715, but the barony descended.—George Montagu, nephew and heir, created viscount Sunbury, co. Middlesex, and earl of Halifax, June 14, 1715. All *extinct* 1772.

HAMILTON. Elizabeth Gunning (wife of James, duke of Hamilton, and, secondly, of John, duke of Argyll, in Scotland), created baroness Hamilton, of Hameldon, co. Leicester, May 20, 1776. This barony is vested in the dukes of Argyll.

HAMILTON, of Hamilton. James Hamilton, earl of Abercorn (in Scotland), created viscount Hamilton, of Hamilton, co. Leicester, Aug. 8, 1786.—John-James Hamilton, heir, created marquess of Abercorn, Oct. 2, 1790. The viscounty merged in the latter dignity. See *Abercorn.*

HAMILTON, of Wishaw. Robert-Montgomery Hamilton, lord Belhaven and Stenton (in Scotland), created baron Hamilton, of Wishaw, Sept. 10, 1831.

HAMPDEN. Robert Trevor (Hampden), lord Trevor, created viscount Hampden, of Great and Little Hampden, co. Bucks, June 14, 1776. *Extinct* (both the honours) 1824.

HANDLO. John de Handlo, baron by writ, Feb. 25, 1342. *Extinct* 1346.

HARBOROUGH. Bennet Sherard, lord Sherard (in Ireland), created baron Harborough, of Harborough, co. Leicester, Oct. 19, 1714; created viscount Sherard, of Stapleford, same co., Oct. 31, 1718; and earl of Harborough, May 8, 1719. The viscounty became *extinct* 1732; but the barony and earldom descend.

HARCLA. Andreas de Harcla, summoned to parliament May 15, 1321: degraded and attainted in 1323, when the barony was *forfeited.*

HARCOURT. Simon Harcourt, created baron Harcourt, of Stanton-Harcourt, co. Oxford, Sept. 3, 1711; and viscount Harcourt, of Stanton-Harcourt, aforesaid, July 24, 1721. Lord Chancellor.—Simon Harcourt, grandson, created viscount Nuneham, of Nuneham-Courtney, and earl Harcourt, of Stanton-Harcourt aforesaid, Dec. 1, 1749. *Extinct* (all the honours) 1830.

HARDERESHULL. John de Hardereshull, baron by writ, Feb. 25, 1342. "Dugdale gives no account of this baron, nor is he noticed by any other genealogical writer."—*Sir Harris Nicolas.*

HARDINGE. Rt. hon. sir Henry Hardinge, lieutenant-general, created viscount Hardinge, of Lahore, India, and King's Newton, co. Derby, by patent, May 2, 1846. Governor-general of India, 1844.

HARDWICKE. Philip Yorke, created baron Hardwicke, of Hardwicke, co. Gloucester, Nov. 23, 1733. Created viscount Royston and earl of Hardwicke, same county, April 2, 1754. Lord Chancellor.—Charles-Philip Yorke is present and 4th viscount and earl.

HAREWOOD. Edwin Lascelles, created baron Harewood, of Harewood Castle, co. York, July 9, 1790. *Extinct* 1795.—Edward Lascelles, cousin, created baron Harewood, of Harewood aforesaid, June 18, 1796. Created viscount Lascelles and earl of Harewood, co. York, Sept. 7, 1812. Henry Lascelles, who succeeded 1841, is 3rd and present earl.

HARINGTON. John de Harington, baron by writ, Dec. 30, 1324. This barony came by an heir female to the family of Grey, marquesses of Dorset, and continued vested in them until the attainder of Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, in 1554, when, with all his other honours, it became *forfeited.*

HARINGTON, of Exton. John Harington (of the same family as the preceding), created baron Harington, of Exton, co. Rutland, July 21, 1603. *Extinct* 1614.

HARLEY. Robert Harley, celebrated *minister*, created baron Harley, of Wigmore, co. Hereford, and earl of Oxford and Mortimer, May 24, 1711. See *Oxford.*

HAROLD, earldom of, Dec. 14, 1706. *Extinct* 1740. See *Kent.*

HARRINGTON. William Stanhope (of the family of Stanhope, earls of Chesterfield), created baron Harrington, of Harrington, co. Northampton, Nov. 20, 1729. Created viscount Petersham, co. Surrey, and earl of Harrington, co. Northampton, Feb. 9, 1742.

HARRIS. George Harris, general, created baron Harris, of Seringapatam and Mysore, India, and of Belmont, co. Kent, Aug. 11, 1815. George Francis Robert Harris, succeeded 1845, is 3rd and present baron.

HARROWBY. Nathaniel Ryder, created baron Harrowby, of Harrowby, co. Lincoln, May 20, 1776.—Dudley Ryder, son and heir, created viscount Sandon, of Sandon, co. Stafford, and earl of Harrowby, co. Lincoln, July 19, 1809. His son, the present and 2nd earl, succeeded in Dec. 1847.

HARROWDEN, barony of, Nov. 19, 1734. *Extinct* 1782. See *Malton.*

HARTINGTON. William Cavendish, baron Cavendish, and earl of Devonshire, created marquess of Hartington, co. Derby, and duke of Devonshire, May 12, 1694. See *Devonshire.*

HARWICH, marquisate of, April 10, 1689. *Extinct* 1719. See *Schomberg.*

HARWICH, viscounty of, May 14, 1730. *Extinct* 1756. See *Fitz-Walter.*

HARWICH. Wills Hill, earl Hillsborough (in Ireland), created lord Harwich, baron of Har-

wich, co. Essex, Nov. 24, 1756. Created viscount Fairford, co. Gloucester, and earl of Hillsborough, Aug. 28, 1772. Created marquess of Downshire (in Ireland), Aug. 19, 1789.

HASTANG. Robert de Hastang, baron by writ, Dec. 19, 1311. Presumed to be in abeyance from *circa* 1324. — Thomas de Hastang, baron by writ, Feb. 25, 1342. Also presumed to be in abeyance.

HASTINGS. William de Hastings, lord of Ashley, co. Norfolk, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry I. — Henry de Hastings, summoned to parliament Dec. 14, 1264. — Laurence Hastings (of this family), 13th baron, created earl of Pembroke, Oct. 13, 1339. In abeyance.[1] — Hugh de Hastings (same family), baron by writ, Feb. 16, 1342. Nothing further is known of him. — *Nicholas.*

HASTINGS. Edmund de Hastings, summoned to parliament Dec. 29, 1299. *Dugdale* takes no notice of his having been summoned; and nothing is known of him after 1313.

HASTINGS, of Ashby. William Hastings (of the family of the ancient barons Hastings), baron by writ, July 26, 1461. Beheaded 1483. Succeeded by his son, who died 1507. — George Hastings (son of the latter), summoned Oct. 17, 1509; created earl of Huntingdon, Dec. 8, 1529. See *Huntingdon.* The barony was merged in that earldom until the death of Francis, the 10th earl, 1789, when it (together with the baronies of Hungerford, Botreaux, and Molines) became vested in Elizabeth Hastings, his sister and heir, wife of John Rawdon, earl of Moira (in Ireland). — Francis Rawdon, son and heir, assumed the name of Hastings, 1st baron Rawdon in England; succeeded his father as earl of Moira (in Ireland) 1793; claimed, and was allowed the barony of Hastings, 1809; created viscount Loudoun, earl of Rawdon, and marquess of Hastings, Dec. 7, 1816. His grandson, Henry-Weysford Charles, is the present and 4th marquess.

HASTINGS, of Loughborough. Edward Hastings (2nd son of George, 1st earl of Huntingdon), created baron Hastings, of Loughborough, co. Leicester, Jan. 19, 1558. *Extinct* same year. — Henry Hastings, descendant, created baron Hastings, of Loughborough aforesaid, Oct. 23, 1643. *Extinct* 1666.

HATHERTON. Edward-John Littleton, created baron Hatherton, of Hatherton, co. Stafford, May 8, 1835. The present peer.

HATTON. Christopher Hatton, created baron Hatton, of Kerby, co. Northampton, July 29, 1643. — Christopher Hatton, son, created viscount Hatton, of Gretton, same co., Jan. 17, 1682. *Extinct* 1762.

HAUSTED. John de Hausted, baron by writ, July 20, 1332. No mention is made of him after 1336. — *Nicolas.*

HAVERING. John de Havering, summoned to parliament Feb. 6, 1299, but never afterwards.

HAVERSHAM. Sir John Thompson, bart., created baron Haversham, co. Buckingham, May 4, 1696. *Extinct* in his son, 1745.

HAWKE. Sir Edward Hawke, admiral, created baron Hawke, of Towton, co. York, May 20, 1776. Edward-William Harvey Hawke is the 4th and present baron.

HAWKESBURY. Sir Charles Jenkinson, bart., created baron Hawkesbury, of Hawkesbury, co. Gloucester, Aug. 21, 1786; and earl of Liverpool, June 1, 1796. — Robert Banks Jenkinson, his son, was summoned, *vitâ patris*, in his father's barony of Hawkesbury, Dec. 1803. See *Liverpool.*

HAY. James Hay, created baron Hay, of Sawley, co. Cumberland, June 29, 1615; and viscount Doncaster, July 5, 1617. *Extinct* 1660. See *Doncaster.*

HAY, of Pedwardine. George-Henry Hay (son of Thomas, 6th earl of Kinnoul, in Scotland, whom he succeeded), created baron Hay, of Pedwardine, co. Hereford, Dec. 31, 1711: merged in the Scotch dignity.

HEATHFIELD. George-Augustus Eliott, general, created lord Heathfield, baron Heathfield, of Gibraltar, July 6, 1787. *Extinct* in his son, 1813.

HEDINGTON, barony of, Dec. 27, 1676. See *Burford* and *St. Albans.*

HENLEY. Robert Henley, created lord Henley, baron Henley, of Grainge, co. Southampton, March 27, 1760; created viscount Henley and earl of Northington, in same co., May 19, 1764. *Extinct* in his son, 1786. See *Northington.*

HERBERT, of Herbert and of Chepstow, Ragland, and Gower. William Herbert, baron by writ, July 26, 1461; created earl of Pembroke, May 27, 1468: beheaded in 1469. — William Herbert, his son, created earl of Huntingdon, July 4, 1479. — Elizabeth, his daughter, married sir Charles Somerset, who was created, by patent, baron Herbert, of Ragland, Chepstow, and Gower, Nov. 26, 1506; and earl of Worcester, Feb. 2, 1514. See *Worcester.*

HERBERT, of Cherbury and of Ludlow. Edward Herbert, baron Herbert (in Ireland), created baron Herbert, of Cherbury, co. Salop, May 7, 1629. *Extinct* 1691. — Henry Herbert, of this family, created baron Herbert, of Cherbury aforesaid, April 28, 1694; *again extinct* 1738. — Henry-Arthur Herbert, same family, created baron Herbert, of Cherbury aforesaid, Dec. 21, 1743. Created baron Powis, of Powis Castle, viscount Ludlow, co. Salop, and earl of Powis, May 27, 1748. Further created baron Herbert, of Ludlow, co. Salop, Oct. 7, 1749. *Extinct* (all these honours) 1801. — Edward Clive, baron Clive, created baron Herbert, of Cherbury, baron Powis, of Powis Castle, viscount Clive, of Ludlow, and earl of Powis, May 12, 1804. See *Powis.*

HERBERT, of Cardiff and of Shurland. William Herbert, created baron Herbert, of Cardiff, co. Glamorgan, Oct. 10, 1551; and earl of Pembroke the following day. — Philip Herbert, created baron Herbert, of Shurland, isle of

[1] Sir Harris Nicolas says: "John Hastings, grandson of this baron, the lord of Bergavenny and earl of Pembroke, died in 1389, when Reginald lord Grey of Ruthyn, son and heir of Reginald lord Grey of Ruthyn, eldest son of Roger de Grey of Ruthyn, by Elizabeth his wife, sister of John 10th baron Hastings, was found his heir of the whole-blood; and Hugh baron Hastings, son of Hugh de Hastings, eldest son of Hugh de Hastings, son of the said John 10th baron Hastings, by his second wife, his heir of the half-blood; between whose son, Edward Hastings, and the said Reginald lord Grey, there was a competition for the right of bearing the arms of Hastings, which was decided in favour of the latter. Unless this barony be considered the same as that of Bergavenny, it must be vested in the descendants and representatives of the said Edward Hastings."

Sheppy, co. Kent, and earl of Montgomery, in Wales, May 4, 1605. See *Pembroke.*

HEREFORD. William Fitz-Osborne, created earl of Hereford, 1066. [The first creation by William the Conqueror.] *Extinct* in his son Roger, 1114. — Milo de Gloucester, created earl of Hereford, July 25, 1140. *Extinct* 1187. — Henry de Bohun, created earl of Hereford, July 17, 1199. *Extinct* 1372. — Henry Plantagenet (son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster), created duke of Hereford, Sept. 29, 1397. He ascended the throne as Henry IV. 1399, when the title merged in the crown. — Walter Devereux, baron Ferrers, of Chartley, Bourchier, and Louvaine, created viscount Hereford, Feb. 2, 1550. — Walter Devereux, grandson, created earl of Essex, May 4, 1572. Robert, 3rd earl, was beheaded, and his honours were *forfeited* 1600. — Robert Devereux (son of Robert, the attainted earl), restored in blood and honours 1603; died 1646, when the earldom of Essex became *extinct*, but the viscounty descended. Robert, the 15th and present viscount, who succeeded in 1843, is the premier viscount of England.

HERON. Jordan Hairun, baron by tenure, *temp.* John. — William Heron (of the same family), baron by writ, Jan. 8, 1371. *Extinct.* — William Heron, summoned Nov. 18, 1393. Supposed to be *extinct* at his death 1404.

HERTFORD. Richard de Clare, created earl of Hertford, 1137. *Extinct* 1313. — Edward Seymour (brother of queen Jane Seymour), created viscount Beauchamp, of Hache, co. Somerset, June 5, 1536; and earl of Hertford, Oct. 18, 1537. Created baron Seymour, Feb. 15, and duke of Somerset the day following, Feb. 16, 1547. Beheaded and attainted 1552, and his honours *forfeited.* — Edward Seymour (son of the last earl), created baron Beauchamp, of Hache, and earl of Hertford, Jan. 13, 1559. — William Seymour, grandson, created marquess of Hertford, June 3, 1640; and restored to the title of duke of Somerset, 1660. The marquisate became *extinct* 1675; but the earldom of Hertford and viscounty of Beauchamp descended until 1750, when they, also, became *extinct.* — Francis Seymour Conway, baron Conway, created viscount Beauchamp and earl of Hertford, Aug. 3, 1750; and earl of Yarmouth, co. Norfolk, and marquess of Hertford, July 5, 1793. Richard Seymour Conway, succeeded 1842, 4th and present marquess.

HERVEY. Sir William Hervey, bart., baron Hervey (in Ireland), created baron Hervey, of Kidbroke, co. Kent, Feb. 7, 1628. *Extinct* 1642. — John Hervey (same family), created baron Hervey, of Ickworth, co. Suffolk, March 23, 1703. Created earl of Bristol, Oct. 19, 1714. See *Bristol.*

HEYDON, barony of, July 14, 1742. *Extinct* 1764. See *Bath.*

HEYTESBURY. Sir William A'Court, bart., created baron Heytesbury, of Heytesbury, co. Wilts, Jan. 17, 1828. The present baron.

HICKS, barony of, May 5, 1628. *Extinct* 1798. See *Campden.*

HIGHAM, viscounty of, Nov. 19, 1734. *Extinct* 1782. See *Malton.*

HILL. Rowland Hill, general, created baron Hill, of Almarez and of Hawkstone, co. Salop, May 17, 1814; and baron Hill, of Almarez and of Hawkstone and Hardwicke, co. Salop, Oct. 31, 1815. Created viscount *Hill* of Hawkstone and Hardwicke aforesaid, Sept. 27, 1842.

HILLSBOROUGH. Wills Hill, earl of Hillsborough (in Ireland) and baron Harwich, created viscount Fairford, co. Gloucester, and earl of Hillsborough, Aug. 28, 1772. Marquess of Downshire (in Ireland), Aug. 19, 1789.

HILTON. Robert de Hilton, baron by writ, June 23, 1295. — Alexander de Hilton, summoned Jan. 27, 1332; no account of this latter after 1336.

HINCHINBROKE, viscounty of, July 12, 1660. See *Sandwich.*

HINTON, viscounty of, Dec. 29, 1706. See *Poulett.*

HOBART. Sir John Hobart, bart., created baron Hobart, of Blickling, co. Norfolk, May 28, 1728; and earl of Buckinghamshire, Sept. 5, 1746. See *Buckinghamshire.*

HOESE. Geoffrey de Hoese, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry I. — Henry Hoese, baron by writ, June 23, 1295. None of this family summoned after 1349.

HOLDERNESSE. John Ramsay, viscount Haddington (in Scotland), created baron of Kingston-upon-Thames, and earl of Holdernesse, Jan. 22, 1621. *Extinct* 1625. — Prince Rupert, palatine of the Rhine, created earl of Holdernesse, Jan. 24, 1644. *Extinct* 1682. See *Cumberland.* — Conyers Darcy, baron Darcy and Conyers, created earl of Holdernesse, Dec. 5, 1682. *Extinct* 1778.

HOLLAND. Robert de Holland, baron by writ, July 29, 1314. This barony fell to the Lovel family, of which Francis, viscount Lovel, was attainted in 1487, when his honours were *forfeited.*

HOLLAND. Thomas de Holland (of the above family), baron by writ, July 15, 1353. This barony afterwards vested in the earls of Kent. In abeyance.

HOLLAND. Henry Rich, baron Kensington, created earl of Holland, co. Lincoln, Sept. 24, 1624. *Extinct* 1756. See *Warwick.*

HOLLAND. Georgiana-Caroline Fox, created baroness Holland, of Holland, co. Lincoln, May 6, 1762. — Henry Fox (husband of the preceding lady), created baron Holland, of Foxley, co. Wilts, April 16, 1763. Both baronies devolved on their son, Stephen Fox, and are united in the family of Fox, of whom Henry-Edward is the present lord. The distinguished senator, Charles-James Fox, was 2nd son of Stephen Fox, mentioned above.

HOLLAND, of Enmore. John Perceval, earl of Egmont (in Ireland), created baron Lovel and baron Holland, of Enmore, co. Somerset, May 7, 1762. — Charles-George Perceval, created baron Arden, of Arden, co. Warwick, July 20, 1802. These baronies unite in the family of Perceval, earls of Egmont (in Ireland).

HOLLES. Denzil Holles, created baron Holles, of Ifield, co. Sussex, April 20, 1661. *Extinct* 1694.

HOO and HASTINGS. Thomas Hoo, created baron of Hoo, co. Bedford, and of Hastings, co. Sussex, June 2, 1447. *Extinct circa* 1453.

HOOD. Susanna, wife of Samuel, admiral lord Hood (in Ireland), created baroness Hood, of Catherington, co. Hants, March 27, 1795. — Lord Hood was, himself, created viscount Hood, of Whitley, co. Warwick, June 1, 1796.

Francis Wheeler Hood is the 4th and present viscount.

HOPETOUN. James Hope Johnstone, earl of Hopetoun (in Scotland), created baron Hopetoun, of Hopetoun, co. Linlithgow, Feb. 3, 1809. — John Hope, general (half-brother and heir), created baron Niddry, of Niddry Castle, co. Linlithgow, May 17, 1814; and succeeded as baron Hopetoun, and earl of Hopetoun (in Scotland) 1816. John-Alexander Hope (6th earl in Scotland) is the present peer.

HOPTON. Ralph Hopton, created baron Hopton, of Stratton, co. Cornwall, Sept. 4, 1643. *Extinct* 1652.

HOUGHTON. William Holles, created baron Houghton, of Houghton, co. Nottingham, July 9, 1616; and earl of Clare, Nov. 2, 1624. *Extinct* 1624. See *Clare*. — Sir Robert Walpole, created baron Houghton and viscount Walpole, co. Norfolk, and earl of Orford, co. Suffolk, Feb. 6, 1742. *Extinct* 1797. See *Orford*.

HOWARD. John Howard, summoned to parliament, Oct. 15, 1470. Created duke of Norfolk, June 28, 1483. *Forfeited*[1], with all his honours, 1485.

HOWARD, of Castle-Rising. Henry Howard (brother of Thomas, duke of Norfolk), created baron Howard, of Castle-Rising, co. Norfolk, March 27, 1669; and earl of Norwich, Oct. 19, 1672. *Extinct* 1777. See *Norwich* and *Norfolk*.

HOWARD, of Charleton, barony of, Jan. 23, 1622. See *Andover* and *Berkshire*.

HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM. William Howard (of the Howards, dukes of Norfolk), created baron Howard, of Effingham, co. Surrey, March 11, 1554. — Charles Howard, 2nd baron, created earl of Nottingham, Oct. 22, 1596. The earldom became *extinct* 1681; but the barony descended. — Francis Howard, created earl of Effingham, Dec. 8, 1731. This earldom, also, became *extinct* 1816; but the barony still descended. — Kenneth Alexander Howard, 11th baron, created earl of Effingham, Jan. 27, 1837. See *Effingham*.

HOWARD, of Escrick. Edward Howard (of the family of the Howards, earls of Suffolk), created baron Howard, of Escrick, co. York, April 29, 1628. *Extinct* 1714.

HOWARD, of Marnhill, barony of, March 13, 1604. *Extinct* 1614. See *Northampton*.

HOWARD, of Morpeth, viscounty of, April 20, 1661. See *Carlisle*.

HOWARD DE WALDEN. Thomas Howard (of the family of Howard, dukes of Norfolk), summoned to parliament Oct. 24, 1579. Created earl of Suffolk, July 21, 1603. — The barony fell into abeyance in 1706, and so continued until 1784, when it was terminated by the crown in favour of John Griffin Whitwell (Griffin), created baron Braybrooke, of Braybrooke, co. Northampton, Sept. 5, 1788: died 1797. — Frederick-Augustus Hervey, earl of Bristol, succeeded to this barony as heir-general, and Charles-Augustus Ellis, his lordship's great-grandson, is the 6th and present baron.

HOWDEN. John-Francis Cradock (Caradoc), baron Howden (in Ireland), created baron Howden, of Howden and Grimston, co. York, Sept. 10, 1831. His son, John Hobart Caradoc, is the present peer.

HOWE. Richard Howe, admiral, viscount Howe (in Ireland), created viscount Howe, of Langar, co. Nottingham, Jan. 30, 1782. Created baron Howe, of Langar aforesaid, and earl Howe, Aug. 19, 1788. The viscounty and earldom *extinct* 1799; but the barony devolved on his daughter, who married the hon. Penn Assheton Curzon; and their son, Richard-William Penn Assheton Curzon Howe, succeeded to this barony and the viscounty of Curzon, and was created earl Howe, July 14, 1821. The present earl Howe.

HOWICK, viscounty of, April 11, 1806: See Grey, of *Howick*.

HOWLAND. Wriothesley Russell (grandson of William, 1st duke of Bedford), created baron Howland, of Streatham, co. Surrey, June 13, 1695: succeeded, in 1700, as duke of Bedford, in which dignity this barony merged. — Francis Russell (by courtesy marquess of Tavistock), summoned in the duke's, his father's barony of Howland, Jan. 15, 1833: succeeded to the dukedom 1839.

HUME. George Hume, created baron Hume, of Berwick, July 7, 1604. *Extinct* 1611. — Alexander Hume Campbell (eldest son of Hugh, earl of Marchmont (in Scotland), created baron Hume, of Berwick, May 20, 1776. *Extinct* 1781.

HUNGERFORD. Walter Hungerford, baron by writ, Jan. 7, 1426. *Forfeited* (the 3rd baron being beheaded and attainted) 1463. — Edward Hastings (son and heir of William, 1st lord Hastings of Ashby), summoned Nov. 15, 1482. — George Hastings, baron Hungerford, created earl of Huntingdon, Dec. 8, 1529. In this dignity the barony, and the baronies of Botreaux and Molines, were merged until 1789. They subsequently came to Francis Rawdon Hastings, marquess of Hastings. See *Hastings*.

HUNGERFORD, of Heytesbury. Walter Hungerford, baron by writ, June 8, 1536. *Forfeited* 1541.

HUNSDON. Henry Cary, created baron Hunsdon, of Hunsdon, co. Herts, Jan. 13, 1559. — Henry Cary, 4th baron, created viscount Rochford, co. Essex, July 6, 1621; and earl of Dover, March 8, 1627. The viscounty and earldom became *extinct* 1677; but the barony descended until 1765, when it also became *extinct*. — Lucius Bentinck Cary, viscount Falkland (in Scotland), created baron Hunsdon, of Scutterskelfe, co. York, May 15, 1832. The present peer.

HUNTERCOMBE. Walter de Huntercombe, summoned to parliament June 23, 1295. *Extinct* 1312.

HUNTINGDON. Waltheof, created earl of Huntingdon, Northampton, and Northumberland, 1068. *Forfeited* 1075. "The first nobleman beheaded in England." — *Dugdale*. Simon de St. Liz, married Maud, heiress of earl Waltheof,

[1] This barony continued merged in the dukedom of Norfolk, and was included in the numerous forfeitures and restorations which attended the inheritors of that dignity, until the demise of Edward Howard, duke of Norfolk, in 1777, when, with several other baronies, it fell into abeyance between the two daughters and coheirs of Philip, the brother of the said duke, and is now in abeyance between the lords Petre and Stourton, as their coheirs and representatives. — *Sir Harris Nicolas*.

and with her acquired the earldom of Huntingdon, 1075. — David (brother of Alexander, king of Scotland), married Maud, widow of the latter earl, and succeeded him, 1108: he ascended the throne of Scotland in 1124. The earldom may be said to have continued in the royal line of Scotland until 1237, when it became *extinct*. — William, lord de Clinton, created earl of Huntingdon, March 16, 1337. *Extinct* 1354. — Guiscard de Angoulesme, created earl of Huntingdon, July 16, 1377. *Extinct* 1380. — John Holland (3rd son of the earl of Kent), created earl of Huntingdon, June 2, 1387; and duke of Exeter, Sept. 29, 1397. Beheaded and his honours *forfeited* 1399. — John Holland, heir, restored in blood and honours 1417; and created duke of Exeter, Jan. 6, 1442. *Forfeited* 1461. Thomas Grey, baron Ferrers, of Groby, created earl of Huntingdon, Aug. 24, 1471; and marquess of Dorset April 18, 1475: resigned. — William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, created earl of Huntingdon, July 4, 1479. *Extinct* in him. — George Hastings, baron Hastings, of Ashby, baron Hungerford, &c., created earl of Huntingdon, Dec. 8, 1529. — In 1789 Elizabeth, sister of the 10th earl of this family, succeeded him in the baronies of Hastings, Hungerford, Botreaux and Molines (see *Hastings of Ashby*), and Hans Francis Hastings, male heir, claimed and was adjudged this earldom, Jan. 14, 1819. His son, Francis-Theophilus-Henry, is the present earl.

HUNTINGFIELD. William de Huntingfield, baron by tenure, *temp.* John. — William de Huntingfield, descendant, baron by writ, Nov. 15, 1351. *Extinct* 1377. — John de Huntingfield (of same family), was summoned Aug. 14, 1362; but nothing more is known of him.

HUSSEY. John Hussey, baron by writ, Jan. 5, 1534. Beheaded and attainted, and his honours *forfeited*, 1536.

HUTCHINSON. John Hely Hutchinson, general, created baron Hutchinson, of Alexandria and of Knocklofty, co. Tipperary, Dec. 16, 1801. — Richard Hely Hutchinson, brother, earl of Donoughmore (in Ireland), created viscount Hutchinson, of Knocklofty aforesaid, July 14, 1821.

HYDE. Edward Hyde, created baron Hyde, of Hindon, co. Wilts, Nov. 3, 1660; and viscount Cornbury, co. Oxford, and earl of Clarendon, co. Wilts, April 20, 1661. *Extinct* 1753. — Thomas Villiers, created baron Hyde, of Hindon aforesaid, June 3, 1756; and earl of Clarendon, June 14, 1776. See *Clarendon*.

HYDE, of Wotton-Basset. Laurence Hyde (of the family of Hyde, earls of Clarendon), created baron Hyde, of Wotton-Basset, co. Wilts, and viscount Hyde, of Kenilworth, co. Warwick, April 23, 1681. *Extinct* 1682. See *Rochester*.

I.

ILCHESTER. Stephen Fox (Strangways), created lord Ilchester, co. Somerset, and baron Strangways, of Woodford-Strangways, co. Dorset, May 11, 1741. Created lord Ilchester and Stavordale and baron of Redlynch, co. Somerset, Jan. 3, 1747. Created earl of Ilchester, June 5, 1756. Henry-Stephen Fox Strangways is the 3rd and present earl.

INGESTRIE, viscounty of, July 3, 1784. See *Talbot*.

INGHAM. Oliver de Ingham, summoned to parliament June 15, 1328. In abeyance from 1344.

INNES. James-Henry-Robert Innes Ker, duke of Roxburghe (in Scotland), created earl Innes, Aug. 11, 1837.

INVERNESS, earldom of, Nov. 7, 1801. See *Sussex*. Cecilia-Letitia Underwood, created duchess of Inverness, in North Britain, April 10, 1840.

IPSWICH, viscounty of, Sept. 11, 1675. See *Euston*.

IRELAND. Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, created marquess of Dublin, Dec. 1, 1385; and duke of Ireland, March 18, 1387. Banished and attainted 1388, and his honours *forfeited*: he died in exile in 1393.

J.

JEFFREYS. Sir George Jeffreys, knt. and bart., created baron Jeffreys, of Wem, co. Salop, May 15, 1685. *Extinct* in his son 1703. See *note* to Lord Chancellors, page 104.

JERMYN. Henry Jermyn, created baron Jermyn, of St. Edmundsbury, co. Suffolk, Sept. 8, 1643. *Extinct* 1703. *Beatson* makes the first date 1644, and the latter 1708. — Henry Jermyn (same family), created baron Jermyn, of Dover, co. Kent, May 13, 1685. *Extinct* 1708. — Frederick-William Hervey, earl of Bristol, created marquess of Bristol, and earl Jermyn, of Horningheath, co. Suffolk, June 17, 1826. See *Bristol*.

JERSEY. Edward Villiers, baron and viscount Villiers, (and viscount Grandison, in Ireland), created earl of the island of Jersey, Oct. 13, 1697. George Child Villiers, who succeeded in 1805, is the 5th and present earl of Jersey.

JERVIS, barony of, May 27, 1797. *Extinct* 1823. See *St. Vincent*.

K.

KEANE. Sir John Keane, lieut.-general, created baron Keane, of Ghuznee, in Affghanistan, India, and of Cappoquin, co. Waterford, Dec. 11, 1839.

KEITH. George Keith Elphinstone, baron Keith (in Ireland), created baron Keith, of Stonehaven-Marischal, co. Kincardine, Dec. 15, 1801; and baron Keith, of Banheath, co. Dunbarton, Sept. 17, 1803. Created viscount Keith, June 1, 1814. The barony of Keith, of Stonehaven-Marischal, and the viscounty, became *extinct* on the viscount's death in 1823; but the barony of Keith, of Banheath, devolved to his daughter, Margaret Mercer Elphinstone, the present baroness.

KENDAL, earldom of, May 6, 1414. *Extinct* 1435. See *Bedford*. Kendal, earldom of, 1443. *Extinct* same year. See *Somerset*. Kendal, barony of, Jan. 24, 1644. *Extinct* 1682. See *Cumberland*.—Charles Stuart (son of James, duke of York), created duke of Kendal, 1666: died an infant the next year. *Extinct*.— George, prince of Denmark, created, earl of Kendal, April 9, 1689. *Extinct* 1708. See *Cumberland*.—Erangard Melosine (duchess of Munster, in Ireland), created, with other honours, duchess of Kendal for life. *Extinct* 1743. See *Feversham*.

KENLIS. Thomas Taylour (marquess of Headfort in Ireland), created baron Kenlis, of Kenlis, or Kells, co. Meath, Sept. 10, 1831.

KENMARE. Valentine Browne, earl of Kenmare (in Ireland), created baron Kenmare, of Castle-Rosse, co. Kerry, Aug. 11, 1841.

KENNINGTON, earldom of, July 27, 1726. *Extinct* 1765. See *Cumberland*.

KENSINGTON. Henry Rich, (2d son of Robert earl of Warwick), created baron of Kensington, co. Middlesex, March 8, 1622; and earl of Holland, co. Lincoln, Sept. 24, 1624. Merged in the earldom of Warwick. *Extinct* 1759. See *Warwick*.

KENT. Odo (bishop of Bayeaux, in Normandy; half-brother to William the Conqueror), created earl of Kent. *Extinct* 1096.—William de Ipres, created earl of Kent, 1141. *Extinct* 1162.—Hubert de Burgh, created earl of Kent, Feb. 11, 1226. *Extinct* 1243.—Edmund Plantagenet (younger son of Edward I.), created earl of Kent 1321. Beheaded, attainted, and his honours *forfeited*, 1329. His son, Edmund, was restored in blood and honours by parliament in 1330. The title came by marriage to sir Thomas Holland [1], and vested in his family until 1407, when it became *extinct*.—William Nevill (son of Ralph 1st earl of Westmorland), baron Fauconberg, created earl of Kent, 1462. *Extinct* 1463.—Edmund de Grey, baron Grey of Ruthyn, created earl of Kent 1465.—Henry de Grey, descendant, baron Lucas, created viscount Goodrich, of Goodrich, co. Hereford, earl of Harold, co. Bedford, and marquess of Kent, Dec. 14, 1706. Created duke of Kent, April 28, 1710. Created, also, marquess de Grey, May 9, 1740. All *extinct* save the last dignity and the barony of Lucas, 1740. See *De Grey*.—H. R. H. prince Edward (4th son of George III., and father of her majesty queen Victoria), created duke of Kent and Strathern, and earl of Dublin in Ireland, April 23, 1799. *Extinct* 1820.

KENYON. Sir Lloyd Kenyon, bart., created lord Kenyon, baron of Gredington, co. Flint, June 9, 1788.

KEPPEL. Augustus Keppel (of the family of Keppel, earls of Albemarle), admiral, created viscount Keppel, of Elveden, co. Suffolk, April 22, 1782. *Extinct* on his death 1786.

KER. Robert Ker (eldest son of John, duke of Roxburghe, in Scotland), created baron Ker and earl of Ker, of Wakefield, co. York, May 24, 1722. *Extinct* 1804.

KERDESTON. Roger de Kerdeston, of Folkingham, baron by writ, Jan. 27, 1332. Presumed to be in abeyance.

KERR. William Kerr, marquess of Lothian (in Scotland), created baron Kerr, of Kerraheugh, co. Roxburgh, July 17, 1821.

KESTEVEN, dukedom of, July 16, 1715. *Extinct* 1809. See *Ancaster* and *Kesteven*.

KILMARNOCK. William George Hay, earl of Erroll (in Scotland), created baron Kilmarnock, of Kilmarnock, co. Ayr, May 31, 1831.

KING. Peter King, created lord King, baron of Ockham, co. Surrey, May 29, 1725. Lord chancellor.—William King, 8th baron, created viscount Ockham, of Ockham, aforesaid and earl of Lovelace, June 23, 1838. See *Lovelace*.

KINGSTON. Robert Pierrepont, baron Newark, created earl of Kingston, of Kingston-upon-Hull, co. York, July 25, 1628.—Henry Pierrepont, 2nd earl, created marquess of Dorchester, co. Dorset, March 25, 1644.—The marquisate became *extinct* in 1680; but the earldom descended.—Evelyn Pierrepont, 5th earl, created marquess of Dorchester, of Dorchester aforesaid, Dec. 23, 1706, and duke of Kingston, July 20, 1715. *Extinct* 1773.

KINGSTON, barony of, Jan. 22, 1620. *Extinct* 1625. See *Holdernesse*.

KINGSTON, of Michaelstown. George King, earl of Kingston (in Ireland), created baron Kingston, of Michaelstown, co. Cork, July 17, 1821.

KINTORE. Anthony Adrian Keith-Falconer, earl of Kintore (in Scotland), created baron Kintore, of Kintore, co. Aberdeen, June 23, 1838.

KIRKEBY. William de Kirkeby, summoned to parliament June 8, 1294. *Sir Harris Nicolas* doubts if this can be considered a regular writ of summons.

KIRKETON. Thomas de Kirketon, baron by writ, Feb. 25, 1342.—John de Kirketon, summoned Aug. 14, 1362. *Extinct* 1367.

KNIVET. Sir Thomas Knivet, baron by writ, as lord Knivet, of Escrick, co. York, July 4, 1607. *Extinct* in himself 1622.

KNOLLYS. William Knollys, created baron Knollys, of Greys, co. Oxford. *Extinct* 1632. See *Banbury*.

KNOVILLE. Bevil de Knoville, of Whitechurch, co. Salop, baron by writ, June 23, 1295. Presumed to be *extinct*.

KYME. Simon de Kyme, baron by tenure, as lord of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, *temp.* Stephen.—Philip de Kyme, 7th baron, summoned June 23, 1295. In abeyance from the death of his son and heir in 1338.

L.

LACI. Walter de Laci, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. Hugh de Laci, 8th baron in descent, was lord of Ulster, in Ireland, *temp.* Henry III.—Ilbert de Lacy, lord of Pontefract, co. York, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. John de Lacy, 7th baron in succession from this last (created earl of Lincoln 1232), was one of the twenty-five celebrated barons appointed to enforce the observance of *Magna Charta*.—*Sir Harris Nicolas*.

LAKE. Gerard Luke, general, created baron Lake of Delhi and Laswary, and of Aston-Clinton, co. Bucks, Sept. 13, 1804; and viscount Lake of the same places, Nov. 4, 1807.

LAMBTON. John George Lambton, baron Durham, created viscount Lambton and earl of Durham, co. Durham, March 15, 1833. *See Durham*.

LANCASTER. William de Lancaster, baron of

[1] Joan Plantagenet, only daughter to Edmund, earl of Kent, and heir to her brothers Edmund and John, was for her admirable beauty called the "Fair Maid of Kent." She married, first, William Montacute, earl of Salisbury, but from him was divorced; and, secondly, she married sir Thomas Holland, afterwards earl of Kent. On the decease of the latter, she, still retaining a great share of her beauty and perfections, captured the heart of the prince of Wales, the gallant hero surnamed the Black Prince, and was married to him by a dispensation from the pope, rendered necessary by reason of their consanguinity. By the prince she was mother of Richard II. in whose reign she departed this life, and was buried in the Friars Minors at Stamford.—*Sir Thomas Banks*.

Kendal, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II.—John de Lancaster, summoned to parliament Dec. 29, 1299. *Extinct* 1334.

LANCASTER. Edmund Plantagenet (second son of Henry III.), created earl of Lancaster June 30, 1267. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas, beheaded and attainted and his honours *forfeited* 1321.—Henry Plantagenet (brother of the latter), restored in blood and honours, 1327.—Henry Plantagenet (son and heir of the last earl), created duke of Lancaster March 6, 1351. The dukedom descended to Henry Plantagenet, who ascended the throne in 1399 as Henry IV., when it merged in the crown, in which it has ever since been vested.

LANGDALE. Marmaduke Langdale, created baron Langdale, of Holme, co. York, Feb. 4, 1658.—Henry Bickersteth, master of the rolls, created baron Langdale, of Langdale, co. Westmorland, Jan. 19, 1836. *Extinct* 1851.

LANGLEY, viscounty of, March 7, 1688. *Forfeited* 1716. See *Derwentwater*.

LANSDOWNE. George Granville (of the family of Granville, earls of Bath), created baron Lansdowne, of Biddeford, co. Devon, Dec. 31, 1711. *Extinct* 1734.—William Petty, earl of Shelburne (in Ireland), and baron Wycombe, created viscount Calne and Calstone, co. Wilts, earl of Wycombe, co. Bucks, and marquess of Lansdowne, co. Somerset, Dec. 6, 1784. Henry Fitzmaurice Petty, who succeeded 1809, is 3rd and present marquess. See *Wycombe*.

LANSLADRON. Serlo de Lansladron, baron by writ, Dec. 29, 1299. Nothing is known of him after 1306.

LASCELLES. Roger de Lascelles, baron by writ, June 23, 1295. Probably in abeyance.

LASCELLES, viscounty of, Sept. 7, 1812. See *Harewood*.

LATIMER. William de Latimer, summoned to parliament, Dec. 29, 1299. This barony is supposed to be vested in the family of the barons Willoughby de Broke. Dormant.

LATIMER. Thomas Latimer, baron by writ, Dec. 29, 1299. He was summoned until 1311, and died in 1334; but his descendants were never summoned. In abeyance from 1334.

LATIMER. George Nevill, summoned to parliament, Feb. 25, 1432. In abeyance since 1577.

LATIMER. Sir Thomas Osborne, bart., created viscount Latimer, of Danby, and baron Osborne, of Kiveton, co. York, Aug. 15, 1673; and earl of Danby, June 27, 1674. Created marquess of Carmarthen, April 20, 1689; and duke of Leeds, May 4, 1694. See *Leeds*.

LAUDERDALE. James Maitland, earl of Lauderdale (in Scotland), created baron Lauderdale, of Thirlestane, co. Berwick, Feb. 22, 1806. [John Maitland, 2nd earl of this family, was duke of Lauderdale and marquess of March, in Scotland, and earl of Guilford and baron Petersham, in England: the Scotch dukedom and marquisate, and the English dignities, became *extinct* in 1682.]

LAUNCESTON, viscounty of, July 15, 1726. Merged in the crown 1760. See *Gloucester*.

LECHEMERE. Nicholas Lechemere, created baron Lechemere, of Evesham, co. Worcester, Aug. 25, 1721. *Extinct* 1727.

LE DESPENCER — DESPENCER. Robert Despencer, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I.—Hugh Despencer (of this family), baron by writ, Dec. 14, 1264. *Forfeited* 1326.[1]—Hugh Despencer (same family), summoned to parliament, June 15, 1338.—Thomas Despencer, 7th baron, created earl of Gloucester, 1397, beheaded 1400, attainted, and his honours *forfeited*.—A female heir (the attainder being reversed), carried the barony, with the baronies of Bergavenny and Burghirsh, to the Nevills, with whom it remained until 1587. The barony afterwards passed to the family of Fane, and fell into abeyance in 1762, terminated in favour of sir Francis Dashwood in 1763; and falling again into abeyance, 1781, it was terminated, in 1788, in favour of the family of Stapleton. On the death of the last lord, in 1831, the title devolved upon his grand-daughter, Mary-Francis, the present baroness.

LEEDS. Thomas Osborne, marquess of Carmarthen, created duke of Leeds, co. York, May 4, 1694. See *Carmarthen*, *Danby*, and *Latimer*.

LEICESTER. Robert de Bellomont, created earl of Leicester by Henry I. 1103. *Extinct* 1204.—Simon de Montfort, created earl of Leicester by king John, 1206. *Forfeited* 1264.—Edmund Plantagenet (2nd son of Henry III., and earl of Chester), created earl of Leicester, Oct. 25, 1264. *Forfeited* 1321 by his son, who was attainted and beheaded.—Henry Plantagenet, restored to his brother's honours in 1327. The dignity came ultimately to Henry IV., and merged in the crown.—Sir Robert Dudley, created baron of Denbigh, Sept. 28, 1563; and earl of Leicester the following day. *Extinct* 1588.—Robert Sydney, viscount Lisle, created earl of Leicester, Aug. 2, 1618. *Extinct* 1743.—Thomas Coke, baron Lovel, created viscount Coke, of Holkham, co. Norfolk, and earl of Leicester, May 9, 1744. *Extinct* 1759.—George Townshend, baron de Ferrers, of Chartley, created earl of the county of Leicester, May 18, 1784: succeeded as marquess Townshend.—Thomas-William Coke, of Holkham, created viscount Coke and earl of Leicester, Aug. 12, 1837.

LEIGH. Sir Thomas Leigh, bart., created baron Leigh, of Stoneleigh, co. Warwick, July 1, 1643. *Extinct* 1786.—Chandos Leigh, created baron Leigh, of Stoneleigh aforesaid, May 11, 1839.

LEINSTER. James Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare (in Ireland), created viscount Leinster, of Taplow, co. Bucks, Feb. 21, 1747. Created duke of Leinster (in Ireland), Nov. 26, 1766.

LEMPSTER. Sir William Fermor, bart., created baron Lempster, co. Hereford, April 12, 1692.—Thomas Fermor, his son, created earl of Pomfret, co. York, Dec. 27, 1721. See *Pomfret*.

LEWISHAM, viscounty of, Sept. 5, 1711. See *Dartmouth*.

LEXINTON. Richard de Lexinton, lord of Lexinton, co. Notts, baron by tenure, *temp.* John.—Robert Sutton (descendant of the above family), created baron Lexinton, of Aram,

[1] Forfeited in his son, Hugh, who, also, had been summoned to parliament in 1295. This Hugh had been created earl of Winchester, May 10, 1322. He was declared a traitor by act of parliament, and was beheaded Oct. 9, 1326. Hugh, son of the preceding, who had been summoned as "Hugoni le Despencer, juniori," July 29, 1314, was also declared a traitor by parliament, and beheaded Nov. 30, same year, 1326.

co. Notts, Nov. 21, 1645. *Extinct* in his son, 1723.

LEY. Sir James Ley, bart., created baron Ley, of Ley, co. Devon, Dec. 31, 1625; and earl of Marlborough, Feb. 5, 1626. *Extinct* 1679. See *Marlborough*.

LEYBURN. William de Leyburn, baron by writ, Feb. 6, 1299. *Extinct.* — John de Leyburn, summoned to parliament June 21, 1337. *Extinct* 1348.

LICHFIELD. Charles Stuart (son of George, lord Aubigny, in France), created baron Stuart, of Newbury, co. Berks, and earl of Lichfield, co. Stafford, Dec. 10, 1645. Succeeded as duke of Richmond in 1660. *Extinct* 1672. — Sir Edward-Henry Lee, bart., created baron of Spellesbury, co. Oxford, viscount Quarendon, co. Bucks, and earl of Lichfield, co. Stafford, June 5, 1674. *Extinct* 1776. — Thomas Anson, created viscount Anson, of Shugborough and Orgrave, co. Stafford, and baron Anson, of Soberton, co. Hants, Feb. 17, 1806. — Thomas-William Anson, son, created earl of Lichfield, co. Stafford, Sept. 8, 1831. The present earl.

LIGONIER. John Ligonier, viscount Ligonier (in Ireland), created lord Ligonier, baron of Ripley, co. Surrey, April 27, 1763; and earl Ligonier, Sept. 10, 1766. *Extinct* 1770.

LILFORD. Thomas Powis, created baron Lilford, co. Northampton, Oct. 26, 1797. Thomas Atherton Powis is the 3rd and present peer.

LINCOLN. William de Romare, lord of Bolingbroke, bore the title of earl of Lincoln in right of his mother, Lucy, sister and heir of Morcar, earl of Lincoln before the Conquest. The earldom passed into the family of Gant, of whom Gilbert de Gant was divested of it, 1216. — Ranulph de Meschines, earl of Chester, created earl of Lincoln, 1216. *Extinct* 1231. — John de Laci, created earl of Lincoln, Nov. 23, 1232. *Extinct* 1348. — Henry Plantagenet, created earl of Lincoln, Aug. 20, 1349; and duke of Lancaster, March 6, 1351: merged in the crown in Henry IV. 1399. — John de la Pole, afterwards duke of Suffolk, created earl of Lincoln, March 13, 1467. *Extinct* 1487. — Henry Brandon, afterwards duke of Suffolk, created earl of Lincoln, March 14, 1525. *Extinct* 1551. — Edward Clinton, baron Clinton, created earl of Lincoln, May 4, 1572. The barony of Clinton fell into abeyance (see *Clinton*), but the earldom descended. — Henry Fiennes (Pelham Clinton) succeeded his uncle in the dukedom of Newcastle in 1768. See *Newcastle*.

LINDSEY. Robert Bertie, baron Willoughby de Broke, created earl of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, Nov. 22, 1626. — Robert Bertie, created marquess of Lindsey, Dec. 29, 1706; and duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, July 20, 1715. See *Ancaster*, in which dukedom the earldom and marquisate of Lindsey were merged until the death of Brownlow Bertie, 5th duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, 5th marquess and 8th earl of Lindsey, in 1809, when the dukedom and marquisate became *extinct*; but the earldom descended.

L'ISLE. Gerald de L'Isle, summoned to parliament as "Geraldo de Insula," Dec. 15, 1357. Presumed to be in abeyance since 1381. — John Talbot, created baron L'Isle, of Kingston L'Isle, co. Berks, July 26, 1443; and viscount L'Isle, Oct. 30, 1452. The viscounty became *extinct* 1469; and the barony was suspended between the two sisters of Thomas, the last baron and viscount. — Edward Grey, by marriage with Elizabeth, one of the sisters, had his right to the dignity recognised by the crown, and was created viscount L'Isle, June 28, 1483. — The viscounty again became *extinct* in 1512; but the barony came, by contract of marriage with Elizabeth (daughter and heir of John Grey, 2nd baron of that family), to Charles Brandon (afterwards duke of Suffolk), who was thereupon created viscount L'Isle, May 15, 1513. — When she became of age, however, she refused to marry her affianced husband, and the patent of creation was cancelled: she afterwards married Henry Courtenay, 2nd earl of Devon. — The barony next came to the family of Dudley, of whom John Dudley, earl of Warwick and duke of Northumberland, was beheaded and attainted in 1553. — Ambrose Dudley (son and heir of John), created baron L'Isle, Dec. 25, 1561; and earl of Warwick, Dec. 26, 1567. *Extinct* 1589. — Robert Sydney, baron Sydney, of Penshurst, created viscount Lisle, May 4, 1605; and earl of Leicester, Aug. 2, 1618. See *Leicester*. — Philip-Charles Sidney, created lord de L'Isle and Dudley, of Penshurst, co. Kent, Jan. 8, 1835.

L'ISLE. John de Lisle, baron by tenure, June 8, 1294. — John de L'Isle, summoned to parliament, Dec. 29, 1299, as "Johanni de Insula vecta." — Robert L'Isle, also baron by writ, Dec. 19, 1311. *Extinct* 1315: the barony is deemed by *sir Harris Nicolas* "to be vested in the descendants or representatives of the last baron," unless, as *Beatson* states, it was *extinct* in 1315.

LISMORE. Cornelius O'Callaghan, viscount Lismore (in Ireland), created baron Lismore, of Shanbally Castle, co. Tipperary, June 23, 1838.

LIVERPOOL. Charles Jenkinson, baron Hawkesbury, created earl of Liverpool, co. Lancaster, June 1, 1796. His son, Robert Banks Jenkinson, the eminent statesman (who was called, *vitâ patris*, to the house of peers in his father's barony of Hawkesbury), succeeded in 1808: died 1828. Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson was 3rd and last earl. *Extinct* 1851.

LOFTUS. Charles Tottenham Loftus, marquess of Ely (in Ireland), created baron Loftus, of Long Loftus, co. York, Jan. 19, 1801.

LONDESBOROUGH. Albert Denison Denison, created baron Londesborough, of Londesborough, East Riding of the co. York, 1850.

LONGFORD, barony of, June 29, 1747. See *Folkestone* and *Radnor*.

LONGUEVILLE. Henry Yelverton, baron Grey de Ruthyn, created viscount Longueville, April 21, 1690. — Talbot Yelverton, son, created earl of Sussex, Sept. 26, 1717. The viscounty and earldom *extinct* in 1799.

LONGVILLIERS. Thomas de Longvilliers, baron by writ, Feb. 25, 1342. *Extinct* 1374.

LONSDALE. Sir John Lowther, bart., created baron Lowther, of Lowther, co. Westmorland, and viscount Lonsdale, co. Westmorland, May 28, 1696. *Extinct* 1751. — Sir James Lowther, bart., created baron Lowther, of Lowther, co. Cumberland, baron of the barony of Kendal, in said co., and baron of the barony of Burgh, co. Westmorland, and also viscount of Lonsdale, in said co. of Westmorland and

co. of Lancaster, and viscount Lowther, of the co. of Westmorland aforesaid, and earl of Lonsdale, May 24, 1784. Created baron and viscount Lowther, of Whitehaven, Oct. 26, 1797. All these honours, excepting the barony and viscounty of Lowther, of Whitehaven, again became *extinct* 1802. — William Lowther, viscount Lowther, created earl of Lonsdale, co. Westmorland, April 7, 1807. — William, the present peer, was summoned to the house of lords, *vitâ patris*, in his father's barony of Lowther, Sept. 6, 1841. See *Lowther*.

L'ORTI. Henry L'Orti, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry III. — Henry L'Orti, lord l'Orti, baron by writ, Feb. 6, 1299. In abeyance from his death.

LOUDOUN, viscounty of, Dec. 7, 1816. See *Hastings*. The present marquess of Hastings is earl of Loudoun (in Scotland).

LOUGHBOROUGH. Alexander Wedderburne, created baron Loughborough, of Loughborough, co. Leicester, June 14, 1780; and baron Loughborough, of Loughborough, co. Surrey, Oct. 31, 1795. Created earl of Rosslyn, co. Mid-Lothian, April 21, 1801. Lord Chancellor. — James-Alexander St. Clair Erskine is the 3rd and present earl.

LOUVAINE. Hugh Percy, duke of Northumberland, created baron Louvaine of Alnwick, co. Northumberland, with remainder to his 2nd son, Algernon, and his heirs, Jan. 28, 1784. — Algernon (2nd son), created earl of Beverley, Nov. 2, 1790.

LOVAINE. Godfrey de Lovaine, baron by tenure, *temp.* John. — Matthew de Lovaine, baron by writ, June 8, 1294. *Extinct* 1347.

LOVAT. Thomas Alexander Fraser (chief of the clan Frazer, and descendant of Simon Frazer, 12th lord Lovat, beheaded on Tower-hill in 1747), created baron Lovat, of Lovat, co. Inverness, Jan. 28, 1837.

LOVEL. William, son of Asceline Goell, baron by tenure, *temp.* Stephen. — Richard, 11th lord, baron by writ, Nov. 20, 1348. In abeyance from 1351.

LOVEL, of Tichmersh. William Lovel, lord of Minster-Lovel, co. Oxford, and Tichmersh, co. Northampton, baron by tenure, *temp.* Richard I. — John Lovel, 5th baron, summoned to parliament, Feb. 6, 1299. — Francis Lovel, 13th baron, created viscount Lovel, Jan. 4, 1483. Slain 1487, and his honours *forfeited* by attaint.

LOVEL. Thomas Lovel, baron by writ, Sept. 12, 1342. Never afterwards summoned. *Dugdale* gives no account of this baron.

LOVEL, of Minster-Lovel. Thomas Coke, created baron Lovel, of Minster-Lovel, co. Oxford, May 7, 1728; and viscount Coke and earl of Leicester, May 9, 1744. All *extinct* 1759. See *Leicester*.

LOVEL and HOLLAND. John Perceval, earl of Egmont (in Ireland), created baron Lovel and baron Holland, of Enmore, co. Somerset, May 7, 1762. — Charles George Perceval, baron Arden (in Ireland), created baron Arden, of Arden, co. Warwick, July 20, 1802. The present, the 6th earl of Egmont, succeeded to these English honours in 1841.

LOVELACE. Richard Lovelace, created baron Lovelace, of Hurley, co. Berks, May 31, 1627. *Extinct* 1736. — William King, baron King, created viscount Ockham, of Ockham, co. Surrey, and earl of Lovelace, by patent, June 23, 1838: he is the present earl.

LOWTHER, barony of Lowther, of Lowther, May 28, 1696. *Extinct* 1751. — Barony of Lowther, and viscounty of Lowther, May 11, 1784. *Extinct* 1802. See *Lonsdale*.

LOWTHER, of Whitehaven. James Lowther, earl of Lonsdale, created baron and viscount Lowther, of Whitehaven, co. Cumberland, Oct. 26, 1797. The earldom became *extinct* 1802; but this barony and viscounty descended. — Sir William Lowther, son and heir, created earl of Lonsdale, April 7, 1807. — The present and 2nd earl, William, was summoned to the house of peers, *vitâ patris*, in his father's barony of Lowther, Sept. 6, 1841. See *Lonsdale*.

LUCAS. John Lucas, created baron Lucas, of Shenfield, co. Essex, Jan. 3, 1644. *Extinct* in the 3rd baron, 1705.

LUCAS, of Crudwell. Mary Lucas (heir of the above 1st baron, and wife of Anthony Grey, earl of Kent), created baroness Lucas, of Crudwell, co. Wilts, May 7, 1663. — Henry Grey (son and heir) succeeded as 12th earl of Kent. See *Kent*. This barony came to the de Grey family, of which Thomas-Philip is the present earl de Grey.

LUCY. Reginald de Lucie, lord of Egremont, co. of Cumberland, baron by tenure, *temp.* Richard I. — Anthony de Lucy, summoned to parliament May 15, 1320. This barony came to the Percy family, of whom Thomas Percy was created baron Percy, of Cockermouth and Petworth, baron Poynings, Lucy, Bryan, and Fitz-Payne, April 30, 1557. Created earl of Northumberland, May 1, same year. See *Northumberland*.

LUDLOW, viscounty of, May 27, 1748. *Extinct* 1803. See *Powis*. — George-James Ludlow, earl Ludlow (in Ireland), created baron Ludlow, of Ludlow, co. Salop, Sept. 7, 1831. *Extinct* on his decease in 1842.

LUMLEY. Ralph de Lumley, baron by writ, Sept. 28, 1384. Slain and attainted 1400, when his honours became *forfeited*. — Thomas de Lumley, grandson, restored in blood by parliament, summoned July 26, 1461. *Forfeited* 1537. — John de Lumley, restored in blood, and created baron Lumley, 1547. *Extinct* 1609.

LUMLEY, of Lumley Castle. Richard Lumley, viscount Lumley (in Ireland), created baron Lumley, of Lumley Castle, co. Durham, May 31, 1681; and viscount Lumley, of Lumley Castle aforesaid, April 10, 1689. Created earl of Scarborough, April 15, 1690. See *Scarborough*.

LURGAN. Charles Brownlow, created baron Lurgan, of Lurgan, co. Armagh, May 2, 1839. Charles Brownlow, his son, the present baron, succeeded in 1847.

LYMINGTON. John Wallop, created baron Wallop, of Wallop, co. Southampton, and viscount Lymington, in said co., June 11, 1720. Created earl of Portsmouth, June 11, 1743. See *Portsmouth*.

LYNDHURST. John Singleton Copley, created baron Lyndhurst, of Lyndhurst, co. Hants, April 27, 1827. Lord Chancellor. The present peer.

LYNEDOCH. Sir Thomas Graham, general, created baron Graham, of Balgowan, co. Perth, May 3, 1814. *Extinct* 1843.

LYTTELTON. Edward Lyttelton, created baron Lyttelton, of Mounslow, co. Salop, Feb. 18, 1640. *Extinct* 1645. — Sir George Lyttelton, bart., created baron Lyttelton of Frankley, co. Worcester, Nov. 19, 1757. *Extinct* 1779. — William Henry Lyttelton (baron Westcote in Ireland, and brother of George, just mentioned), created lord Lyttelton, baron of Frankley aforesaid, Aug. 13, 1794. George-William is the 5th and present peer.

M.

MACARTNEY. George Macartney, earl Macartney (in Ireland), created baron Macartney of Parkhurst, co. Surrey, and of Auchinleck, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, June 8, 1796. All *extinct* in 1806.

MACCLESFIELD. Charles Gerard, baron Gerard, of Brandon, created viscount Brandon, co. Suffolk, and earl of Macclesfield, co. Chester, July 23, 1679. *Extinct* 1702. — Thomas Parker, baron Parker, of Macclesfield, created viscount Parker of Ewelme, co. Oxford, and earl of Macclesfield, co. Chester. Lord Chancellor.

MAHON. See *Stanhope.*

MAIDSTONE. Elizabeth (widow of sir Moyle Finch, bart.), created viscountess of Maidstone, co. Kent, July 8, 1623; and countess of Winchilsea, July 12, 1628. See *Winchilsea.*

MALDEN, viscounty of, April 20, 1661. See *Essex.*

MALMESBURY, marquisate of, Jan. 1, 1715. *Forfeited* 1728. See *Wharton.* — James Harris, created baron Malmesbury, of Malmesbury, co. Wilts, Sept. 19, 1788. Created viscount Fitz-Harris, of Heron Court, co. Hants, and earl of Malmesbury, Dec. 29, 1800.

MALPAS, viscounty of, Dec. 27, 1706. See *Cholmondeley.*

MALTON. Thomas Watson (Wentworth), created baron of Malton, co. York, May 28, 1728. Created viscount Higham, of Higham-Ferrers, baron of Waith, co. York, and of Harrowden, co. Northampton, and earl of Malton, co. York, Nov. 19, 1734. Succeeded to the barony of Rockingham, in 1746; and was created marquess of Rockingham, April 19, same year. All *extinct* 1782. See *Rockingham.*

MALTRAVERS. John Maltravers, baron by writ, June 5, 1330. — An heir female carried this barony to the Fitz-Alan family, from whom it passed to the family of Howard, dukes of Norfolk, in which (together with the baronies of Fitz-Alan and Clun and Oswaldestre) it is still vested, notwithstanding several early forfeitures. — Henry Charles Howard, present duke of Norfolk, was summoned, *vitâ patris*, to the house of peers, in his father's barony of Maltravers, Aug. 11, 1841. Succeeded to the dukedom the next year.

MANCHESTER. Henry Montagu, baron Montagu, of Kimbolton, and viscount Mandeville, created earl of Manchester, Feb. 5, 1626. — Charles Montagu, 4th earl, created duke of Manchester, April 13, 1719. — George Montagu is the 6th and present duke.

MANDEVILLE. Henry Montagu (the preceding Henry), created baron Montagu, of Kimbolton, co. Huntingdon, and viscount Mandeville, Dec. 19, 1620; and earl of Manchester, Feb. 5, 1626. — Charles Montagu, created duke of Manchester, April 13, 1719.

MANERS. Baldwin de Maners, summoned to parliament Oct. 26, 1309, but never afterwards. *Extinct.* Of this baron *Dugdale* gives no account.

MANNERS. John Manners (son and heir of John, earl of Rutland), summoned to parliament, *vitâ patris*, as "Johanni Manners de Haddon," April 29, 1679. Succeeded his father same year. Created marquess of Granby and duke of Rutland, March 29, 1703. See *Rutland.* — Rt. hon. Thomas Manners Sutton (of the family of Manners, dukes of Rutland), created baron Manners, of Foston, co. Lincoln, April 20, 1807. Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Succeeded by his son, John-Thomas, 2nd and present lord.

MANNY. Walter de Manny, baron by writ, Nov. 13, 1347. *Extinct* 1399.

MANSELL. Sir Thomas Mansell, bart., created baron Mansell, of Margam, co. Glamorgan, Dec. 31, 1711. *Extinct* 1750.

MANSFIELD. William Cavendish (of the family of Cavendish, earls of Devonshire), created baron Ogle, of Bothal, co. Northumberland, and viscount Mansfield, of Mansfield, co. Nottingham, Nov. 3, 1620. Created earl of Newcastle, March 7, 1651. *Extinct* 1691. See *Newcastle.* — William Murray (of the family of Murray, viscounts Stormont, in Scotland), created lord Mansfield, baron Mansfield, co. Nottingham, Nov. 8, 1756; and earl of Mansfield, co. Nottingham, Oct. 31, 1776. Created earl of Mansfield, of Caen Wood, co. Middlesex, Aug. 1, 1792. The eminent lord chief justice of England. On his death in 1793, the barony became *extinct;* but the earldom of Mansfield, of Caen Wood, co. Middlesex, devolved upon his nephew, David, viscount Stormont; and that of Mansfield, co. Nottingham, upon Louisa, wife of his said nephew; and on her death in 1843, the latter title descended, also, to his and her heirs. — William-David, grandson, is present earl of both creations.

MANVERS. Charles Medows (Pierrepont), baron Pierrepont, of Holme-Pierrepont, and viscount Newark, created earl Manvers, April 9, 1806.

MARCH. Roger Mortimer, created earl of March, 1328. Executed and attainted 1330, when the title was *forfeited.* — Roger Mortimer, grandson, had the attainder reversed, 1352. [Edmund Mortimer, 3rd earl, married Philippa, daughter and heir of Lionel Plantagenet, duke of Clarence, 3rd son of Edward III., through which alliance this family afterwards became heirs to the throne.] *Extinct* in Edmund Mortimer, 1424. — Edward Plantagenet, prince of Wales, created earl of March, July 9, 1479: ascended the throne as Edward V., 1483, when all his titles merged in the crown. — Esme Stuart, lord of Aubigny, in France, 2nd son of Esme, duke of Lenox (in Scotland), created baron Stuart, of Leighton, of Leighton-Bromswold, co. Huntingdon, and earl of March, June 7, 1619: his son and heir, James, created duke of Richmond, Aug. 8, 1641. *Extinct* 1672. — Charles Lenox (natural son of Charles II.), created baron of Settrington, co. York, and earl of March and duke of Richmond, Aug. 9, 1675. See *Richmond.*

MARLBOROUGH. James Ley, baron Ley, created earl of Marlborough, co. Wilts, Feb. 1, 1626. *Extinct* 1679. — John Churchill, the great captain-general, baron Churchill, created earl

of Marlborough, co. Wilts, April 9, 1689. Created marquess of Blandford, co. Dorset, and duke of Marlborough, Dec. 14, 1702. The duke died in 1722, and his honours ultimately devolved by marriage upon the Spencer family, earls of Sunderland, who have assumed the name of Churchill, and whose own dignities merge in this dukedom.

MARMION. Robert Marmion, lord of Tamworth, *temp.* William I. — Robert Marmion, lord of Witrington, co. Lincoln, baron by tenure, *temp.* John. — John Marmion, of this family, was summoned to parliament July 26, 1313. In abeyance. — A barony created by writ to William Marmion, brother of Robert, 1st lord of Witrington, Dec. 24, 1264, is supposed to be *extinct.*

MARNEY. Henry Marney, created baron Marney, of Layer-Marney, co. Essex, April 9, 1523. *Extinct* 1525.

MARSHAL. Gilbert Marshal, marshal to the king, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry I. — Of this family was William Marshal, summoned to parliament Jan. 9, 1309. In abeyance from *circa* 1316.

MARSHAM, viscounty of, June 22, 1801. See *Romney.*

MARTIN. Martin de Tours, baron by tenure of the lordship of Kemys, co. Pembroke, *temp.* William I. — Of this family, William, 6th baron, was summoned to parliament June 23, 1295. In abeyance from 1326.

MARYBOROUGH. William Wellesley (Pole), brother of the duke of Wellington, created baron Maryborough, of Maryborough, Queen's County, Aug. 15, 1821. This barony merges in the Irish earldom of Mornington.

MASHAM. Sir Samuel Masham, bart., created baron Masham, of Otes, co. Essex, Dec. 31, 1711. *Extinct* 1776.

MAUDUIT. William Mauduit, chamberlain to Henry I., baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. — Of this family was John Mauduit, summoned to parliament Sept. 12, 1342. *Extinct circa* 1347.

MAULEY. Peter de Mauley, baron by tenure of the lordship of Mulgrave, *temp.* Richard I. — Peter de Mauley, 4th baron, summoned to parliament June 23, 1295. In abeyance from 1415.

MAYNARD. Sir William Maynard, bart. and baron Maynard (in Ireland), created baron Maynard, of Estaines, co. Essex, March 14, 1628. Grey Maynard, 5th baron, died *sine prole*, 1745. — Charles Maynard, brother, created baron Maynard, of Much-Easton, co. Essex, and viscount Maynard, of Easton Lodge, same co., Oct. 18, 1766. The Irish barony and the barony of Maynard, of Estaines, became *extinct* 1775; but the barony of Maynard, of Much-Easton, and the viscounty descend.

MEINEL, or MEINILL. Nicholas de Meinill, summoned to parliament June 23, 1295. *Extinct* 1299. — Nicholas de Meinill, natural son, summoned May 22, 1313. *Extinct* 1322. — Nicholas de Meinill, summoned Jan. 22, 1336. In abeyance since 1418.

MELBOURNE. Peniston Lamb, viscount Melbourne (in Ireland), created baron Melbourne, of Melbourne, co. Derby, Aug. 11, 1815. Succeeded, in 1828, by his son William, the eminent statesman. On the death of the latter, in 1848, Frederick-James Lamb, brother, who had been created baron Beauvale, April 20, 1839 (see *Beauvale*), became viscount Melbourne (in Ireland), and baron Melbourne.

MELCOMBE. Rt. hon. George Dodington, created baron Melcombe, of Melcombe-Regis, co. Dorset, April 1761. *Extinct* the next year.

MELDRUM. George Gordon, earl of Aboyne (in Scotland), created baron Meldrum, of Morven, co. Aberdeen, Aug. 11, 1815. This barony merges in the Scotch marquisate of Huntly.

MELGUND, viscounty of, February 24, 1813. See *Minto.*

MELROSE. Charles Hamilton, earl of Haddington (in Scotland), created baron Melrose, of Tyninghame, co. Haddington, July 5, 1827.

MELVILLE. Henry Dundas, created baron Duneira, co. Perth, and viscount Melville, of Melville, co. Edinburgh, Dec. 24, 1802.

MENDIP. Welbore Ellis, created baron Mendip, of Mendip, co. Somerset, Aug. 13, 1794. — George-James Welbore Agar Ellis, created baron Dover, of Dover, co. Kent, June 16, 1831. These honours merge in the Irish viscounty of Clifden.

MERTON, viscounty of, Nov. 20, 1805. See *Nelson.*

METHUEN. Paul Methuen, created baron Methuen, of Corsham, co. Wilts, July 13, 1838.

MIDDLESEX. Lionel Cranfield, baron Cranfield, created earl of Middlesex, Sept. 16, 1622. *Extinct* 1674. — Charles Sackville, created baron Cranfield, of Cranfield, co. Bedford, and earl of Middlesex, April 4, 1675. Succeeded as earl of Dorset in 1677. — Lionel Cranfield Sackville, son, created duke of Dorset, June 13, 1720. See *Dorset.*

MIDDLETON. Sir Thomas Willoughby, bart., created baron Middleton, of Middleton, co. Warwick, Dec. 31, 1711.

MILBROKE. John Cornwall, baron Fanhope, (husband of Elizabeth Plantagenet, sister to Henry IV.), created baron of Milbroke, co. Bedford, Jan. 30, 1442: died the next year, when his honours became *extinct.*

MILFORD. Sir Richard Bulkeley Philipps (Grant) Philipps, bart., created baron Milford, of Picton Castle, co. Pembroke, Aug. 28, 1847.

MILFORD-HAVEN, earldom of, Nov. 9, 1706. Merged in the crown 1727. See *Cambridge.*

MILTON, viscounty of, Sept. 6, 1746. See *Fitzwilliam.* — Joseph Damer, baron Milton (in Ireland), created baron Milton, of Milton Abbey, co. Dorset, May 10, 1762. Created viscount Milton, of Milton Abbey aforesaid, and earl of Dorchester, in said county, May 18, 1792. *Extinct* 1808.

MINSHULL. John Minshull, created baron Minshull, co. Chester, 1642. *Extinct* in him. — *Beatson.* *Dugdale* takes no notice of this peer; and the probability is (sir Harris Nicolas observes), that the patent was never regularly executed.[1]

MINSTER. Henry Conyngham, marquess Conyngham (in Ireland), created baron Minster, of Minster Abbey, co. Kent, July 14, 1821. Merged in the marquisate.

MINTO. Sir Gilbert Elliot, bart., created baron Minto, of Minto, co. Roxburgh, Oct. 26, 1797.

[1] Sir Thomas Banks says, that John Minshull left issue male, whose descendants in the male line are still existing, and who, it may be presumed, would assert their claim to the dignity, if a valid one could be preferred.

Created viscount Melgund, of Melgund, co. Forfar, and earl of Minto, co. Roxburgh, Feb. 24, 1813.

MOELS. Nicholas de Moels, lord of Caddebury, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry III. — John de Moels, baron by writ, Feb. 6, 1299. In abeyance since 1337.

MOHUN. William de Mohun, lord of Dunster, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. — John de Mohun, 8th baron, summoned to parliament Feb. 6, 1299. *Extinct* in his grandson. — *Beatson.* In abeyance. — *Sir Harris Nicolas.*

MOHUN, of Oakhampton. Sir John Mohun, bart. (of the above family), created baron Mohun, of Oakhampton, co. Devon, April 15, 1628. *Extinct* in Charles Mohun, 5th baron, 1712.

MOLINES. John de Molines, summoned to parliament, Feb. 18, 1347. *Extinct* 1428. — Robert Hungerford, baron by writ, Jan. 13, 1445. Succeeded as 3rd baron Hungerford in 1459. Attainted, and his honours *forfeited,* 1461. Thomas Hungerford, his son, was also attainted, 1468; but both attainders were reversed in 1485. The barony came by a female heir to the Hastings family, of which the marquesses of Hastings are the present barons of Molines.

MONK, barony of, July 7, 1660. *Extinct* 1688. See *Albemarle.*

MONMOUTH. Robert Cary or Carey, baron Cary or Carey, of Leppington, created earl of Monmouth, Feb. 5, 1626. *Extinct* in his son, 1661. — James Fitz-Roy (natural son of Charles II.), created baron Tyndale, co. Northumberland, viscount Doncaster, and duke of Monmouth, Feb. 14, 1663. Attainted and beheaded 1685, and his honours *forfeited.* — Charles Mordaunt, viscount Mordaunt, created earl of Monmouth, April 9, 1689. Succeeded as earl of Peterborough, 1697: these earldoms were united until 1814, when both became *extinct.* See *Peterborough.*

MONSON. Sir John Monson, bart., created baron Monson, of Burton, co. Lincoln, May 28, 1728. Wm.-John Monson is 6th and present baron.

MONTACUTE. Richard de Montacute, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II. — Simon de Montacute (of this family), summoned to parliament Sept. 26, 1300. — William de Montacute, 4th baron by writ, was created earl of Salisbury, March 16, 1337, and the barony merged in the earldom until 1400, when both were *forfeited.* — Thomas de Montacute, restored in blood and honours 1421: died 1428, and this barony, and the baronies of Monthermer and Montagu, fell by marriage to the Nevill family, of which Richard, earl of Warwick, was attainted 1471, when all his honours became *forfeited.* One of his two daughters, Anne, married, 1st., Edward, prince of Wales, and 2nd., Richard III., but died without surviving issue. His other daughter, Isabel, married George Plantagenet, duke of Clarence, drowned and attainted 1477. She left issue, Edward, who was beheaded and attainted 1499; and Margaret, wife of sir Richard Pole. This Margaret, who was created countess of Salisbury, was beheaded 1541. Her son, Henry Pole, had been attainted and beheaded in 1539. His immediate descendants, two daughters, having been restored in blood and honours, the barony is in abeyance.

MONTAGU. John Nevill, summoned to parliament, May 23, 1461. Created earl of Northumberland, May 27, 1467; relinquished this dignity, and was created marquess Montagu, March 25, 1470. *Forfeited.* — Anthony Brown, created viscount Montagu, Sept. 2, 1554. *Extinct* 1797.

MONTAGU. Edward de Montagu, or Montacute, summoned to parliament Feb. 25, 1342. *Extinct* in his daughter. — John de Montagu, summoned Feb. 15, 1357. *Forfeited* 1400; and again 1471. See *Montacute.*

MONTAGU, of Boughton. Edward Montagu, baron, created baron Montagu, of Boughton, co. Northampton, June 29, 1621. — Ralph Montagu, grandson, created viscount Monthermer, of Monthermer, co. Essex, and earl of Montagu, April 9, 1689. Created marquess of Monthermer and duke of Montagu, April 12, 1705. *Extinct* 1749. — John Montagu, son and heir of George, earl of Cardigan (afterwards duke of Montagu), created baron Montagu, of Boughton, aforesaid, May 8, 1762. *Extinct* 1772. — George Brudenell, earl of Cardigan, assumed the name of Montagu, and was created marquess of Monthermer and duke of Montagu, Nov. 5, 1766; created baron Montagu, of Boughton aforesaid, Aug. 8, 1786. The marquisate and dukedom became *extinct* 1790; but the barony devolved to the family of Scott, dukes of Buccleuch, of which Henry-James Montagu Scott became baron Montagu, of Boughton. *Extinct* 1845.

MONTAGU, of Kimbolton. Henry Montagu, created baron Montagu, of Kimbolton, co. Huntingdon, and viscount Mandeville, Dec. 19, 1620; and earl of Manchester, Feb. 5, 1624. See *Manchester.*

MONTAGU, of St. Neot's, barony, July 12, 1660. See *Sandwich.*

MONTALT. Robert de Montalt, lord of Montalt, co. Flint, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II. — Roger de Montalt, 6th baron, summoned to parliament June 23, 1295. *Extinct* 1329.

MONTEAGLE. Edward Stanley, lord of Monteagle, summoned to parliament, Nov. 23, 1514. The barony came by an heir female to the Parker family, lords Morley. In abeyance from *circa* 1686.

MONTEAGLE, of Westport. John Denis Browne, marquess of Sligo (in Ireland), created baron Monteagle, of Westport, co. Mayo, Feb. 20, 1806. This dignity merges in the Irish marquisate.

MONTEAGLE, of Brandon. Rt. hon. Thomas Spring Rice, created baron Monteagle, of Brandon, co. Kerry, Aug. 27, 1839. This nobleman, formerly chancellor of the exchequer, is now comptroller-general of the receipt and issue of her majesty's exchequer.

MONTFORT. Hugh de Montfort, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. — John de Montfort, 10th baron, summoned to parliament, June 23, 1295. In abeyance from 1367.

MONTFORT, of Horseheath. Henry Bromley, created lord Montfort, baron of Horseheath, co. Cambridge, May 9, 1741. *Extinct* 1851.

MONTGOMERY. John de Montgomery, summoned to parliament Feb. 16, 1342; but never afterwards. — Philip Herbert (of the family of Herbert, earls of Pembroke), created baron Herbert of Shurland, Isle of Sheppy, co. Kent, and earl of Montgomery, in Wales, May 4, 1605. United to Pembroke. See *Pembroke.*

MONTGOMERY, viscounty of, March 24, 1687. *Extinct* 1748. See *Powis.*

MONTHERMER. Ralph de Monthermer, baron by writ, March 4, 1309. See *Montacute.* — Edward de Monthermer, summoned to parliament, April 11, 1337; but never afterwards. *Extinct.*

MONTHERMER, of Essex, viscounty of, April 9, 1689. Marquisate of, April 12, 1705. Both *extinct*, 1749. See *Montagu of Boughton.* Marquisate, again, Nov. 5, 1766. *Extinct* 1790. See, also, *Montagu of Boughton.*

MONTJOY. Walter Blount, created baron Montjoy, of Thurveston, co. Derby, June 20, 1465. — Charles Blount, 8th baron, created earl of Devonshire, July 21, 1603. *Extinct* 1606. — Montjoy Blount, baron Montjoy (in Ireland), created baron Montjoy, of Thurveston, co. Derby, Aug. 6, 1627; and created earl of Newport, Aug. 3, 1628. *Extinct* 1681. See *Newport.* — Thomas Windsor, viscount Windsor (in Ireland), created baron Montjoy, of the Isle of Wight, Jan. 1, 1711. *Extinct* in his son, 1758.

MONTJOY, viscounty of, Feb. 20, 1796. See *Bute.*

MOORE. Charles Moore, marquess of Drogheda (in Ireland), created baron Moore, of Moore Place, co. Kent, Jan. 17, 1801. Merges in the Irish marquisate of Drogheda.

MORDAUNT, of Turvey, co. Bedford. John Mordaunt, summoned to parliament May 4, 1532. — John Mordaunt, 5th baron, created earl of Peterborough, March 9, 1628. This barony merged in the earldoms of Peterborough and Monmouth, until 1814; and ultimately devolved to Alexander Gordon, duke of Gordon (in Scotland), in 1819. *Extinct*, with that dukedom, in 1836.

MORDAUNT, of Avalon and Ryegate. John Mordaunt (of the family of Mordaunt, earls of Peterborough), created baron Mordaunt, of Ryegate, co. Surrey, and viscount Mordaunt, of Avalon, co. Somerset, July 10, 1659. Merged in the earldoms of Peterborough and Monmouth until 1814; when both the barony and viscounty, with the other honours, became *extinct.*

MORLEY. William de Morley, summoned to parliament Dec. 29, 1299. The barony came to the Lovel and Parker families. In abeyance from the decease of Thomas Parker, 14th baron, *circa* 1686.

MORLEY, co. Devon. John Parker, baron Boringdon, created viscount Boringdon, of North Molton, co. Devon, and earl of Morley, of same co., Nov. 29, 1815.

MORTIMER. Ralph de Mortimer, baron by tenure of the Castle of Wigmore, *temp.* William I. — Edmund Mortimer (of this family), summoned to parliament, June 23, 1295. — Roger Mortimer (son of the last-mentioned), created earl of March, 1328. Executed and attainted in 1330, and his honours *forfeited.* — Edmund Mortimer, summoned to parliament, Nov. 20, 1331. See *March.*

MORTIMER, of Richard's Castle, or Riccard's Castle, co. Hereford. Robert de Mortimer, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II. — Hugh de Mortimer, 4th baron, summoned to parliament, Feb. 6, 1299. Probably in abeyance from 1304.

MORTIMER, of Chirke. Roger Mortimer, summoned to parliament Aug. 26, 1307. This baron died 1336, and *sir Harris Nicolas* adds, "leaving John, his son and heir, whose posterity continued in the male line for several generations, but neither he nor any of his descendants were ever summoned to parliament; the barony is, however, probably in abeyance among the descendants and representatives of the said John de Mortimer."

MORTIMER, of Wigmore. Robert Harley, created baron Harley, of Wigmore, co. Hereford, earl of Oxford and earl Mortimer, May 24, 1711. See *Oxford*; and *note* to Lord Presidents, page 118.

MOSTYN. Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, bart., created baron Mostyn, of Mostyn, co. Flint, Sept. 8, 1831.

MOUNT EDGCUMBE. George Edgcumbe, baron Edgcumbe, created viscount Mount Edgcumbe and Valletort, co. Devon, March 5, 1781; and earl of Mount Edgcumbe, of co. Devon, Aug. 31, 1789.

MOUNT STUART. Mary, daughter of Edward Wortley Montagu, and wife of John, earl of Bute (in Scotland), created baroness Mount Stuart, of Wortley, co. York, April 3, 1761. John Stuart, 4th earl of Bute (in Scotland), succeeded to this barony in Nov. 1794, and was created marquess of Bute in England, Feb. 20, 1796. See *Bute.*

MOWBRAY. Nigel de Albini, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. — Roger de Mowbray, 7th baron, summoned to parliament June 23, 1295. — John de Mowbray, 11th baron, created earl of Nottingham, July 16, 1377: died *sine prole.* — Thomas de Mowbray, brother, and 12th baron, created earl of Nottingham, 1383; and duke of Norfolk, Sept. 29, 1397. See *Norfolk.* This barony having fallen into abeyance, that state was not determined until April 1639, when Henry Howard, son and heir of Thomas, earl of Arundel, Norfolk, and Surrey, was summoned to parliament as baron Mowbray. The barony merged in the dukedom of Norfolk until 1777, and is now in abeyance.

MULGRAVE. Edmund Sheffield, baron Sheffield, created earl of Mulgrave, Feb. 7, 1626. — John Sheffield, 3rd earl, created marquess of Normanby, co. Lincoln, May 10, 1694; and duke of Normanby, March 9, 1703. Created duke of Buckingham, March 23 following. *Extinct* 1735. — Constantine Phipps, 2nd baron Mulgrave (in Ireland), created baron Mulgrave, of Mulgrave, co. York, June 16, 1790: died 1792, when the English barony became *extinct.* — Henry Phipps, 3rd baron Mulgrave (in Ireland), created baron Mulgrave, of Mulgrave aforesaid, Aug. 13, 1798. Created viscount Normanby, of Normanby, co. York, and earl of Mulgrave, same co., Sept. 7, 1812. — Constantine Henry Phipps, 2nd earl, created marquess of Normanby, June 23, 1838. See *Normanby.*

MULTON, of Gillesland. Thomas de Multon, lord of Multon, co. Lincoln, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry I. — Thomas de Multon (of this family), summoned to parliament, Aug. 26, 1307. The barony came by an heir-female to the family of Dacre.

MULTON, of Egremont. Lambert de Multon, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry III. — Thomas de Multon, summoned to parliament, Feb. 6, 1299. In abeyance from the death of the 4th baron, 1334.

MUNCHENSI. Hugh de Munchensi, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. — William de Munchensi, summoned to parliament, Dec. 24, 1264. *Extinct.*

MUNCY. Walter de Muncy, summoned to parliament Feb. 6, 1299. "Dugdale gives no account of this baron, nor does any other genealogical writer."—*Sir Harris Nicholas.*

MUNSTER. George Fitz-Clarence (natural son of William IV.), created earl of Munster, viscount Fitz-Clarence, and baron Tewkesbury, May 12, 1831.

MURRAY, barony of, Aug. 8, 1786. See *Strange.*

MUSGRAVE. Thomas Musgrave, summoned to parliament Nov. 25, 1350. The descendants of this baron (who had summons until 1373), it is presumed, are still extant.

N.

NELSON. Sir Horatio Nelson, admiral, created baron Nelson of the Nile and of Burnham-Thorpe, co. Norfolk, Nov. 6, 1798. Created viscount Nelson, of the Nile, and of Burnham-Thorpe aforesaid, May 22, 1801. Created baron Nelson, of the Nile and of Hilborough, co. Norfolk, Aug. 4, 1801. Killed in the battle of Trafalgar, 1805, when the barony of Nelson, of Burnham-Thorpe, and the viscounty, became *extinct*, but the barony of Nelson of Hilborough descended.—William Nelson, brother, created viscount Merton, and Trafalgar of Merton, co. Surrey, and earl Nelson, of Merton and Trafalgar, Nov. 20, 1805.

[Lord Nelson obtained the distinction of duke of Bronté, in Sicily. See *note* to Admirals of Great Britain, page 290.]

NEVILL. Geoffrey de Nevill, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II.—Ralph de Nevill, 5th baron, baron by writ, June 23, 1295.—Ralph de Nevill, 8th baron, summoned to parliament as "Ranulpho de Nevill de Raby," Dec. 6, 1389; created earl of Westmorland, Sept. 29, 1397. The barony continued merged in the earldom of Westmorland until 1570, when with that earldom it became *forfeited.* See *Westmorland.*

NEVILL. Hugh de Nevill, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry III.—Hugh de Nevill (of this family), summoned to parliament as "Johanni de Nevill de Essex," Jan. 22, 1336. *Extinct* 1358.

NEVILLE, of Berling, viscounty of, May 17, 1784. See *Abergavenny.*

NEWARK. Robert Pierrepont, created baron Pierrepont, of Holme-Pierrepont, co. Nottingham, and viscount Newark, same co., June 29, 1627; and earl of Kingston, July 25, 1628. *Extinct* 1773. See *Kingston.*—Charles Medows (Pierrepont), created baron Pierrepont, of Holme-Pierrepont, co. Nottingham, and viscount Newark, July 23, 1796. Created earl Manvers, April 9, 1806. See *Manvers.*

NEWBURGH. George Cholmondeley, baron Newborough (in Ireland), created baron of Newburgh, in the Isle of Anglesey, July 2, 1716. Succeeded as earl Cholmondeley in 1725. See *Cholmondeley.*—George Horatio Cholmondeley (afterwards succeeded as marquess Cholmondeley), summoned *vitâ patris* to the house of peers as baron Newburgh, Dec. 24, 1821.

NEWBURY, barony of, Sept. 10, 1674. *Extinct* 1774. See *Southampton.*

NEWCASTLE. Lodovick Stuart, (earl of Richmond), created earl of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and duke of Richmond, May 17, 1623. *Extinct* 1624.—William Cavendish (of the family of Cavendish, earls of Devonshire), viscount Mansfield, created baron Cavendish, of Bolsover, co. Nottingham, and earl of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March 7, 1628. Created marquess of Newcastle, co. Northumberland, Oct. 27, 1643. Created earl of Ogle and duke of Newcastle, both co. Northumberland, March 16, 1664. He had succeeded to the barony of Ogle in 1629. All *extinct*, except this last barony, in 1691.—John Holles, earl of Clare, created marquess of Clare and duke of Newcastle, May 14, 1694. *Extinct* 1711.—Thomas Pelham (Holles), baron Pelham, created viscount Pelham and earl of Clare, Oct. 26, 1714. Created marquess of Clare and duke of Newcastle, co. Northumberland, Aug. 2, 1715. Created duke of Newcastle-under-Lyme, co. Stafford, Nov. 13, 1756; and baron Pelham, of Stanmere, co. Sussex, May 4, 1762. All *extinct* in 1768, except the last dukedom and last barony (see *Pelham*). Henry Fiennes (Pelham) Clinton, earl of Lincoln, then succeeded to the dukedom. Henry Pelham Fiennes Pelham Clinton, who succeeded in 1851, is the 5th and present duke.

NEWMARCH. Bernard Newmarch, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I.—Adam de Newmarch (of this family), baron by writ, Dec. 24, 1264. His descendants were never summoned.

NEWPORT. Montjoy Blount, baron Montjoy, created earl of Newport, Isle of Wight, Aug. 3, 1628. *Extinct* in the 4th earl, 1681.

NEWPORT. Richard Newport, created baron Newport, of High Ercall, co. Salop, Oct. 14, 1642.—Francis Newport, son, created viscount Newport, of Bradford, co. Salop, March 11, 1675; and earl of Bradford, May 11, 1694. *Extinct* 1762. See *Bradford.*

NEWPORT, viscounty of, Sept. 30, 1815. See *Bradford.*

NIDDRY. John Hope, general, of the family of Hope, earls of Hopetoun (in Scotland), created baron Niddry, of Niddry, co. Linlithgow, May 3, 1814. Succeeded as earl of Hopetoun (in Scotland) in 1816: died 1823. The barony merges in the Scotch earldom.

NOEL. Sir Edward Noel, bart., created baron Noel, of Ridlington, co. Rutland, March 23, 1617. Succeeded as viscount Campden and baron Hicks, 1629.—Edward Noel, created, *vitâ patris*, baron Noel, of Titchfield, co. Southampton, Feb. 3, 1682. Created earl of Gainsborough, Dec. 1, 1681. *Extinct* 1798.—Charles Noel Noel, baron Barham, created baron Noel, of Ridlington aforesaid, viscount Campden, of Campden, co. Gloucester, and earl of Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, Aug. 11, 1841. See *Gainsborough.*

NONSUCH, barony of, Aug. 3, 1670. *Extinct* 1774. See *Cleveland.*

NORFOLK. Ralph de Waher, or Wacher, created earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, 1070. *Forfeited* 1080.—Hugh Bigod, created earl of Norfolk, 1136. *Extinct* 1305.—Thomas Plantagenet (son of Edward I.), created earl of Norfolk, Dec. 16, 1312. *Extinct* 1338.—Margaret, daughter, created duchess of Norfolk for life, 1398. *Extinct* 1399.—Thomas de Mowbray, earl of Nottingham, created duke of Norfolk, Sept. 29, 1397: banished same year.—John Mowbray, son, restored 1424. *Extinct* 1475.—Richard Plantagenet, duke of York (2nd son of Edward IV.), created duke of Norfolk, Feb. 7, 1477. *Extinct*, by his

murder in the Tower, 1483. — John Howard, baron Howard, created duke of Norfolk, June 28, 1483. Slain at Bosworth 1485, attainted, and his honours *forfeited*. — Thomas Howard, son (created, *vitâ patris*, earl of Surrey, June 28, 1483; attainted 1485; but restored to the earldom, 1489), created duke of Norfolk, Feb. 1, 1514. — Thomas Howard, his son, who succeeded, was attainted 1546[1], and his honours *forfeited*: these were restored to him in 1553. — Thomas Howard (son of Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, who was beheaded, *vitâ patris*, in 1547) succeeded in 1554: married Mary, daughter of Henry Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel. Attainted and beheaded 1572, when all his honours became *forfeited*. — Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel by descent and tenure, restored in blood, and to the earldoms of Arundel and Surrey, 1603.[2] Created earl of Norfolk, June 6, 1644. — Thomas Howard, son of the last-named earl, restored to the dukedom of Norfolk by act of parliament, Dec. 29, 1660.[3] Henry Howard, created, in addition, baron Howard of Castle-Rising, March 27, 1669, and earl of Norwich, Oct. 19, 1672. These two last became *extinct* 1777, and the baronies of Howard and Mowbray fell into abeyance. Henry-Charles Howard is the 13th and present duke of Norfolk, and earl of Arundel, Surrey and Norfolk, and baron Fitz-Alan, Clun and Oswaldestre, and Maltravers.

NORMANBY. John Sheffield, earl of Mulgrave, created marquess of Normanby, co. Lincoln, May 10, 1694. Created duke of Normanby, March 9, 1703; and duke of Buckingham, March 23, same year. *Extinct* in the second duke 1735.—Henry Phipps, baron Mulgrave, created viscount Normanby, of Normanby, co. York, and earl of Mulgrave, same county, Sept. 7, 1812.—Constantine Henry Phipps, son, second earl, created marquess of Normanby, of Normanby aforesaid, June 23, 1838.

NORREYS. Henry Norreys, created baron Norreys, of Rycote, co. Oxford; summoned as "Henrico Norris de Rycote, chancellor," May 8, 1572. — Francis Norreys, created viscount Thame and earl of Berkshire, Jan. 28, 1620. The viscounty and earldom became *extinct* same year; but the barony devolved to the family of Bertie, and has merged in the earldom of Abingdon.

NORTH. Edward North, baron North, of Kirtling, co. Camb., summoned to parliament, Feb. 17, 1554, as "Edwardo North, chevalier." — Charles North, 5th baron, summoned as baron Grey, of Rollestone, Oct. 17, 1673. The barony of Grey of Rollestone became *extinct* 1734, but that of North devolved on Francis North, baron Guilford, created earl of Guilford, April 8, 1752. — Of this family was Frederick North, the distinguished statesman, who succeeded as earl of Guilford in 1790, and died in 1792. The barony of North is in abeyance since 1802. See *Guilford*.

NORTHALLERTON, viscounty of, Nov. 9, 1706. Merged in the crown 1727. See *Cambridge*.

NORTHAMPTON. Waltheof, earl of Huntingdon, Northampton, and Northumberland (son of Seward, earl of those counties before the Conquest), beheaded, and his honours *forfeited*, 1073.—Simon de St. Liz, created earl of Huntingdon and Northampton, 1073. *Extinct* 1184. — William de Bohun, created earl of Northampton, March 17, 1337. *Extinct* 1471. —William Parr, baron Parr and earl of Essex, created marquess of Northampton, Feb. 16, 1547. *Forfeited* 1554. Restored 1559. *Extinct* 1571. — Henry Howard, created baron Howard, of Marnhill, co. Dorset, and earl of Northampton, March 13, 1604. *Extinct* 1614. —William Compton, baron Compton, created earl of Northampton, Aug. 2, 1618. The barony of Compton devolved to an heir-female, 1754. — Charles Compton (9th earl of this family), created baron Wilmington, of Wilmington, co. Sussex, earl Compton, of Compton, co. Warwick, and marquess of the co. of Northampton, Sept. 7, 1812.

NORTHINGTON. Robert Henley, baron Henley, created viscount Henley and earl of Northington, co. Hants, May 19, 1764. Lord chancellor. *Extinct* in his son, second earl, 1786.

NORTHUMBERLAND. Morcar, earl of Northumberland before the Conquest. *Deprived*.—Copsi, earl of Northumberland 1068. Murdered same year. — Robert Comyn, earl of Northumberland 1068. Killed in an insurrection 1069.—Waltheof, earl of Northumberland, Northampton, and Huntingdon. *Forfeited* 1073. The first nobleman beheaded in England. — Walcher de Lorraine, bishop of Durham, earl of Northumberland, 1076. *Extinct* 1080.—Alberic, earl of Northumberland. Relinquished the earldom 1085.—Geoffrey, bishop of Coutance, earl of Northumberland 1085.—Robert de Mowbray, earl of Northumberland. Deprived *circa* 1095.—Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham, earl of Northumberland 1192. *Extinct* 1194.—Henry, lord Percy, created earl of Northumberland July 16, 1377. Slain, attainted, and his honours *forfeited* 1408.—Henry Percy (Hotspur) restored, Nov. 11, 1414. Again *forfeited*, in his son, who was slain, 1461. —John Nevill, baron Montagu, created earl of Northumberland, May 27, 1464. Relinquished this earldom 1470, and was created marquess of Montague. Slain at the battle of Barnet, 1472.—Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland 1470. *Extinct* 1537. — John Dudley, earl of Warwick, created duke of Northumberland, Oct. 11, 1551. Beheaded 1553, and his honours *forfeited*. — Thomas Percy[4], created earl of Northumberland, May 1, 1557. Beheaded 1572. Henry Percy,

[1] See *Note* to Administrations of England, page 89.

[2] By act of parliament 3 Charles I. 1627, the earldom of Arundel and the titles and dignities of the baronies of Fitz-Alan, Clun and Oswaldestre, and Maltravers, were annexed to the title, honour, and dignity of earl of Arundel, and, together with the earldom of Arundel, were settled upon this earl and his heirs.

[3] This act was confirmed by a second act, passed Dec. 20, 1661. These acts gave to this duke and his successors the original precedence of their ancestor, John Howard, the first duke of the Howard family; and the dukes of Norfolk accordingly date their dukedom from the 1st year of Richard III., June 28, 1483.

[4] Thomas Percy, baron Percy, Poynings, Lucy, Bryan, and Fitz-Paine; and earl of Northumberland. This Thomas, 7th earl of Northumberland, was nephew to Henry, the 6th earl, who died in 1537, he being eldest son of sir Thomas Percy, executed for rebellion in 1537, and he revived the earldom after it had been extinguished twenty years in this family. He was beheaded in 1572; but by virtue of the entail, his brother Henry succeeded

brother, however, succeeded (see *note* below). *Extinct* 1670.—George Fitz-Roy (natural son of Charles II.) created baron of Pontefract, co. York, viscount Falmouth, co. Cornwall, and earl of Northumberland, Oct. 1, 1674; and duke of Northumberland April 6, 1683. *Extinct* 1716. — Algernon Seymour, duke of Somerset, created baron Warkworth, of Warkworth Castle, co. Northumberland, and earl of Northumberland, Oct. 2, 1749. Created baron Cockermouth and earl of Egremont, next day: died *sine prole masculâ* 1750. — Sir Hugh Smithson, bart., assumed the name of Percy; became (by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of the above-named duke of Somerset), baron Warkworth and earl of Northumberland. Created earl Percy and duke of Northumberland, Oct. 18, 1766. Created baron Louvaine, of Alnwick, Jan. 28, 1784.

NORTHWICK. Sir John Rushout, bart., created baron Northwick, of Northwick Park, co. Worcester, Oct. 20, 1797.

NORTHWODE. John de Northwode, summoned to parliament June 8, 1294, and Jan. 8, 1313. Probably in abeyance from the death of the 3rd baron in 1379.

NORWICH. John de Norwich, baron by writ, Feb. 25, 1342. *Extinct* 1374.—Edward Denney, baron Denney, created earl of Norwich, Oct. 24, 1626. *Extinct* 1630.—George Goring, baron Goring, created earl of Norwich, Nov. 8, 1645. *Extinct* 1672.—Henry Howard, baron Howard, of Castle-Rising, created earl of Norwich, Oct. 19, 1672. The barony and earldom became *extinct* on the death of Edward, duke of Norfolk, in 1777. See *Norfolk*.—Alexander Gordon, duke of Gordon (in Scotland), created earl of Norwich, and baron Gordon, of Huntly, co. Gloucester, July 12, 1784. *Extinct* on the death of the last duke of Gordon in 1836.

NOTTINGHAM. William de Peverel, (natural son of William the Conqueror), earl of Nottingham, 1068.—William de Ferrers, earl of Derby, became earl of Nottingham (in right of his wife, Margaret, daughter of Peverel) 1138. *Extinct* 1219.—John, baron Mowbray, of Axholme, created earl of Nottingham, July 16, 1377. *Extinct* 1383.—Thomas, brother, created earl of Nottingham 1383, and duke of Norfolk, Sept. 29, 1397. *Extinct* 1475.—Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, created earl of Nottingham, June 12, 1476. Murdered in the Tower 1483. *Extinct*.—William, baron Berkeley, created earl of Nottingham, June 28, 1483, and marquess Berkeley, 1488. *Extinct* 1491.—Henry Fitzroy (natural son of Henry VIII.), created earl of Nottingham and duke of Richmond, June 18, 1525. *Extinct* 1536.—Charles Howard, baron Howard of Effingham, created earl of Nottingham, Oct. 22, 1597. *Extinct* in the third earl of this family, 1681.—Heneage Finch, baron Finch of Daventry, created earl of Nottingham, May 12, 1681. Lord chancellor. This earldom has been united to that of Winchilsea since 1729. See *Winchilsea*.

NUNEHAM, viscounty of, Dec. 1, 1749. See *Harcourt*.

O.

OCKHAM. William King, baron King, created viscount Ockham, of Ockham, co. Surrey, and earl of Lovelace, June 23, 1838. See *Lovelace*.

OGLE. Sir Robert Ogle, baron Ogle, of Ogle Castle, co. Northumberland, by summons, July 26, 1461. In abeyance from 1597 until 1628, when Catherine, daughter of the 7th and last baron, had her right confirmed by patent dated Dec. 4 in that year. The barony passed into the family of Cavendish, dukes of Newcastle, of whom William Cavendish was created baron Ogle, of Bothal, Nov. 3, 1620, and earl of Ogle, both of co. Northumberland, March 16, 1664. In 1791, the barony of Ogle, of Bothal, and the earldom of Ogle became *extinct*, and the ancient barony again fell into abeyance.

OLDCASTLE. John Oldcastle, summoned to parliament Oct. 26, 1409. *Extinct circa* 1417.

ONSLOW. Sir Richard Onslow, bart., created baron Onslow, of Onslow, co. Salop, and of West Clandon, co. Surrey, June 25, 1716.—George Onslow, 4th baron Onslow, and 1st baron Cranley, created viscount Cranley, of Cranley, co. Surrey, and earl of Onslow, co. Salop, June 19, 1801.

ORFORD. Edward Russell (of the family of Russell, dukes of Bedford), admiral, created baron of Shingay, co. Cambridge, viscount Barfleur, in the duchy of Normandy, and earl of Orford, co. Suffolk, May 7, 1697. *Extinct* 1727.—Sir Robert Walpole, bart., created baron of Houghton and viscount Walpole, co. Norfolk, and earl of Orford, co. Suffolk, Feb. 6, 1742.—Robert Walpole, son, created, *vitâ patris*, baron Walpole, of Walpole, co. Norfolk, June 1, 1723; succeeded to the earldom 1745. The barony of Houghton, viscounty of Walpole, and earldom of Orford became *extinct* 1797.—Horatio Walpole, 2d baron Walpole, of Woolterton, (see *Walpole*), succeeded as 4th baron Walpole, of Walpole, 1797. Created earl of Orford, April 10, 1806.

ORIEL. Rt. hon. John Foster (formerly speaker of the Irish house of commons), created baron Oriel, of Ferrard, co. Louth, July 17, 1821: married Margaret-Amelia Burgh, who was created baroness Oriel and viscountess Ferrard in the peerage of Ireland. The English barony merges in the Irish viscounty of Massereene and Ferrard.

ORMELIE. John Campbell, earl of Breadalbane (in Scotland), baron Breadalbane, created earl of Ormelie and marquess of Breadalbane, Sept. 12, 1831. See *Breadalbane*.

ORMOND, of Rochford. Thomas Butler, earl of Carrick and Ormond (in Ireland), summoned to parliament, Oct. 14, 1495. In abeyance from 1515.

ORMOND. James Butler, duke of Ormond (in Ireland), and earl of Brecknock in England, created duke of Ormond, Nov. 9, 1682. *Forfeited* by his grandson in 1715.

ORMOND, of Llanthony. James Butler, earl of Ormond (in Ireland), created baron Ormond, of Llanthony, co. Monmouth, July 17, 1821.

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to the honours and estate. On the death of Josceline, the 11th earl, in 1670, the earldom became extinct; but the baronies of Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Bryan, Fitz-Paine, and Latimer, went to his only daughter, who married the duke of Somerset, whose son was created earl of Northumberland. *Beatson*.

Advanced to the dignity of marquess of Ormond in the peerage of Ireland, Oct. 5, 1825.

ORREBY. John de Orreby, baron Orreby by summons, March 4, 1309. *Extinct* 1313.

OSBORNE, barony of, Aug. 15, 1673. See *Latimer* and *Leeds.*

OSSULSTON. John Bennet, created baron Ossulston, co. Middlesex, Nov. 24, 1682. See *Tankerville.*

OVERSTONE. Samuel Jones Lloyd, created baron Overstone, of Overstone and Fotheringhay, both co. Northampton, Feb. 28, 1850.

OXENFOORD. John Hamilton Dalrymple, general, earl of Stair (in Scotland), created baron Oxenfoord, of Consland, co. Edinburgh, Aug. 11, 1841.

OXFORD. Aubrey de Vere, baron of Sandford, created earl of Oxford by the empress Maud, 1137. Confirmed in the earldom by Henry I. 1155. — Robert de Vere, 9th earl, created marquess of Dublin, Dec. 1, 1385; and duke of Ireland, March 18, 1387. Banished, and his honours *forfeited*, 1388. — Aubrey de Vere, uncle, was granted the earldom 1392. — John de Vere, 12th earl, beheaded, and his honours *forfeited*, 1461. — John de Vere, 13th earl, restored 1464; attainted 1474, and the earldom again *forfeited.* The honours of this family were once more restored 1485. The earldom became *extinct* 1702. — Robert Harley, the celebrated minister, created baron Harley, of Wigmore, co. Hereford, and earl of Oxford and earl Mortimer, May 24, 1711. Alfred Harley, the 6th, is the present earl.

P.

PAGET. Sir William Paget, summoned to parliament as baron Paget, of Beaudesert, co. Stafford, Dec. 3, 1549. *Forfeited* 1581. The honours restored to William, 4th baron, 1603. — Henry Paget, baron Burton, created earl of Uxbridge, co. Middlesex, Oct. 19, 1714. The barony of Burton and the earldom became *extinct* 1769. — Henry Bailey (Paget), created earl of Uxbridge, May 19, 1784. — Henry William Paget, son, created marquess of Anglesey, July 4, 1815. See *Anglesey.*

PANMURE. William Maule (of the family of Ramsay, earls of Dalhousie in Scotland: changed the paternal name to Maule), created baron Panmure, of Brechin and Navar, co. Forfar, Sept. 9, 1831.

PARKER. Thomas Parker, created baron Parker, of Macclesfield, co. Chester, March 10, 1716. Created viscount Parker, of Ewelme, co. Oxford, and earl of Macclesfield, Nov. 5, 1721. See *Macclesfield.*

PARR. William Parr, created baron Parr, of Kendal, co. Westmorland, April 28, 1539, and earl of Essex, Dec. 23, 1543.—William Parr (of same family), created baron Parr, of Horton, co. Northampton, Dec. 23, 1543. *Extinct* 1546.

PASTON, barony of, Aug. 19, 1673. See *Yarmouth.*

PATESHULL. John de Pateshull, summoned to parliament Feb. 25, 1342; but not afterwards. *Extinct* 1366.

PAYNELL. Hugh Paynell, baron by tenure, *temp.* John. — John Paynell, summoned as baron Paynell de Drax, Dec. 29, 1299. — William Paynell (of this family), summoned Nov. 12, 1303. The last *extinct* 1317.

PECHE. Gilbert Peche, lord Peche, of Brune, in Cambridgeshire, summoned Dec. 29, 1299. — John Peche, summoned May 15, 1321. In abeyance.

PELHAM. Sir Thomas Pelham, bart., created baron Pelham, of Laughton, co. Sussex, Dec. 29, 1706. — Thomas Pelham (Holles), son, created viscount Pelham, of Houghton, co. Nottingham, and earl of Clare, Oct. 26, 1714. Created marquess of Clare and duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Aug. 2, 1715. See *Newcastle.* Created baron Pelham, of Stanmere, co. Sussex, May 4, 1762. This last barony has descended to the Pelhams, earls of Chichester.

PEMBROKE. Arnulf de Montgomery, created earl of Pembroke 1087. *Extinct* in him. — Gilbert de Clare, created earl of Pembroke, 1138. *Extinct* 1245. — William de Valence, created earl of Pembroke, 1247. *Extinct* in his son, 1323. — Laurence, baron Hastings, created earl of Pembroke, Oct. 13, 1339. *Extinct* 1389. — Humphrey Plantagenet (son of Henry IV.), summoned as earl of Pembroke and duke of Gloucester, Sept. 26, 1414. *Extinct* 1446. — William de la Pole, marquess of Suffolk, and by grant earl of Pembroke, 1446. *Forfeited* 1450. — Jasper Tudor, of Hatfield, created earl of Pembroke, 1452. *Extinct* 1461. — William Herbert, baron Herbert, of Chepstow, created earl of Pembroke, May 27, 1468. *Extinct* in his son, who had exchanged the dignity for that of Huntingdon. — Edward Plantagenet, prince of Wales, created earl of March and Pembroke, July 8, 1479. Merged in th crown, 1483. — Anna Boleyn, created marchioness of Pembroke, Sept. 1, 1532. Merged in her dignity as queen of Henry VIII. 1533. — William Herbert (of the above family of Herbert), created baron Herbert, of Cardiff, Oct. 10, 1551, and earl of Pembroke the next day. Philip Herbert, 4th earl, who succeeded 1630, and had been created earl of Montgomery and baron Herbert, of Shurland, in 1605, united those dignities with those of Pembroke. Robert Henry Herbert, the present peer, is the 12th earl of Pembroke and 9th earl of Montgomery.

PENSHURST. Percy Clinton Sydney Smythe, viscount Strangford (in Ireland), created baron Penshurst, of Penshurst, co. Kent, Jan. 26, 1825.

PERCY. William de Percy, surnamed Algernon, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. — Henry de Percy, 10th baron, summoned to parliament Feb. 6, 1299. — Henry de Percy, 13th baron, created earl of Northumberland, July 16, 1377. See *Northumberland.* — Sir Hugh Smithson (Percy), earl of Northumberland, created earl Percy and duke of Northumberland, Oct. 18, 1766. See *Northumberland.*

PERCY, of Alnwick. Henry Percy, created baron Percy, of Alnwick, co. Northumberland, June 28, 1643. *Extinct* 1652.

PERTH. James Drummond (of the family of Drummond, former earls of Perth, in Scotland), created lord Perth, baron Drummond, of Stob Hall, co. Perth, Oct. 26, 1797. *Extinct* 1800.

PETERBOROUGH. John Mordaunt, baron Mordaunt, created earl of Peterborough, March 9, 1628. *Extinct* 1814.

PETERSFIELD, barony of, Aug. 19, 1673. *Extinct* 1734. See *Portsmouth.*

PETERSHAM, barony of, June 25, 1674. *Extinct* 1682. See *Guilford.* Petersham, viscounty of, Feb. 9, 1742. See *Harrington.*

PETRE. John Petre, created baron Petre, of Writtle, co. Essex, July 21, 1603. The present is 12th baron.

PEVENSEY, viscounty of, May 14, 1730. *Extinct* 1743. See *Wilmington.*

PIERREPONT. Robert Pierrepont, created baron Pierrepont, of Holme-Pierrepont, co. Nottingham, and viscount Newark, June 29, 1627. Created earl of Kingston July 25, 1628. *Extinct* 1773. See *Kingston.*

PIERREPONT, of Hanslape. Gervase Pierrepont, baron Pierrepont (in Ireland), created baron Pierrepont, of Hanslape, co. Bucks, Oct. 19, 1714. *Extinct* 1715.

PIERREPONT, barony of, July 23, 1796. See *Newark.*

PITT, viscounty of, Aug. 4, 1756. See *Chatham.*

PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE, barony of, Oct. 31, 1765. See *Radnor.*

PLUNKET. William-Conyngham Plunket, created baron Plunket, of Newtown, co. Cork, June 1, 1827. Lord Chancellor in Ireland.

PLYMOUTH. Charles Fitz-Charles (natural son of Charles II.), created baron Dartmouth, viscount Totnes, and earl of Plymouth, all in co. Devon, July 29, 1675. *Extinct* 1680. — Thomas-Hickman Windsor, baron Windsor, created earl of Plymouth, Dec. 6, 1682. *Extinct* 1843.

POINTZ. Hugh Pointz, lord Pointz, of Cory-Mallet, co. Somerset, summoned to parliament June 24, 1295. In abeyance from 1333.

POLTIMORE. Sir George-Warwick Bampfylde, bart., created baron Poltimore, of Poltimore, co. Devon, Sept. 7, 1831.

POMERAI. Ralph de Pomerai, who held divers lordships at the Survey, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. The succession of these barons ends with Henry de Pomerai, 7th baron, *temp.* Edward I. "As none of his descendants were ever summoned, they ceased to be ranked among the barons of the realm until 1783, when Arthur Pomeroy, the heir male of this Henry, was created baron Harberton, in Ireland."

POMFRET. Thomas Fermor, baron Lempster (or Leominster), created earl of Pomfret, of Pomfret or Pontefract, co. York, Dec. 27, 1721.

PONSONBY. Brabazon Ponsonby, earl of Besborough (in Ireland), created baron Ponsonby, of Sysonby, co. Leicester, June 12, 1749. Merged in the Irish earldom.

PONSONBY, of Imokilly. William Ponsonby (of the family of Ponsonby, earls of Besborough, in Ireland), created baron Ponsonby, of Imokilly, co. Cork, March 13, 1806. — John Ponsonby, son, created viscount Ponsonby, April 20, 1839.

PORCHESTER. Henry Herbert (of the family of Herbert, earls of Pembroke), created baron Porchester, of High Clere, co. Hants, Oct. 17, 1780. Created earl of Carnarvon, July 3, 1793. See *Carnarvon.*

PORTLAND. Richard Weston, baron Weston, created earl of Portland, Feb. 17, 1633. *Extinct* 1688. — William Bentinck, created baron of Cirencester, co. Gloucester, viscount Woodstock, of Woodstock, co. Oxford, and earl of Portland, co. Dorset, April 9, 1689. — Henry Bentinck, 2d earl, created marquess of Titchfield, co. Southampton, and duke of Portland, July 6, 1716.

PORTMAN. Edward Berkeley Portman, created baron Portman, of Orchard-Portman, co. Somerset, Jan. 27, 1837.

PORTSMOUTH. Louise Renée de Querouaille (mistress of Charles II.), created baroness Petersfield, co. Southampton, countess of Fareham, same co., and duchess of Portsmouth, Aug. 19, 1673. *Extinct* 1734. — John Wallop, baron Wallop and viscount Lymington, created earl of Portsmouth, April 11, 1743.

POULETT. John Poulett, created baron Poulett, of Hinton St. George, co. Somerset, June 23, 1627. — John Poulett, 4th baron, created viscount Hinton, of Hinton St. George aforesaid, and earl Poulett, Dec. 29, 1706.

POWIS. Sir William Herbert (of the family of Herbert, earls of Pembroke), created baron Powis, of Powis Castle, co. Montgomery, April 2, 1629. — William Herbert, 3rd baron, created earl of Powis, co. Montgomery, April 4, 1674; and viscount Montgomery and marquess of Powis, March 24, 1687. All *extinct* in 1748. — Henry-Arthur Herbert, baron Herbert, of Cherbury, created baron Powis, of Powis Castle aforesaid, viscount Ludlow, co. Salop, and earl of Powis, May 27, 1748. *Extinct* 1801. — Edward Clive, baron Clive (also baron Clive, in Ireland), created baron Powis, of Powis Castle, co. Montgomery, baron Herbert, of Cherbury, co. Salop, viscount Clive, of Ludlow, and earl of Powis, in said co. of Montgomery, May 14, 1804.

POYNINGS. Michael de Poynings, lord Poynings, summoned to parliament, Feb. 25, 1342. — Henry Percy (afterwards earl of Northumberland), summoned, *jure uxoris*, Dec. 14, 1446. This barony merged in the earldom of Northumberland.

POYNINGS. Thomas Poynings, created baron Poynings, Jan. 30, 1545. *Extinct* 1560.

PRUDHOE. Gilbert de Umfraville, earl of Angus (in Scotland), baron of Prudhoe, co. Northumberland, 1295. *Extinct* 1437. — Algernon Percy (brother of Hugh, duke of Northumberland), created baron Prudhoe, of Prudhoe Castle, co. Northumberland, Nov. 27, 1816. Merged in the dukedom of Northumberland.

PULTENEY, viscounty of, July 14, 1742. *Extinct* 1764. See *Bath.*

PURBECK. John Villiers, created baron Villiers, of Stoke, co. Buckingham, and viscount Purbeck, co. Dorset, June 19, 1619. *Extinct* 1657.

Q.

QUARENDON. Sir Edward-Henry Lee, bart., created baron Spellesbury, co. Oxford, viscount Quarendon, co. Bucks, and earl of Lichfield, co. Stafford, June 5, 1674. *Extinct* in Robert Lee, 4th earl, 1776. See *Lichfield.*

R.

RABY. Thomas Wentworth, viscount Wentworth, created baron Raby, of Raby Castle, co. Durham, and earl of Strafford, Jan. 12, 1640. *Forfeited* 1641. See *Strafford.* —

William Wentworth, restored to his father's honours, Dec. 1, 1665; but all became *extinct*, except this barony, 1695. — Thomas Wentworth, 3rd baron Raby, created viscount Wentworth and earl of Strafford, Sept. 4, 1711. *Extinct* 1799. See *Strafford.*

RADNOR. John Robartes, baron Robartes, created viscount Bodmin, co. Cornwall, and earl of Radnor[1], in Wales, July 23, 1679. *Extinct* 1764. — William Bouverie, viscount Folkestone, created baron Pleydell-Bouverie, of Coleshill, co. Berks, and earl of the co. Radnor, Oct. 31, 1765.

RANFURLY. Thomas Knox, viscount Northland (in Ireland), created baron Ranfurly, of Ramphorlie, co. Renfrew, July 6, 1826. Created earl of Ranfurly (in Ireland), Sept. 7, 1831.

RATCLIFFE and LANGLEY, viscounty of, March 7, 1688. *Forfeited* 1716. See *Derwentwater.*

RAVENSWORTH. Sir Henry Liddell, bart., created lord Ravensworth, baron of Ravensworth, co. Durham, June 29, 1747. *Extinct* 1749. — Sir Thomas-Henry Liddell, bart., created baron Ravensworth, of Ravensworth Castle, co. Durham, July 17, 1821.

RAWDON. Francis Rawdon (Hastings), earl of Moira (in Ireland), created viscount Loudoun, earl of Rawdon, and marquess of Hastings, Dec. 7, 1816. See *Hastings.*

RAYLEIGH. Charlotte-Mary Gertrude Strutt, created baroness Rayleigh, of Terling Place, co. Essex, July 18, 1821. Succeeded by her son, John-James Strutt, present peer, Sept. 12, 1836.

RAYMOND. Robert Raymond, created lord Raymond, baron of Abbot's Langley, co. Hertford, Jan. 15, 1732. *Extinct* 1753.

REDESDALE. Sir John Freeman-Mitford, knt., created baron Redesdale, of Redesdale, co. Northumberland, Feb. 15, 1802.

RENFREW. See *Rothesay.*

RIALTON, viscounty of, Dec. 29, 1706. *Extinct* 1766. See *Godolphin.*

RIBBLESDALE. Thomas Lister, created baron Ribblesdale, of Gisburne Park, west riding co. York, Oct. 26, 1797.

RICH. Richard Rich, created baron Rich, of Leeze, co. Essex, Feb. 16, 1547. Lord chancellor. *Extinct* 1759. See *Warwick.*

RICHMOND. Alan of Britanny, created earl of Richmond by William the Conqueror for his services in the battle of Hastings, 1067. The earldom passed, through a female heir, to Geoffrey Plantagenet (son of Henry II.), 1171; and to the family of Dreux, 1219; and eventually reverted to the crown, 1341. — John Plantagenet, surnamed of Gaunt, created earl of Richmond, Sept. 20, 1342: relinquished the title, 1372. — John, earl of Montfort and duke of Britanny, created earl of Richmond, June 20, 1372. *Forfeited* 1391. — Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmorland, by grant earl of Richmond, 1399: he did not assume the title. — John Plantagenet, duke of Bedford, created earl of Richmond, 1414. *Extinct* 1435. — Edmund Tudor, created earl of Richmond, Nov. 23, 1452. Merged in the crown on Henry Tudor, his son, ascending the throne as Henry VII., 1485. — Henry Fitz-Roy (natural son of Hen. VIII.), created earl of Nottingham and duke of Richmond and Somerset, June 18, 1525. *Extinct* 1536. — Lodovick Stuart, duke of Lenox (in Scotland), created baron of Settrington, co. York, and earl of Richmond, Oct. 6, 1613, and earl of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and duke of Richmond, May 17, 1623. *Extinct* 1624. — James Stuart, duke of Lenox (in Scotland), created duke of Richmond, Aug. 8, 1641. *Extinct* 1672. — Charles Lenox (natural son of Charles II.), created baron of Settrington, earl of March, and duke of Richmond, all in co. York, Aug. 9, 1675. Charles Lenox Gordon is the 5th and present duke of Richmond.

RIPARIIS, or RIVERS. John de Ripariis, summoned to parliament Feb. 6, 1299. Of this barony nothing is known after the summons of the 2nd baron in 1315.

RIPON. Rt. hon. Frederick-John Robinson, created viscount Goderich, of Nocton, co. Lincoln, April 25, 1827. Created earl of Ripon, co. York, April 10, 1833.

RIVERS. Richard Widvile (Woodville), created baron Rivers, of Grafton, co. Northampton, May 29, 1448; and earl Rivers, May 24, 1466. *Extinct* in the 3rd earl, 1491. — Thomas Darcy, baron Darcy and viscount Colchester, created earl Rivers, Nov. 4, 1626. *Extinct* in the Savage family, 1728. — [Elizabeth (daughter of Thomas, baron Darcy, and widow of Thomas, viscount Savage) had been created countess Rivers for life, April 21, 1641: died 1650.]

RIVERS. George Pitt, created baron Rivers, of Strathfieldsaye, co. Southampton, May 20, 1776. Created baron Rivers, of Sudeley Castle, co. Gloucester, April 1, 1802. The 1st barony became *extinct* 1828; the latter descends.

ROBARTES. Sir Richard Robartes, bart., created baron Robartes, of Truro, co. Cornwall, Jan. 16, 1625.[1] — John Robartes, son, created viscount Bodmin, co. Cornwall, and earl of Radnor, in Wales, July 23, 1679. *Extinct* 1764.

ROCHE. Thomas de la Roche, summoned to parliament, Dec. 29, 1299. Probably in abeyance.

ROCHESTER. Sir Robert Carr, created viscount Rochester, March 25, 1611; baron Brancepeth, co. Durham, and earl of Somerset, Nov. 3, 1613. *Extinct* 1645. — Henry Wilmot, baron Wilmot (and viscount Wilmot, in Ireland), created earl of Rochester, Dec. 13, 1652. *Extinct* 1681. — Laurence Hyde, viscount Hyde, created earl of Rochester, Nov. 29, 1682. All *extinct* 1753.

ROCHFORD. Thomas Boleyn, created viscount Rochford, June 18, 1525; and earl of Wiltshire, Dec. 8, 1529. *Extinct* 1538. — Henry Cary, or Carey, baron Hunsdon, created viscount Rochfort, July 6, 1621; and earl of Dover, March 8, 1627. *Extinct* 1677. See *Dover.* — William-Henry Nassau de Zuleistein,

[1] John, lord Robartes, was created viscount Bodmin and earl of *Falmouth*, but his majesty (Charles II.) was afterwards pleased to change his earldom to that of Radnor. The previous honours, and the several high offices in the state that were conferred upon this nobleman's family, Dugdale observes, they owed to their great wealth and the many fair lordships they enjoyed; and instances a charge made against Villiers, duke of Buckingham, in the house of commons (2d Charles I.), namely, "that the said duke, knowing him (the 1st lord Robartes) to be rich, had forced his honours upon him, for which, in consideration, he had paid 10,000*l.* to the duke's use." Be this as it may, the family proved well worthy of their honours.

created baron of Enfield, co. Middlesex, viscount Tunbridge, co. Kent, and earl of Rochford, co. Essex, May 10, 1695. *Extinct* 1830.

ROCKINGHAM. Sir Lewis Watson, bart., created baron Rockingham, of Rockingham Castle, co. Northampton, Jan. 29, 1645.—Lewis Watson, 3rd baron, created baron of Throwley and viscount Sondes, of Lees Court, both co. Kent (which honours were borne by his father-in-law, sir George Sondes), and earl of Rockingham, co. Northampton, Oct. 19, 1714. The barony of Throwley, viscounty, and earldom *extinct* 1746; but the barony of Rockingham descended.—Thomas Watson (Wentworth), earl of Malton, created marquess of Rockingham, April 19, 1746. *Extinct* 1782.

ROCKSAVAGE, earldom of, Nov. 22, 1815. See *Cholmondeley.*

RODNEY. Admiral sir George Brydges Rodney, bart., created baron Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, co. Somerset, June 19, 1782.

ROLLE. Henry Rolle, created baron Rolle, of Stevenstone, co. Devon, Jan. 8, 1748. *Extinct* 1750.—John Rolle, created baron Rolle, of Stevenstone aforesaid, June 20, 1796. *Extinct* 1842.

ROMNEY. Henry Sydney, viscount Sydney, created earl of Romney, co. Kent, April 25, 1694. *Extinct* 1704.—Sir Robert Marsham, bart., created baron of Romney, co. Kent, June 25, 1716.—Charles Marsham, 3rd baron, created viscount Marsham, of the Mote, same co., and earl of Romney, June 22, 1801.

ROS, or ROOS, of Hamlake. Peter de Ros, or Roos, lord of Roos, in Holdernesse, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry I.—Robert de Roos, 6th baron, summoned to parliament, Dec. 24, 1294. *Forfeited* 1461. The attainder of Thomas, 15th baron, was reversed 1485, and the barony soon after came to the family of Manners, of which Francis Manners obtained a patent of the dignity, July 22, 1616. This latter became *extinct* 1632; but the original barony devolved to the Villiers family, and in 1687 fell into abeyance until 1806, when that state was terminated in favour of Charlotte, wife of lord Henry Fitzgerald, of the family of Fitzgerald, dukes of Leinster. Her son is the present peer.

ROS. John de Ros, summoned to parliament Jan. 27, 1332. *Extinct* on his death in 1338.

ROSEBERY. Archibald-John Primrose, earl of Rosebery (in Scotland), created baron Rosebery, of Rosebery, co. Edinburgh, Jan. 17, 1828. Merged in the Scotch earldom of Rosebery.

ROSS. George Boyle, earl of Glasgow (in Scotland), created baron Ross, of Hawkhead, co. Renfrew, July 18, 1815. Merged in the Scotch earldom of Glasgow.

ROSSIE. George-William Fox, lord Kinnaird (in Scotland), created baron Rossie, of Rossie, co. Perth, June 16, 1831.

ROSSLYN. Alex. Wedderburn, baron Loughborough, Lord Chancellor; created earl of Rosslyn, co. Mid-Lothian, April 21, 1801.

ROSSMORE. Warner William Westenra, baron Rossmore (in Ireland), created baron Rossmore, of Rossmore Castle, co. Monaghan, June 23, 1838.

ROTHESAY. The heir apparent to the throne of Scotland has always been created duke of Rothesay, earl of Carrick, and baron of Renfrew, since the union with Scotland, when these titles became dignities in the peerage of the United Kingdom. See *Wales.*

ROUS. Sir John Rous, bart., created baron Rous, of Dennington, co. Suffolk, June 14, 1796. Created viscount Dunwich and earl of Stradbroke, co. Suffolk, July 18, 1821. See *Stradbroke.*

ROYSTON, viscounty of, April 2, 1754. See *Hardwicke.*

RUSSELL. William Russell, created baron Russell, of Cheneys, co. Buckingham, March 9, 1539; and earl of Bedford, Jan. 19, 1550.—William Russell (same family), created baron Russell, of Thornhaugh, co. Northampton, July 21, 1603. See *Bedford.*

RUTLAND. Edward Plantagenet (son of the duke of York), created earl of Rutland, Feb. 25, 1390. *Extinct* 1402.—Thomas Manners, baron Ros, created earl of Rutland, June 18, 1525.—John Manners, 9th earl, and 1st baron Manners, of Haddon, created marquess of Granby, co. Nottingham, and duke of Rutland, March 29, 1703.

S.

ST. ALBANS. Francis Bacon, baron Verulam, created viscount St. Albans, co. Herts, Jan. 27, 1621. Lord chancellor. *Extinct* 1626.—Richard de Burgh, viscount Tunbridge (earl of Clanricarde, in Ireland), created earl of St. Albans, Aug. 23, 1628. *Extinct* 1659.—Henry Jermyn, baron Jermyn, created earl of St. Albans, April 27, 1660. *Extinct* 1683.—Charles Beauclerk, baron of Heddington and earl of Burford (natural son of Charles II.), created duke of St. Albans, Jan. 10, 1684. In this dukedom are merged the earldom of Burford and barony of Heddington, created Dec. 27, 1676; and the barony of Vere, of Hanworth, created March 28, 1750.

ST. AMAND. Almaric de St. Amand, summoned to parliament, Dec. 29, 1299. *Extinct* 1312.—John de St. Amand, summoned March 22, 1313. The barony fell into abeyance 1403, and until 1449, when it came to the Beauchamp family. Again in abeyance from 1508.

ST. ANDREWS, dukedom of, May 19, 1789. See *Clarence.*

ST. ASAPH, viscounty of, May 14, 1730. See *Ashburnham.*

ST. GERMANS. John Craggs Eliot, baron Eliot, created earl of St. Germans, co. Cornwall, Sept. 30, 1815.

ST. HELENS. Alleyne Fitzherbert, baron St. Helens (in Ireland), created baron St. Helens, in the Isle of Wight, co. Southampton, July 15, 1801. *Extinct* 1839.

ST. JOHN, of Basing. William de St. John, baron by tenure, *temp.* John.—John de St. John, 4th baron, summoned to parliament Dec. 29, 1299. In abeyance from 1337.—William Paulet, created baron St. John, of Basing, March 9, 1539. Created earl of Wiltshire, Jan. 19, 1550; and marquess of Winchester, Oct. 12, 1551. See *Winchester.*

ST. JOHN, of Bletsoe. Oliver St. John, baron Beauchamp, created baron St. John, of Bletsoe, co. Bedford, Jan. 13, 1559.—Oliver St. John, 4th baron, created earl of Bolingbroke, Dec. 28, 1624. This earldom became *extinct* 1711; but the barony descends.

ST. JOHN, of Battersea. Sir Henry St. John, bart., created baron St. John, of Battersea, co. Surrey, and viscount St. John, July 2, 1716. Frederick St. John, 3rd viscount, was attainted 1714; but restored in blood in 1725; and as viscount Bolingbroke and baron St. John, of Lydiard-Tregoze, 1751. See *Bolingbroke*.

ST. JOHN, of Lageham. John de St. John, summoned to parliament Sept. 21, 1299. In abeyance since 1349.

ST. JOHN, of Stanton. Thomas de St. John, lord of Stanton, co. Oxford, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry I. — Of this family was Roger de St. John, summoned Dec. 24, 1264. Slain at Evesham. *Extinct* 1265.

ST. LIZ. Basil Feilding, earl of Denbigh, created baron de St. Liz, Feb. 2, 1664: descends, and is merged in the earldom of Denbigh.

ST. MAUR. Nicholas de St. Maur, summoned to parliament July 29, 1314. In abeyance from the death of Richard de St. Maur, 6th baron, in 1409. It having vested in the barons Zouche, again fell into abeyance 1625.

ST. PHILIBERT. Hugh de St. Philibert, lord de St. Philibert, summoned to parliament Feb. 6, 1299. *Extinct* in the 2d baron, 1359.

ST. VINCENT. Sir John Jervis, admiral, created baron Jervis, of Meaford, co. Stafford, and earl St. Vincent, May 27, 1797. Created viscount St. Vincent, of Meaford aforesaid, April 21, 1801. The barony of Jervis and the earldom of St. Vincent became *extinct* 1823; but the viscounty descends.

SACKVILLE. Lord George Sackville (Germaine), created baron of Bolebrook, co. Sussex, and viscount Sackville, of Drayton, co. Northampton, Feb. 11, 1782. These honours merged in the dukedom of Dorset, *which see.*

SALISBURY. Walter Devereux, created earl of Salisbury, 1066. *Extinct* before 1141. — Patrick Devereux, created earl of Salisbury by the empress Maud, 1141. The earldom passed to William de Longespee, natural son of Henry II. by the Fair Rosamond. *Extinct* 1256. — William de Montacute, baron Montacute, created earl of Salisbury, March 16, 1337. *Forfeited* 1400. — Thomas de Montacute, restored 1417. *Extinct* 1428. — Richard Nevill, created earl of Salisbury, May 4, 1442. Again forfeited 1471. — George Plantagenet, duke of Clarence, created earl of Warwick and Salisbury, March 25, 1472: executed and attainted 1477, and his honours *forfeited.* — Edward Plantagenet (son of Richard, duke of York, afterwards Richard III.), created earl of Salisbury, 1477. *Extinct* 1484. — Margaret Plantagenet, heir, created countess of Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1513. Attainted and beheaded, 1541, and her honours *forfeited.* — Robert Cecil, viscount Cranborne, created earl of Salisbury, May 4, 1605. — James Cecil, 7th earl, created marquess of Salisbury, Aug. 10, 1789. James Brownlow William Gascoigne Cecil is the 2d and present marquess.

SALTERSFORD. James Stopford, earl of Courtown (in Ireland), created baron Saltersford, of Saltersford, co. Chester, June 7, 1796.

SAMPSON. William Sampson, summoned to parliament Dec. 29, 1299. Of this baron Dugdale gives no account.

SANDON, viscounty of, July 19, 1809. See *Harrowby.*

SANDWICH. Sir Edward Montagu, admiral, created baron Montagu, of St. Neots, and viscount Hinchinbroke, both co. Huntingdon, and earl of Sandwich, co. Kent, July 12, 1660.

SANDYS. Samuel Sandys, created lord Sandys, baron of Ombersley, co. Worcester, Dec. 20, 1743. *Extinct* in his son, 1797. — Mary Hill, widow of Arthur, marquess of Downshire (in Ireland), created baroness Sandys, of Ombersley aforesaid, June 15, 1802. Succeeded by her son, Arthur-Moyses-William Hill, present baron Sandys, in 1836.

SANDYS, of the Vine. William Sandys, created baron Sandys, of the Vine, in Hampshire, April 27, 1523, and summoned to parliament Nov. 3, 1529. The 8th baron died in 1680: since when the barony is in abeyance.

SAUNDERSON. James Saunderson, viscount Castleton (in Ireland), created baron Saunderson, of Saxby, co. Lincoln, March 9, 1714; and viscount Castleton, of Sandbeck, co. York, Nov. 9, 1716. Created earl of Castleton, co. York, Nov. 2, 1720. *Extinct* 1723.

SAVAGE. Sir Thomas Savage, bart., created viscount Savage, of Rocksavage, co. Chester, Nov. 6, 1626. *Extinct* 1728. See *Rivers.*

SAVERNAKE, viscounty of, July 17, 1821. See *Aylesbury.*

SAVILE. John Savile, created baron Savile, of Pontefract, co. York, July 21, 1628. His son Thomas, who succeeded in 1630, was created viscount Savile (in Ireland), and earl of Sussex, May 25, 1644. *Extinct* 1671. See *Sussex.*

SAVILE, of Eland, barony of, Jan. 13, 1668. *Extinct* 1700. See *Halifax.*

SAYE. Picot de Say, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. — William de Say, summoned as lord Saye de Birling and Sele, co. Kent, June 8, 1294. In abeyance from the decease of John, 4th baron, 1404.[1]

SAYE AND SELE. James Fiennes, lord Saye and Sele, summoned to parliament March 5, 1447. Richard Fiennes, lord Saye and Sele, by patent, Aug. 9, 1603. — William Fiennes, son, created viscount Saye and Sele, July 7, 1624. The two above-mentioned baronies fell into abeyance in 1674; but the viscounty descended until 1781, when it became *extinct.* In that year (1781) the barony of 1603 was claimed by, and allowed to, Thomas Twisleton, as heir general, and descends. Frederick-Twisleton-Wykeham Fiennes is the 20th and present peer.

SCALES. Hugh de Scales, lord of Berkhampsted, baron by tenure, *temp.* Stephen. — Of this family, Robert de Scales was summoned to parliament, Feb. 6, 1299. — Anthony Widvile (Woodville), was summoned, *jure uxoris*, as "domino Scales," Dec. 2, 1462. Beheaded 1483; since when the barony has been in abeyance.

SCARBOROUGH. Richard Lumley, viscount Lumley, created earl of Scarborough, April 15,

[1] William, the fourth lord Saye, having no heirs-male, his honours and estate devolved to his eldest daughter Elizabeth, successively married to John de Falvesley and sir William Heron, by neither of whom she had any issue; and dying in 1428, Idonea, the second daughter, who married John, third lord Clinton, ancestor to the present duke of Newcastle, was the next heir. Joan, the third daughter, married sir William Fiennes, to whom the lord Clinton gave up his pretensions to this barony. — *Beatson.*

1690. John Lumley Savile is the 8th and present earl.

SCARSDALE. Francis Leke, baron Deincourt, of Sutton, created earl of Scarsdale, Nov. 11, 1645. *Extinct* 1736.—Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart., created baron Scarsdale of co. Derby, April 9, 1761.

SCHOMBERG. Frederick de Schomberg, created baron Teyes and earl of Brentford, co. Middlesex, marquess of Harwich, co. Essex, and duke of Schomberg, April 10, 1689.—Meinhardt Schomberg, 3rd duke, was duke of Leinster (in Ireland), and succeeded to the English dukedom in 1693. *Extinct* (all the titles) 1719.

SCROPE, of Bolton. Robert le Scrope, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II.—William le Scrope, summoned to parliament, Nov. 17, 1309.—Emmanuel le Scrope, 11th baron, created earl of Sunderland, June 19, 1627. The earldom became *extinct* 1640. The barony has been in abeyance since 1627.

SCROPE, of Masham and Upsal. Henry le Scrope, baron by writ, Feb. 25, 1342. *Forfeited* by Henry le Scrope, 3rd baron, beheaded and attainted 1415.—John le Scrope, brother, restored to the honours of his family 1421. In abeyance since 1517.

SEAFORD. Charles Rose Ellis, created baron Seaford, of Seaford, co. Sussex, July 15, 1826.

SEAFORTH. Francis Humberstone Mackenzie (of the family of Mackenzie, former earls of Seaforth, in Scotland), created lord of Seaforth, baron Mackenzie, of Kintail, co. Ross, Oct. 26, 1797. *Extinct* 1814.

SEAHAM, viscounty of, July 8, 1823. See *Vane.*

SEATON. Lieut.-general John Colborne, created baron Seaton, of Seaton, co. Devon, Dec. 14, 1839.

SEFTON. William Philip Molyneux, earl of Sefton (in Ireland), created baron Sefton, of Croxteth, co. Lancaster, June 16, 1831.

SEGRAVE. Gilbert de Segrave, lord of Segrave, co. Leicester, *temp.* Henry II.—Nicholas de Segrave, summoned to parliament Dec. 24, 1264. In abeyance from the decease of John, 6th baron, 1353.

SEGRAVE. William Fitzhardinge Berkeley (coheir of the preceding barony), created by letters-patent baron Segrave, of Berkeley Castle, co. Gloucester, Sept. 7, 1831; and earl Fitzhardinge, Aug. 11, 1841. See *Fitzhardinge*, and *Berkeley.*

SELSEY. Sir James Peachey, bart., created baron Selsey, of Selsey, co. Sussex, Aug. 13, 1790. *Extinct* 1838.

SETTRINGTON, barony of, Oct. 6, 1613. *Extinct*, 1624. Settrington, barony of, Aug. 9, 1675. See *Richmond.*

SEYMOUR. Edward Seymour, earl of Hertford, created baron Seymour, Feb. 15, 1547. Created duke of Somerset the day following. Beheaded and attainted, and his honours *forfeited*, 1552.—William Seymour, marquess of Hertford, restored to the above titles of duke and baron, by act of parliament, 1660. The barony has since merged in the dukedom of Somerset.

SEYMOUR, of Sudley. Thomas Seymour (younger brother of the Protector), created baron Seymour, of Sudley, co. Gloucester, Feb. 16, 1547. Beheaded 1549, and his honours *forfeited.*

SEYMOUR, of Troubridge. Francis Seymour, created baron Seymour, of Troubridge, co. Wilts, Feb. 19, 1641. This last-mentioned barony merged in the dukedom of Somerset until 1750, when it became *extinct.*

SHAFTESBURY. Anthony Ashley Cooper, baron Ashley (see *Ashley*), created baron Cooper, of Paulett, co. Somerset, and earl of Shaftesbury, April 23, 1672. Anthony-Henry Ashley Cooper is the 7th and present earl.

SHEFFIELD. Edmund Sheffield, created baron Sheffield, of Butterwike, co. Lincoln, Feb. 16, 1547.—Edmund Sheffield, 3rd baron, created earl of Mulgrave, Feb. 7, 1626. *Extinct* 1735. See *Mulgrave.*—John Baker Holroyd, baron Sheffield (in Ireland), created baron Sheffield, of Sheffield, co. York, July 29, 1802. Created earl of Sheffield (in Ireland), Jan. 22, 1816.

SHEPPEY. Elizabeth Bayning, created countess of Sheppey for life, Sept. 6, 1680. *Extinct* 1690.

SHERARD. Bennet Sherard, baron Harborough (baron Sherard in Ireland), created viscount Sherard, of Stapleford, co. Leicester, Oct. 31, 1718; and earl of Harborough, May 8, 1719. The viscounty became *extinct* 1732. The earldom and barony descend.

SHERBORNE. James Dutton, created baron Sherborne, of Sherborne, co. Gloucester, May 20, 1784. Descends.

SHINGAY. Edward Russell (of the family of Russell, dukes of Bedford), created baron Russell, or baron Russell, of Shingay, co. Cambridge, viscount Barfleur, and earl of Orford, May 7, 1697. *Extinct* 1727.

SHREWSBURY. Roger de Montgomery, created earl of Shrewsbury, 1066. Deprived, 1102.—John Talbot, baron Talbot, created earl of Shrewsbury, May 20, 1442. Created earl of Wexford and earl of Waterford (in Ireland), July 17, 1446.—Charles Talbot, created marquess of Alton, co. Stafford, and duke of Shrewsbury, April 30, 1694. The marquisate and dukedom became *extinct* 1718; but the earldom of Shrewsbury, &c. descended. John Talbot, of this family, is the 17th and present earl.

SIDMOUTH. Henry Addington, created viscount Sidmouth, of Sidmouth, co. Devon, Jan. 12, 1805. William Leonard Addington, son, who succeeded in 1844, is the 2nd and present viscount.

SILCHESTER. Thomas Pakenham, earl of Longford (in Ireland), created baron Silchester, co. Southampton, July 17, 1821. Merged in the Irish earldom of Longford.

SKELMERSDALE. Edward Bootle-Wilbraham, created baron Skelmersdale, of Skelmersdale, co. Lancaster, Jan. 30, 1828. The present baron.

SNAWDON, barony of, July 15, 1726. Merged in the crown, 1760. See *Edinburgh.*

SOMERHILL, barony of, April 3, 1624. *Extinct* 1659. See *Tunbridge.*—Ulick John de Burgh, marquess of Clanricarde (in Ireland), created baron Somerhill, of Somerhill, co. Kent, June 23, 1826. Merged in the Irish marquisate of Clanricarde.

SOMERS. Sir John Somers, created lord Somers, baron of Evesham, co. Worcester, Dec. 2, 1697. Lord chancellor.[1] *Extinct* 1716.—Sir Charles

[1] In March 1693, sir John Somers was made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and sworn accordingly one of their majesties' most honourable Privy Council. In 1697, upon a new promotion, his majesty received the

Cocks, bart., created lord Somers, baron of Evesham aforesaid, May 17, 1784. — John Somers Cocks, 2nd baron, created viscount Eastnor, of Eastnor Castle, co. Hereford, and earl Somers, July 17, 1821.

SOMERSET. William de Mohun, created earl of Somerset, 1138. *Extinct* 1170. — Reginald de Mohun, created earl of Somerset, 1396. *Extinct* same year. — John de Beaufort (natural son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, by Catherine Swinford, legimated by act of parliament), created earl of Somerset, June 3, 1397, and marquess of Dorset, Sept. 29, same year; created marquess of Somerset; same day and year. — John de Beaufort, created earl of Kendal and duke of Somerset, 1443. The dukedom of Somerset and earldom of Kendal became *extinct* 1444. — Edmund de Beaufort, marquess of Dorset, created duke of Somerset, March 31, 1448. *Forfeited* in his son, 1463, who was attainted and beheaded. — Edmund Tudor (infant son of Henry VII.), created duke of Somerset, 1496. *Extinct* 1499. — Henry Fitz-Roy (natural son of Henry VIII.), created earl of Nottingham and duke of Somerset and Richmond, June 18, 1525. *Extinct* 1536. — Edward Seymour, earl of Hertford, created duke of Somerset, Feb. 15, 1547. Protector. Beheaded, and his honours *forfeited* by attainder, 1552. — Robert Carr, viscount Rochester, created baron of Brancepeth, co. Durham, and earl of Somerset, Nov. 3, 1613. *Extinct* 1645. — William Seymour (heir of the Seymours), 1st marquess of Hertford, restored to the dukedom of Somerset and barony of Seymour (the above-mentioned attainder being reversed), Sept. 13, 1660. — The peerages of Hertford, viscounty of Beauchamp, and barony of Seymour, of Troubridge, became *extinct*, 1750, but the barony of Seymour and dukedom of Somerset descend. — Edward-Adolphus St. Maur is the 11th and present duke.

SONDES, viscounty and barony of, April 8, 1676. *Extinct* 1709. See *Feversham*. Sondes, viscounty of, Oct. 19, 1714. *Extinct* 1746. See *Rockingham*.

SONDES. Lewis Monson (Watson), created baron Sondes, of Lees Court, co. Kent, May 20, 1760.

SOUTHAM. Edward Law, baron Ellenborough, created viscount Southam, of Southam, co. Gloucester, and earl of Ellenborough, of Ellenborough, co. Cumberland, Oct. 22, 1844.

SOUTHAMPTON. William Fitzwilliam, created earl of Southampton, Oct. 18, 1537. *Extinct* 1543. — Thomas Wriothesley, baron Wriothesley, created earl of Southampton, Feb. 16, 1547. Lord chancellor. *Forfeited* in his grandson, 1598. Restored, and created by a new patent, July 21, 1603. *Extinct* 1667. — Barbara Villiers (mistress of Charles II.), created baroness Nonsuch, co. Surrey, countess of Southampton, and duchess of Cleveland, Aug. 3, 1670. — Charles Fitz-Roy (natural son of Charles II.), created baron of Newbury, co. Berks, earl of Chichester, co. Sussex, and duke of Southampton, Sept. 10, 1674. Succeeded his mother in the dukedom of Cleveland and earldom of Southampton in 1709. *Extinct* (all the honours) 1774. — Charles Fitzroy, created baron of Southampton, co. Hants, Oct. 17, 1780. Charles Fitzroy, grandson, is the 3rd and present baron.

SPELLESBURY. Sir Edward Henry Lee, bart., created baron of Spellesbury, co. Oxford, viscount Quarendon, co. Bucks, and earl of Lichfield, co. Stafford, June 5, 1674. *Extinct* 1776. See *Lichfield*.

SPENCER. Robert Spencer, created baron Spencer, of Wormleighton, co. Warwick, July 21, 1603. — Henry Spencer, 3d baron, created earl of Sunderland, June 8, 1643. See *Sunderland*.

SPENCER, of Althorp. John Spencer (same family), created baron Spencer, of Althorp, co. Northampton, and viscount Spencer, of Althorp aforesaid, April 3, 1761; created viscount Althorp, co. Northampton, and earl Spencer, Nov. 1, 1765. Frederick Spencer is the 4th and present earl: succeeded 1845.

STAFFORD. Robert de Stafford, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. — Edmund de Stafford, 9th baron, summoned to parliament, Feb. 6, 1299. — Ralph de Stafford, 10th baron, created earl of Stafford, March 5, 1351. — Humphrey de Stafford, 15th baron, created duke of Buckingham, Sept. 14, 1444. [Henry de Stafford, 16th in descent, and duke of Buckingham, was beheaded by Richard III. in 1483.] Edward de Stafford, beheaded, attainted, and his honours *forfeited*, 1521. — Henry Stafford, son, restored in blood, 1522, and by act of parliament created *de novo* baron Stafford 1547. *Extinct* 1640. — Sir William and Mary Howard, created baron and baroness Stafford, Sept. 12, 1640; and sir William, created viscount Stafford, Nov. 11 following. *Forfeited* by him, 1678. — The above Mary Howard created countess of Stafford for life, Oct. 5, 1688. This dignity became *extinct* 1693. — Henry Stafford Howard, son, created earl of Stafford, Oct. 5, 1688. The earldom *extinct* 1762. — Sir George William Stafford Jerningham, bart., heir-general of the above William and Mary Howard (the attainder of the said William Howard having been reversed in 1824) succeeded to the barony created by the patent of Sept. 12, 1640; the house of peers resolving (July 6, 1825) that he had established his claim thereto.

STAFFORD. Richard de Stafford, lord of Clifton, summoned to parliament, Jan. 8, 1371. In abeyance.

STAFFORD, of Southwick, in Devonshire. Humphrey Stafford, summoned to parliament July 26, 1461. Created lord Stafford, of Suthwyk, April 24, 1464; and earl of Devon, May 7, 1469. Beheaded 1469, when his honours became *extinct*.

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seal from him in council, and returned it again, with the title of Lord Chancellor of England; and a few days afterwards was pleased to create him a baron of this realm, by the style and title of lord Somers, baron of Evesham, in the county of Worcester. But in 1700, to gratify the resentment of the house of commons, the seals were taken from him, and given to sir Nathan Wright, with the title of Lord Keeper. This, though it seemed to displease many people, yet did it not affect his lordship, who retired with great content and temper; and upon all occasions in parliament served the king, and the interests of the realm, with the same zeal he had usually done; and was not wanting, when occasions served, to vindicate his majesty's memory. In the year 1701, he was impeached concerning the Partition Treaty, but honourably acquitted; having been five times one of the Lords Justices of England during the reign of king William; and President of the Council to queen Anne. — *Arthur Collins*.

STAFFORD, of the county of Stafford. Granville Leveson Gower, earl Gower, created marquess of the county of Stafford, Feb. 28, 1786.—George Granville Leveson Gower, 2d marquess, created duke of Sutherland, Jan. 14, 1833. See *Sutherland.*

STAMFORD. Henry Grey, baron Grey, of Groby, created earl of Stamford, co. Lincoln, March 26, 1628. — George-Harry Grey, 5th earl, created baron Delamere, of Dunham-Massey, co. Chester, and earl of Warrington, co. Lancaster[1], April 22, 1796. The earldoms of Stamford and Warrington are thus united.

STANHOPE. John Stanhope, created baron Stanhope, of Harrington, co. Northampton, May 4, 1605. *Extinct* in the 2d baron. Charles Stanhope, 1675.

STANHOPE, of Shelford. Philip Stanhope (of the preceding family), created baron Stanhope, of Stanhope, of Shelford, co. Nottingham, Nov. 7, 1616; and earl of Chesterfield, co. Derby, Aug. 4, 1628. See *Chesterfield.*

STANHOPE, of Elvaston and Mahon. James Stanhope (of the same family), created baron Stanhope, of Elvaston, co. Derby, and viscount Stanhope, of Mahon, in the island of Minorca, July 12, 1717. Created earl Stanhope, April 14, 1718. Philip-Henry Stanhope is the 4th and present earl.

STANLEY. Thomas Stanley, summoned to parliament, as lord Stanley, of Latham, co. Lancaster, Jan. 15, 1456. — Thomas Stanley, son, created earl of Derby, Oct. 27, 1485. The barony of Stanley merged in the earldom of Derby until 1594[2], and has since been in abeyance. — Edward, 12th earl, created baron Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, co. Lancaster, Oct. 22, 1832. In this latter barony, Edward Geoffrey Smith-Stanley, 14th and present earl of Derby, was summoned to parliament, *vitâ patris*, Sept. 1844.

STANLEY, of Alderley. Sir John Thomas Stanley, bart., created baron Stanley, of Alderley, co. Chester, May 9, 1839.—Edward John Stanley, his son, created baron Eddisbury, of Winnington, same county, May 12, 1848. The latter nobleman succeeded his father as baron Stanley, of Alderley, Oct. 23, 1850, and unites both baronies.

STAPLETON. Miles de Stapleton, summoned to parliament, Jan. 8, 1313. In abeyance from the death of the 2d baron in 1343.

STAVORDALE, barony of, Jan. 3, 1747. See *Ilchester.*

STAWEL. Ralph Stawel, created baron Stawel, of Somerton, co. Somerset, Jan. 15, 1683. *Extinct* 1755. — Mary Legge, created baroness Stawel, of Somerton aforesaid, May 20, 1760. *Extinct* in her son, Henry Stawel Bilson Legge, 1820.

STEWART, of Garlies. John Stewart, earl of Galloway (in Scotland), created baron Stewart, of Garlies, co. Wigtoun, June 6, 1796. Merged in the Scotch earldom of Galloway.

STEWART, of Stewart's Court. Charles-William (Vane) Stewart, created baron Stewart, of Stewart's Court and Ballylawn, co. Donegal, July 1, 1814. Merged in the Irish marquisate of Londonderry.

STOURTON. John Stourton, created baron Stourton, of Stourton, co. Wilts, May 13, 1448. Charles Stourton is 18th and present baron.

STOWELL. William Scott (elder brother of John, 1st earl of Eldon), created baron Stowell, of Stowell Park, co. Gloucester, July 17, 1821. *Extinct* 1836.

STRABOLGI. David de Strabolgi, earl of Athol (in Scotland), summoned to parliament, March 14, 1322, Beatson says, as baron of Chilham, co. Kent. In abeyance from the decease of David, 3d baron, 1375.

STRADBROKE. John Rous, baron Rous, created viscount Dunwich, co. Suffolk, and earl of Stradbroke, same co., July 18, 1821. John Edward Cornwallis Rous, who succeeded in 1827, is the 2d and present earl.

STRAFFORD. Thomas Wentworth, viscount Wentworth, created baron Raby, of Raby Castle, co. Durham, and earl of Strafford, co. York, Jan. 12, 1640. Beheaded and attainted, and his honours *forfeited*, 1641. His son, William Wentworth, was restored 1665, and died 1695, when all his honours became *extinct*, except the barony of Raby. — Thomas Wentworth, 3d baron Raby, created viscount Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouse and of Stainborough, co. York, and earl of Strafford, Sept. 4, 1711. *Extinct* 1799.—John Byng, general, created baron Strafford, of Harmondsworth, co. Middlesex, May 8, 1835. Created viscount Enfield, of Enfield, co. Middlesex, and earl of Strafford, Aug. 28, 1847.

STRANGE. Guy le Strange, lord of Weston, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II. — John le Strange, lord of Knokyn, summoned to parliament, March 4, 1299. This barony came to the Stanleys, earls of Derby, and merged in that earldom until 1594, since when it is in abeyance.

STRANGE, of Blackmere. Fulke le Strange, lord Strange of Blackmere, co. Salop, Jan. 13, 1309. This barony passed to the Talbots, earls of Shrewsbury, and afterwards to the Howard family. In abeyance from the decease of Edward, duke of Norfolk in 1777.

STRANGE, of Ellesmere. Roger le Strange, lord Strange, of Ellesmere, co. Salop, summoned June 24, 1295. Of this baron there is no account after 1303.

STRANGE, of Lincoln. Eubolo le Strange, baron Strange, summoned to parliament, Dec. 3, 1326. *Extinct* 1335. He was earl of Lincoln in right of his wife Alice.

STRANGE, of Stanley. James Stanley (of the Derby family), summoned March 7, 1628. The barony fell several times into abeyance, and ultimately came to the Murrays, dukes of Atholl, of whom John Murray was created earl Strange and baron Murray, of Stanley, co. Gloucester, Aug. 8, 1786. Merged in the dukedom of Atholl.

STRATHEDEN. Mary Elizabeth Campbell (daughter of James, lord Abinger, and wife of John, lord Campbell), created baroness Stratheden, of Cupar, co. Fife, Jan. 19, 1836.

STRATHERN, dukedom of, Oct. 18, 1766. *Extinct* 1790. See *Cumberland.* Strathern, dukedom of, April 23, 1799. *Extinct* 1820. See *Kent.*

STUART, of Castle Stuart. Francis Stuart, earl

[1] His lordship's father, Harry Grey, 4th earl of Stamford, had married Mary, sole daughter and heir of George Booth, last earl of Warrington and baron Delamere.

[2] During this period several of the eldest sons of the earls of Derby had been summoned to parliament, each *vitâ patris*, as barons Strange.

of Moray (in Scotland), created baron Stuart, of Castle Stuart, co. Inverness, June 4, 1796. Merged in the Scotch earldom of Moray.

STUART DE DECIES. Henry Villiers Stuart, created baron Stuart de Decies, of Dromana, within the Decies, co. Waterford, May 2, 1839.

STUART, of Leighton-Bromswold, June 7, 1619. *Extinct* 1672. See *March.*

STUART, of Newbury, barony of, Dec. 10, 1645. *Extinct* 1672. See *Lichfield.*

STUART DE ROTHESAY. Charles Stuart, created baron Stuart de Rothesay, in the Isle of Bute, Jan. 17, 1828. *Extinct* 1845.

SUDBURY, barony of, Sept. 11, 1675. See *Euston.*

SUDELEY. Harold (son of the earl of Hereford), baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. — John de Sudeley, 8th baron, summoned to parliament as lord Sudeley, of Sudeley, in Gloucestershire, Dec. 29, 1299. In abeyance from 1336. — Charles Hanbury Tracy, created baron Sudeley, of Toddington, co. Gloucester, July 12, 1838.

SUFFIELD. Sir Harbord Harbord, bart., created baron Suffield, of Suffield, co. Norfolk, Aug. 8, 1786. Edward Vernon Harbord is the 4th and present baron Suffield.

SUFFOLK. Robert de Ufford, baron de Ufford, created earl of Suffolk, March 16, 1337. *Extinct* 1382. — Michael de la Pole, baron de la Pole, created earl of Suffolk, Aug. 6, 1385. *Forfeited* 1388; but restored 1397.—William de la Pole, created marquess of Suffolk, Sept. 14, 1444; and duke of Suffolk, June 2, 1448. Beheaded, and his honours *forfeited* 1450. — John de la Pole, created duke of Suffolk, March 23, 1463. His son Edmund beheaded, and again *forfeited* 1513.—Charles Brandon, viscount L'Isle, created duke of Suffolk, Feb. 1, 1514. Again *extinct* 1551. — Henry Grey, marquess of Dorset, created duke of Suffolk, Oct. 10, 1551. Beheaded and attainted, and his honours *forfeited*, 1554.—Thomas Howard, baron Howard de Walden, created earl of Suffolk, July 21, 1603. Henry Bowes Howard, 4th earl of Berkshire, succeeding in 1745, the two earldoms of Suffolk and Berkshire have since been united.

SUNBURY, viscounty of, Oct. 14, 1714. *Extinct* 1715. The same viscounty recreated June 14, 1715. *Extinct* 1772. See *Halifax.*

SUNDERLAND. Emmanuel Scrope, baron Scrope, of Bolton, created earl of Sunderland, June 19, 1627. *Extinct* 1640. — Henry Spencer, baron Spencer, created earl of Sunderland, June 8, 1643.—Charles Spencer, 5th earl, succeeded as marquess of Blandford and duke of Marlborough in 1733. See *Marlborough.*

SUNDRIDGE. John Campbell (by courtesy marquess of Lorn), created baron Sundridge, of Coomb Bank, co. Kent, Dec. 22, 1766. Merged in the Scotch dukedom of Argyll.

SURREY. William de Warren, earl of Warren (in Normandy), created earl of Surrey, 1088. This earldom passed to the Plantagenets, and afterwards to the Fitz-Alan family. *Forfeited* 1397.—Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, created duke of Surrey, Sept. 29, 1397. *Forfeited* 1400. — Thomas Fitz-Alan, restored as earl of Arundel and Surrey, 1400. — John Mowbray (heir to the dukedom of Norfolk), created *vitâ patris* earl of Warren and Surrey, March 29, 1451. *Extinct* 1475.— Thomas Howard, created earl of Surrey, June 28, 1483. This earldom, like the dukedom of Norfolk, was subjected to various subsequent forfeitures, and finally merged in the superior dignity, May 8, 1644.

SUSSEX. Roger de Montgomery, created earl of Arundel, Sussex, and Shrewsbury, 1067. *Forfeited* 1102.—William de Albini, earl of Sussex, 1141. *Extinct* 1243.—*Sir Harris Nicolas* says, "the earldom terminated owing to the great possessions of this family being divided among female heirs." — Robert Ratcliffe, viscount Fitz-Walter, created earl of Sussex, Dec. 28, 1529. *Extinct* 1641. — Thomas Savile, baron Savile (viscount Castlebar in Ireland), created earl of Sussex, May 25, 1644. *Extinct* 1671. —Thomas Lennard, baron Dacre, created earl of Sussex, Oct. 5, 1674. Again *extinct* 1715. — Talbot Yelverton, viscount Longueville, created earl of Sussex, Sept. 26, 1717. *Extinct* 1799. — H. R. H. Augustus-Frederick (6th son of George III.), created baron of Arklow in Ireland, earl of Inverness, in Scotland, and duke of Sussex, Nov. 7, 1801. *Extinct* 1843.

SUTHERLAND. George-Granville Leveson-Gower, marquess of Stafford, created duke of Sutherland, Jan. 14, 1833. George-Granville Sutherland Leveson-Gower, who succeeded in 1833, is the 2nd and present duke.

SUTTON. John de Sutton, lord Sutton, of Sutton-upon-Trent, summoned to parliament Dec. 26, 1323. — John de Sutton, lord Sutton, of Holdernesse, summoned April 3, 1360. Little more is known of the 1st baron: the latter barony was *extinct* in 1361.

SWILLINGTON. Adam de Swillington, lord Swillington, of Swillington, co. York, summoned to parliament Dec. 3, 1326. There is no account of this baron after 1328.

SWINNERTON. Roger de Swinnerton, lord Swinnerton, of Swinnerton, co. Stafford, summoned to parliament April 23, 1337. Never afterwards summoned.

SYDNEY. Robert Sydney, created baron Sydney, of Penshurst, co. Kent, May 13, 1603; created viscount L'Isle, May 4, 1605; and earl of Leicester, Aug. 2, 1618. *Extinct* 1743.

SYDNEY. Henry Sydney (of the family of Sydney, earls of Leicester), created baron Sydney, of Milton, and viscount Sydney, of Sheppey, both co. Kent, April 9, 1689. Created earl of Romney, April 25, 1694. *Extinct* 1700.

SYDNEY, of Chiselhurst and St. Leonards. Thomas Townshend (of the family of Townshend, viscounts Townshend), created baron Sydney, of Chiselhurst, co. Kent, March 6, 1783; and viscount Sydney, of St. Leonards, co. Gloucester, June 11, 1789. John Robert Townshend is the 3rd and present viscount.

T.

TADCASTER. Henry O'Bryen, earl of Thomond (in Ireland), created viscount Tadcaster, co. York, Oct. 19, 1714. *Extinct* 1741.—William O'Bryen, marquess of Thomond (in Ireland), created baron Tadcaster, of Tadcaster aforesaid, June 13, 1826. Merged in the Irish marquisate of Thomond.

TALBOT. Hugh Talbot, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry I. — Gilbert Talbot, 7th baron, summoned to parliament June 5, 1331. Of this family, John Talbot, 12th baron, was created

earl of Shrewsbury, March 20, 1442. The barony merged in the earldom of Shrewsbury until 1626, when it fell into abeyance, and afterwards passed to the Howard family, with whom it continued until the death of Edward, duke of Norfolk, in 1777, when it again fell into, and still remains in, abeyance.

TALBOT, of Hensol. Charles Talbot, created baron Talbot, of Hensol, co. Glamorgan, Dec. 5, 1733. Lord Chancellor. — William Talbot, son, created earl Talbot, March 10, 1761. The earldom became *extinct* 1782; but the barony descended.—John Chetwynd Talbot, 3d baron, created viscount Ingestrie, co. Stafford, and earl Talbot, of Hensol, co. Glamorgan, July 3, 1784. Henry-John Chetwynd Chetwynd Talbot is 3d and present earl.

TALBOYS or TALBOIS. Gilbert Talboys or Talbois, baron Talbois, of Kyme, co. Lincoln, by summons, 1529. *Extinct* 1550.

TAMWORTH, viscounty of, Sept. 3, 1711. See *Ferrers.*

TANKERVILLE. Sir John Grey, created earl of Tankerville (in Normandy), 1418. *Forfeited* by his grandson, Richard, 1460. — Ford Grey, baron Grey, of Werke, created viscount Grey, of Glendale, co. Northumberland, and earl of Tankerville, same co., May 11, 1695. *Extinct* 1701. — Charles Bennet, baron Ossulston, created earl of Tankerville, Oct. 19, 1714. Charles-Augustus Bennet is the 5th and present earl.

TATTESHALL. Eudo, lord of Tatteshall, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. — Robert de Tatteshall, lord Tatteshall, of Bokenham, co. Norfolk, summoned to parliament June 24, 1295. In abeyance since 1306.

TAVISTOCK, marquisate of, May 11, 1694. See *Bedford.*

TEMPLE. Hester Grenville, viscountess Cobham, created countess Temple, Oct. 18, 1749. Succeeded by her son, Richard Grenville (Temple), 1752. — George Grenville Nugent Temple, created marquess of Buckingham, Nov. 30, 1784. — Richard Temple Nugent (Brydges Chandos Grenville), created duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Jan. 12, 1822. See *Buckingham.*

TEMPLEMORE. Arthur Chichester, created baron Templemore, of Templemore, co. Donegal, Sept. 10, 1831.

TENTERDEN. Sir Charles Abbott, knt., lord chief justice of England, created baron Tenterden, of Hendon, co. Middlesex, April 30, 1827.

TEWKESBURY, barony of, Nov. 9, 1706. Merged in the crown, June 11, 1727. See *Cambridge.* — George Fitzclarence, created baron Tewkesbury, viscount Fitzclarence, and earl of Munster, May 12, 1831. See *Munster.*

TEYES, barony of, July 7, 1660. *Extinct* 1688. See *Albemarle.* — Teyes, barony of, April 10, 1689. *Extinct* 1719. See *Schomberg.*

TEYNHAM. John Roper, created baron Teynham, of Teynham, co. Kent, July 9, 1616. George-Henry Roper Curzon is the 16th and present baron.

THAME, viscounty of, Jan. 28, 1620. *Extinct* same year. See *Berkshire.*

THANET. Nicholas Tufton, baron Tufton, created earl of Thanet, co. Kent, Aug. 5, 1628. *Extinct* in Henry Tufton, 11th earl, in 1849.

THETFORD, viscounty of, April 12, 1672. See *Arlington.*

THOMOND. Murrough O'Bryen, marquess of Thomond (in Ireland), created baron Thomond, of Taplow, co. Bucks, Oct. 2, 1801. *Extinct* 1808.

THORPE. John de Thorpe, lord Thorpe, of Creke, co. Norfolk, summoned to parliament June 11, 1308; but not after 1325.

THORPE. William de Thorpe, summoned July 16, 1381. In abeyance from 1417.

THROWLEY, barony of, April 8, 1676. *Extinct* 1709. See *Feversham.* — Throwley, barony of, Oct. 19, 1714. *Extinct* 1746. See *Rockingham.*

THURLOW. Edward Thurlow, created baron Thurlow, of Ashfield, co. Suffolk, June 3, 1778; and baron Thurlow, of Thurlow, co. Suffolk, June 12, 1792. Lord Chancellor. The barony of Thurlow, of Ashfield, became extinct on his death in 1806; but the barony of Thurlow, of Thurlow, descends.

THWENG. Marmaduke de Thweng, lord de Thweng, of Kylton Castle, summoned to parliament June 8, 1294. In abeyance from 1374. *Beatson* says, "the barony was *extinct* in William, 3d baron, who died 1341."

THYNNE, barony of, Dec. 11, 1682. See *Weymouth.*

TIBETOT. Bevil Tibetot, lord Tibetot, summoned to parliament March 10, 1308. The heirs male of this family became *extinct* 1371; since when it is in abeyance.

TIPTOFT. John de Tiptoft, lord Tiptoft, of Powis, summoned Jan. 7, 1426. — John de Tiptoft, 2d baron, created earl of Worcester, July 16, 1449. Beheaded and attainted, and his honours *forfeited*, 1470. — Edward de Tiptoft, 3d baron, restored 1471. *Extinct* 1485. — *Beatson.* In abeyance from 1485. — *Sir Harris Nicolas.*

TITCHFIELD, marquisate of, July 6, 1716. See *Portland.*

TIVIOTDALE, dukedom of, April 23, 1799. See *Cumberland.*

TONI. Ralph de Toni, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. — Robert de Toni, 8th baron, lord Toni, of Kirtling, co. Cambridge, sometimes styled of Maud's Castle, co. Hereford, summoned April 10, 1299. *Extinct* 1310.

TORBAY, barony of, May 29, 1689. *Extinct* 1716. See *next peerage.*

TORRINGTON, earldom of, July 7, 1660. *Extinct* 1688. See *Albemarle.* — Arthur Herbert, created baron of Torbay, co. Devon, and earl of Torrington, same co., May 29, 1689. *Extinct* 1716. — Thomas Newport, created baron of Torrington, co. Devon, June 25, 1716. *Extinct* 1719. — Sir George Byng, bart., created baron Byng, of Southill, co. Bedford, and viscount Torrington, co. Devon, Sept. 9, 1721. George Byng is the 7th and present viscount.

TOTNES. George Carew, baron Carew, created earl of Totnes, co. Devon, Feb. 6, 1626. *Extinct* 1629. — Totnes, viscounty of, July 29, 1675. *Extinct* 1680. See *Plymouth.*

TOUCHET, or TUCHET. William Touchet, lord Tuchet, of Levenholes, summoned to parliament Dec. 29, 1299. Of this baron Dugdale gives no further account. He is presumed to have been related to the ancestor of John Touchet, who acquired the barony of Audley, *temp.* Henry IV.

TOWNSHEND. Sir Horatio Townshend, bart., created baron Townshend, of Lynn Regis, co. Norfolk, April 20, 1661; and viscount Towns-

hend, of Raynham, co. Norfolk, Dec. 11, 1682. — George Townshend, 4th viscount, created marquess Townshend, of Raynham aforesaid, Oct. 27, 1786. — George Townshend, baron Ferrers, of Chartley, *jure matris*, created earl of Leicester, *vitâ patris*, May 18, 1784. George Ferrers Townshend is the 4th and present marquess Townshend.

TRACI. Henry de Traci, baron by tenure of the honor of Barustaple, co. Devon, *temp.* Stephen. — William de Traci, of this family, was, it is asserted, one of the assassins who murdered Thomas à Becket at the altar. — John, viscount Tracy (in Ireland), was descended from this family. — *Banks.*

TRAFALGAR, viscounty of, Nov. 20, 1805. See *Nelson.*

TREGOZ. Geoffrey de Tregoz, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry II. — Henry de Tregoz, summoned to parliament Feb. 6, 1299. In abeyance from *circa* 1300. — Oliver St. John, viscount Grandison (in Ireland), created baron Tregoz, of Highworth, co. Wilts, May 21, 1626. *Extinct* 1629.

TREMATON, viscounty of, July 27, 1726. *Extinct* 1765. See *Cumberland.*

TRENCH. Richard le Poer Trench, earl of Clancarty (in Ireland), created baron Trench, of Garbally, co. Galway, July 15, 1815; and viscount Clancarty, co. Cork, Nov. 17, 1823. See *Clancarty.*

TRENTHAM, viscounty of, July 8, 1746. See *Gower.*

TREVOR. Thomas Trevor, created baron Trevor, of Bromham, co. Bedford, Dec. 31, 1711. — Robert Trevor, 4th baron (who assumed the name of Hampden), created viscount Hampden, June 14, 1776. *Extinct* 1824. See *Hampden.*

TRURO. Thomas Wilde, created baron Truro, of Bowes, co. Middlesex, July 15, 1850. The present Lord High Chancellor of England.

TRUSSEL. William de Trussel, baron Trussel, summoned to parliament June 8, 1294. — William de Trussel, lord Trussel, of Cublesden, co. Stafford, summoned Feb. 25, 1342. *Extinct.*

TUFTON. Sir Nicholas Tufton, bart., created baron Tufton, of Tufton, co. Sussex, Nov. 1, 1626; and earl of Thanet, Aug. 5, 1628. *Extinct* 1849. See *Thanet.*

TUNBRIDGE. Richard Burgh, earl of Clanricarde (in Ireland), created baron Somerhill and viscount Tunbridge, co. Kent, April 3, 1624. Created earl of St. Albans, Aug. 23, 1628. See *St. Albans.* — Tunbridge, viscounty of, May 10, 1695. See *Rochford.*

TYES. Henry de Tyes, lord Tyes, of Chilton, summoned to parliament Feb. 6, 1299. *Forfeited* 1321. Of this family was Walter de Tyes, summoned same time. *Extinct* 1324.

TYNDALE, barony of, Feb. 14, 1663. See *Doncaster.* — Tyndale, barony of, March 7, 1688. *Forfeited* 1716. See *Derwentwater.*

TYNEMOUTH. James Fitz-James, natural son of James II., created baron of Bosworth, co. Leicester, earl of Tynemouth, co. Northumberland, and duke of Berwick-upon-Tweed, March 19, 1687. *Forfeited* 1695. See *Berwick.*

TYRONE. George de la Poer Beresford, earl of Tyrone (in Ireland), created baron Tyrone, of Haverford West, co. Pembroke, Aug. 8, 1786. Created marquess of Waterford (in Ireland), Aug. 19, 1789. The barony is merged in the Irish marquisate of Waterford.

U.

UFFINGTON. William Craven, baron Craven, created viscount Uffington, co. Berks, and earl of Craven, co. York, June 13, 1801. See *Craven.*

UFFORD. Robert Ufford, lord Ufford, of Ufford, co. Suffolk, summoned to parliament Jan. 13, 1308. — Robert de Ufford, 2d baron, created earl of Suffolk, March 16, 1337. The barony fell into abeyance on the death of William, 4th baron and 2d earl, 1382, when, also, the earldom became *extinct.* See *Suffolk.*

UFFORD. John de Ufford (same family), summoned to parliament April 3, 1360. *Extinct* 1361.

UGHTRED. Thomas de Ughtred, baron Ughtred, of Bouchill, co. York, summoned April 30, 1343. In abeyance from his decease in 1365.

UMFRAVILLE. Robert de Umfraville, or Umphraville, lord of Tours, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. — Gilbert de Umfraville (of this family), earl of Angus (in Scotland), summoned to parliament June 24, 1295. In abeyance from 1381.

UPPER OSSORY. John Fitzpatrick, earl of Upper Ossory (in Ireland), created baron of Upper Ossory, of Amphill, co. Bedford, Aug. 12, 1794. *Extinct* 1818.

UVEDALE. Peter de Uvedale, lord of Uvedale, summoned to parliament Jan. 27, 1332. Dugdale gives no account of this baron: Banks says he died *sine prole*, in which case the barony became *extinct.*

UXBRIDGE. Henry Paget, baron Paget and baron Burton, created earl of Uxbridge, co. Middlesex, Oct. 19, 1714. The barony of Burton and earldom of Uxbridge, *extinct* 1769. — Henry Bailey Paget, created earl of Uxbridge, co. Middlesex, May 19, 1784. — Henry-William Paget, 2nd earl, created marquess of Anglesey, in Wales, July 4, 1815. See *Anglesey.*

V.

VALENCE. William de Valence, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry III. Created earl of Pembroke, 1247. — Aylmer de Valence, son, and 2nd earl, summoned to parliament Feb. 6, 1299. *Extinct* (all his honours) 1323.

VALLETORT. George Edgcumbe, baron Edgcumbe, created viscount Mount-Edgcumbe and Valletort, co. Devon, March 5, 1781; and earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, co. Devon, Aug. 31, 1789. See *Mount-Edgcumbe.*

VANE. Charles-William Vane Stewart, baron Stewart, of Stewart's Court, and marquess of Londonderry (in Ireland), created viscount Seaham, co. Durham, and earl Vane, July 8, 1823. These titles merge in the Irish marquisate of Londonderry.

VAUGHAN. Richard Vaughan, earl of Carberry (in Ireland), created baron Vaughan, of Emlyn, co. Carmarthen, Oct. 25, 1643. The barony became *extinct* 1713.

VAUX. Hugh de Vallibus, or Vaux, baron by tenure, of Gillesland, *temp.* Stephen. Of this name were several barons, of whom the last died, *sine prole masculâ*, in 1288.

VAUX, of Harrowden. Nicholas Vaux, created baron Vaux, of Harrowden, co. Northampton, April 27, 1523. *Extinct* 1661.

VAUX. Henry Brougham, created baron Brougham and Vaux, of Brougham, co. Westmorland, Nov. 22, 1830. Lord Chancellor. See *Brougham* and *Vaux*.

VAVASOUR. William de Vavasour, lord Vavasour, summoned to parliament Feb. 6, 1299. Of this baron nothing is known after 1313, — Walter de Vavasour, summoned July 26. 1313. *Extinct* on his death.

VEEL. Peter le Veel, summoned to parliament Feb. 25, 1342. *Extinct* on his death.

VERDON. Bertram de Verdon, lord of Farnham Royal, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. — Theobald de Verdon, lord Verdon de Weobly, baron by writ, June 24, 1295. Probably in abeyance. — John de Verdon, summoned Jan. 27, 1332. Of this last baron there is no account after 1342.

VERE. Hugh de Vere, lord Vere, of Swainscamp, summoned to parliament Sept. 21, 1299. *Extinct* 1320. — Horatio de Vere, created baron Vere, of Tilbury, co. Essex, July 25, 1625. *Extinct* on his decease in 1635. — Lord Vere Beauclerk, created baron Vere, of Hanworth, co. Middlesex, March 28, 1750. Merged in the dukedom of St. Albans.

VERNON. George Venables Vernon, created lord Vernon, baron of Kinderton, co. Chester, May 12, 1762. George-John (Warren), 5th baron, is the present peer.

VERULAM. Francis Bacon, created baron Verulam, of Verulam, co. Herts, July 11, 1618. Created viscount St. Albans, Jan. 27, 1621. Lord Chancellor. *Extinct* on his death in 1626. — James Bucknall Grimston, viscount Grimston (in Ireland), created baron Verulam, of Gorhambury, co. Herts, July 9, 1790. — James Walter Grimston, 2nd baron, created viscount Grimston and earl of Verulam, Nov. 24, 1815. James-Walter Grimston is the 3rd and present earl.

VESCI. John de Vesci, lord Vesci, of Alnwick, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. — John de Vesci, 6th baron, summoned to parliament Dec. 24, 1264. *Extinct* in William de Vesci, 8th baron, in 1297. — William de Vesci, summoned Jan. 8, 1313. *Extinct* on his decease in 1315. See *Bromflete*.

VILLIERS. Sir George Villiers, knt., created baron Whaddon, and viscount Villiers, Aug. 13, 1616; and earl of Buckingham, Jan. 5, 1617. Created marquess of Buckingham, Jan. 1, 1618; and duke of Buckingham, May 18, 1623. *Extinct* in his son, George Villiers, 1687. See *Buckingham*. — Edward Villiers, created baron Villiers, of Hoo, co. Kent, and viscount Villiers, of Dartford, same co., March 20, 1691. Created earl of Jersey, Oct. 13, 1697. See *Jersey*.

VILLIERS, of Daventry, barony of, April 18, 1623. *Extinct* 1659. See *Anglesey*. Villiers, of Stoke, barony of, June 19, 1619. *Extinct* 1657. See *Purbeck*.

VIVIAN. Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, lieutenant-general, created baron Vivian, of Glynn and Truro, co. Cornwall, Aug. 19, 1841. Died 1842. Charles Crespigny Vivian, his son, is 2nd and present baron.

W.

WAHULL. Simon de Walhull, or Wahull, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry I. — Thomas de Wahull, 8th baron, summoned to parliament Jan. 26, 1297: died 1304. His son had no summons.[1]

WAITH, barony of, Nov. 19, 1734. *Extinct* 1782. See *Malton*.

WAKE. Hugh Wake, or Wac, lord of Willesford, co. Lincoln, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry I. — John Wake (of this family) had summons to parliament Oct 1, 1295. — Thomas, 3rd baron, died in 1349, after which year this barony merged in the earldom of Kent, and was *forfeited* in 1400. Probably in abeyance, notwithstanding, from 1407.

WALDEGRAVE. Sir Henry Waldegrave, bart., created baron Waldegrave, of Chewton, co. Somerset, Jan. 20, 1686. — James Waldegrave, 2nd baron, created viscount Chewton, of Chewton aforesaid, and earl Waldegrave, co. Northampton, Sept. 13, 1729. William Waldegrave is the 8th and present earl.

WALES. Edward Plantagenet (son of Edward I.), created prince of Wales, April 19, 1284: ascended the throne as Edward II. 1307. — Edward Plantagenet, "the Black prince" (son of Edward III.), created prince of Wales, 1343: died *vitâ patris*, 1376. — Richard Plantagenet (his son), created prince of Wales, Jan. 26, 1377: ascended the throne as Richard II. 1377. — Henry Plantagenet (son of Henry IV.), created prince of Wales, 1399: ascended the throne as Henry V. 1413. — Edward Plantagenet (son of Henry VI.), created prince of Wales, 1454: murdered *vitâ patris*, 1471. — Edward Plantagenet (son of Edward IV.), created prince of Wales, 1471: ascended the throne as Edward V. 1483. — Edward Plantagenet (son of Richard III.), created prince of Wales, 1483: died *vitâ patris*, 1484. — Arthur Tudor (son of Henry VII.), created prince of Wales, 1489: died *vitâ patris*, 1502. — Henry Tudor, duke of York (2nd son of Henry VII.), created prince of Wales, Feb. 18, 1503: ascended the throne as Henry VIII. 1509. — Edward Tudor (son of Henry VIII.), created prince of Wales, Oct. 1537: ascended the throne as Edward VI. 1547. — Henry-Frederick Stuart (son of James I.), created prince of Wales, May 30, 1610: died *vitâ patris*, 1612. — Charles Stuart, duke of York (brother of the last prince), created prince of Wales, Nov. 4, 1616: ascended the throne as Charles I. 1625. — Charles Stuart (son of Charles I.), declared but not created prince of Wales, 1630: ascended the throne as Charles II. 1649. —

[1] In the reign of James I. sir Richard Chetwode, the heir-general of Thomas baron Wahull last mentioned, possessing the manor and castle of Odell, claimed the dignity of a baron, which claim was referred to the duke of Lenox, the lord Howard, and the earl of Nottingham, as exercising the office of earl marshal, whose certificate, as given by Banks, stated that the averments in his petition, that his ancestors were barons in their own right before the usual calling of barons by writs, and were also summoned to parliament, were true; and on these, and other grounds, but which had nothing to do with his claim to the dignity in question, reported that they held him worthy the honour of a baron, if his majesty thought meet.

Nothing was done in consequence of this certificate, which, it must be remembered, by no means admitted *his right* to the barony, but merely recommended him to the notice of the crown, as a proper person to receive the dignity of the peerage. — *Nicolas*.

George-Augustus, of Brunswick-Luneburg (son of George I.), declared prince of Wales, Sept. 22, 1714: ascended the throne as George II. 1727.—Frederick-Lewis, of Brunswick-Luneburg, (son of George II.), created prince of Wales, Jan. 9, 1729: died *vitâ patris*, 1751.—George-William-Frederick (son of the preceding), created prince of Wales, April 20, 1751: ascended the throne as George III. 1760.—George-Augustus-Frederick (son of George III.), created prince of Wales, Aug. 17, 1762: ascended the throne as George IV. 1820.—Albert-Edward (son of her most gracious majesty Queen Victoria), prince of Wales, duke of Saxony, duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, earl of Chester and Carrick, baron of Renfrew, and lord of the Isles: created by patent prince of Wales and earl of Chester, Dec. 4, 1841; and earl of Dublin, Sept. 10, 1849.

WALEYS. Richard Waleys, lord Waleys, summoned to parliament May 15, 1321. *Extinct* on his death.

WALLACE. Thomas Wallace, created baron Wallace, of Knaresdale, co. Northumberland, Jan. 25, 1828. *Extinct* 1844.

WALLINGFORD. William Knollys, baron Knollys, created viscount Wallingford, co. Berks, Nov. 14, 1616; and earl of Banbury, Aug. 18, 1626. *Extinct* 1632. See *Banbury*.

WALLOP. John Wallop, created baron Wallop, of Wallop, co. Southampton, and viscount Lymington, same co., June 11, 1720. Created earl of Portsmouth, June 11, 1743. See *Portsmouth*.

WALPOLE. Robert Walpole (son of sir Robert Walpole), created, *vitâ patris*, baron Walpole, of Walpole, co. Norfolk, June 10, 1723. Succeeded as earl of Orford, viscount Walpole, and baron Houghton, 1745. *Extinct* (all these honours except this barony), 1797. The barony of Walpole, of Walpole, descended.—Horatio Walpole, baron Walpole, of Woolterton, and baron Walpole, of Walpole, created earl of Orford, April 10, 1806. In this earldom both the above baronies merge. See *Orford*.

WALPOLE, of Houghton. Sir Robert Walpole, minister, created baron of Houghton, co. Norfolk, viscount Walpole, of Houghton, same county, and earl of Orford, Feb. 6, 1742 *Extinct* 1797. See *Orford*.

WALPOLE, of Woolterton. Horatio Walpole, brother of sir Robert Walpole, created baron Walpole, of Woolterton, co. Norfolk, June 4, 1756.—Horatio Walpole, son, created earl of Orford, April 10, 1806. See *Orford*.

WALSINGHAM. Melesina de Schulemberg, created baroness of Aldborough, co. Suffolk, and countess of Walsingham, co. Norfolk, for life, April 7, 1722. *Extinct* 1778.—Sir William de Grey, knt., created baron Walsingham, of Walsingham, co. Norfolk, Oct. 17, 1780. Thomas de Grey is 5th and present baron.

WARD. Humble Ward, created baron Ward, of Birmingham, co. Warwick, March 23, 1644.—Edward, 2nd baron, succeeded to the barony of Dudley, 1697; in which barony that of Ward merged until 1740.—John Ward, 6th baron Ward, created viscount Dudley and Ward, April 21, 1763.—John-William Ward, 4th viscount, created viscount Ednam, of Ednam, co. Roxburgh, and earl Dudley, of Dudley Castle, Sept. 24, 1827. On his death, 1833, the titles conferred on himself, and the viscounty of Dudley and Ward, became *extinct*; but this barony descended to William Ward, 10th and present baron. See *Dudley and Ward*.

WARKWORTH, barony of, Oct. 2, 1749. See *Northumberland*.

WARREN. William de Warren, earl of Surrey, and earl of Warren (in Normandy), 1088. His descendants, who inherited the earldom of Surrey, styled themselves "earls Warren;" but it does not appear that it was ever considered as a regular earldom in this country until 1451.—John Mowbray, created earl of Warren and Surrey, March 29, 1451. *Extinct* 1475.—Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, created earl of Warren and duke of Norfolk, Feb. 7, 1477. *Extinct* 1483.

WARRINGTON. Henry Booth, baron Delamere, created earl of Warrington, co. Lancaster, April 17, 1690. *Extinct* 1758.—George-Harry Grey, earl of Stamford, created baron Delamere, of Dunham-Massey, co. Chester, and earl of Warrington, co. Lancaster, April 22, 1796. The two earldoms of Stamford and Warrington have since united in the same peer. See *Stamford*.

WARWICK. Henry de Newburgh, created earl of Warwick, 1077.—The earldom came to the family of Marshal, and subsequently to the families of Plessetts, Mauduit, and Beauchamp, of the last of whom, Henry de Beauchamp, was created duke of Warwick, April 5, 1444. The dukedom became *extinct* 1445.[1]—Anne de Beauchamp, styled countess of Warwick: died 1449, when the earldom, also, became *extinct*.—Richard Nevill, created earl of Warwick, 1449. Slain 1471; and his honours *forfeited*.—George Plantagenet, duke of Clarence, created earl of Warwick and Salisbury, March 25, 1472. Murdered and attainted, 1477, and his honours *forfeited*.—John Dudley, viscount Lisle, created earl of Warwick, Feb. 17, 1547; and duke of Northumberland, Oct. 11, 1551. Attainted and beheaded, 1553, and the titles *forfeited*.—Ambrose Dudley, son, restored, and created earl of Warwick, Sept. 26, 1567. *Extinct* 1589.—Robert Rich, baron Rich, created earl of Warwick, Aug. 6, 1618. [Several of this family were earls of Holland, co. Lincoln, and barons Kensington, co. Middlesex. See *Holland* and *Kensington*.] *Extinct* 1759.—Francis Greville, earl Brooke, created earl of Warwick, Nov. 21, 1759; since which year the earldoms of Brooke and Warwick have continued united in the same peer.

WATEVYLL. Robert de Watevyll, lord Watevyll, summoned to parliament Dec. 3, 1326. Of this baron Dugdale gives no account.

WELLES. Adam de Welles, summoned to parliament Feb. 6, 1299. This long line of barons, after several forfeitures of their honours, became *extinct* 1503. Of the family was John Welles, created viscount Welles in 1487, which viscounty became *extinct* 1498.

WELLESLEY. Richard Colley Wellesley, earl

[1] Henry de Beauchamp was created premier earl of England, with the especial privilege of wearing a gold coronet, in April, 1444; and was crowned king of the Isle of Wight, by the king's own hands, *circa* 1445: he died in 1449.

of Mornington (in Ireland), created baron Wellesley, of Wellesley, co. Somerset, Oct. 20, 1797. Created marquess Wellesley (in Ireland), Dec. 2, 1799. *Extinct* 1842.

WELLINGTON. Sir Arthur Wellesley, created baron Douro, of Wellesley, co. Somerset, and viscount Wellington, of Talavera, and of Wellington, co. Somerset, Sept. 4, 1809. Created earl of Wellington, co. Somerset, Feb. 28, 1812. Created marquess of Wellington aforesaid, Aug. 18, 1812. Created marquess of Douro aforesaid, and duke of Wellington, May 3, 1814. Present duke, marquess, earl, and viscount Wellington, and marquess and baron of Douro; also prince of Waterloo, in the Netherlands; duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, in Spain, and a grandee of the first class; and duke of Vittoria, marquess of Torres Vedras, and count of Vimiera, in Portugal.

WEMYSS. Francis Wemyss Charteris Douglas, earl of Wemyss (in Scotland), created baron Wemyss, of Wemyss, co. Fife, July 17, 1821.

WENLOCK. John Wenlock, created baron Wenlock, of Wenlock, co. Salop, July 26, 1461. *Extinct* 1471. — Sir Robert Lawley, bart., created baron Wenlock, of Wenlock, co. Salop, June 16, 1831. *Extinct* on his death, 1834. — Paul Beilby Lawley Thompson, created baron Wenlock, of Wenlock, co. Salop, May 2, 1839.

WENMAN. Sophia-Elizabeth Wykeham, created baroness Wenman, of Thame Park, Oxon, May 17, 1834.

WENTWORTH. Thomas Wentworth, baron Wentworth, of Nettlested, co. Suffolk, Dec. 2, 1529. — Thomas Wentworth, 4th baron, created earl of Cleveland, co. York, Feb. 5, 1626. — The earldom became *extinct* 1667; but the barony descended, and passed to the Noel family.

WENTWORTH, of Wentworth-Wodehouse. Sir Thomas Wentworth, bart., created baron Wentworth, of Wentworth-Wodehouse, co. York, July 22, 1628; and viscount Wentworth, Dec. 10, following. Created earl of Strafford, Jan. 12, 1640. *Forfeited* 1641: restored, 1665; and *extinct* 1695. See *Strafford*.

WENTWORTH, viscounty of, Sept. 4, 1711. *Extinct* 1799. See *Strafford*.

WEST. Thomas West, lord St. Amand, co. Berks, summoned to parliament Feb. 25, 1342. This barony is vested in the family of West, earls de la Warre.

WESTERN. Charles Callis Western, created baron Western, of Rivenhall, co. Essex, Jan. 14, 1833. *Extinct* on his death, 1844.

WESTMINSTER. Sir Richard Grosvenor, bart., created baron Grosvenor, of Eaton, co. Chester, April 8, 1761. Created viscount Belgrave, co. Chester, and earl Grosvenor, July 5, 1784. — Robert Grosvenor, 2nd earl, created marquess of Westminster, Sept. 7, 1831.

WESTMORLAND. Ralph Nevill, baron Nevill, of Raby, created earl of Westmorland, Sept. 29, 1397. *Forfeited* 1570. — Francis Fane, created baron Burghersh and earl of Westmorland, by patent, Dec. 29, 1624. — John Fane (7th earl of this family), created baron Catherlough (in Ireland), Oct. 4, 1783. — In 1762 the barony of Berghersh, by writ, fell into abeyance, and the Irish barony became *extinct*; but the barony of Burghersh, by patent, and the earldom of Westmorland, descended. John Fane is the 11th and present earl of Westmorland.

WESTON. Richard Weston, created baron Weston, of Neyland, co. Essex, April 13, 1628. Created earl of Portland, Feb. 17, 1633. *Extinct* 1688. See *Portland*.

WEYMOUTH. Sir Thomas Thynne, bart., created baron Thynne, of Warminster, co. Wilts, and viscount Weymouth, co. Dorset, Dec. 11, 1682. —Thomas Thynne, 3rd viscount, created marquess of Bath, Aug. 18, 1789. — John-Alexander Thynne is the 4th and present marquess of Bath. See *Bath*.

WHARNCLIFFE. James Archibald Stuart Wortley, created baron Wharncliffe, of Wortley, co. York, June 13, 1826.

WHARTON. Thomas Wharton, created lord Wharton, of Wharton, co. Westmorland, Jan. 30, 1545. — Thomas Wharton, 5th baron, created viscount Winchendon, co. Bucks, and earl of Wharton, co. Westmorland, Dec. 24, 1706. Created marquess of Malmesbury, co. Wilts, and marquess of Wharton, co. Westmorland, Jan. 1, 1715; and on the same day, baron of Trim, earl of Rathfarnham, and marquess of Catherlough (in Ireland). — Thomas Wharton, son, created duke of Wharton[1], co. Westmorland, Jan. 20, 1718. *Extinct* 1731.

WHITTINGTON. John de Whittington, lord Whittington, summoned to parliament Jan. 26, 1297; but not afterwards.

WHITWORTH. Charles Whitworth, baron Whitworth (in Ireland), created viscount Whitworth, of Adbaston, co. Stafford, June 14, 1813. Created baron of Adbaston aforesaid, and earl Whitworth, Nov. 25, 1815. *Extinct*, on his death, in 1825.

WIDDRINGTON. Sir William Widdrington, bart., created baron Widdrington, of Blankney, co. Lincoln, Nov. 10, 1643. *Forfeited* 1716.

WIGAN. James Lindsay, earl of Balcarres (in Scotland), created baron Wigan, of Haigh Hall, co. Lancaster, July 5, 1826. Merged in the Scottish earldom of Balcarres.

WILLINGTON. John de Willington, lord Willington, summoned to parliament June 14, 1329. *Extinct* 1348.

WILLIAMS. John Williams, baron Williams, of Thame, co. Oxford, summoned to parliament, April 2, 1554. *Extinct* 1559. — *Dugdale*. In abeyance from that year. — *Nicolas*.

WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY. Robert Willoughby, summoned to parliament July 26, 1313. This ancient barony passed to the Bertie family, of whom Robert Bertie was created earl of Lindsey, Nov. 22, 1626. It merged in the earldom of Lindsey and dukedom of Ancaster until 1779, when it fell into abeyance, which the king terminated in favour of Priscilla-Barbara-Elizabeth Burrell, March 18, 1780. See *Gwydir*.

WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE. Robert de Willoughby (of the preceding family), lord Willoughby de Broke, in Wiltshire, by descent; summoned to parliament Aug. 12, 1492. The barony fell into abeyance in 1606, when it was

[1] Of this family was the celebrated lord-lieutenant of Ireland. This noble was attainted in 1728, when all his honours became *forfeited*. Sir Harris Nicolas says: "It does not appear that his attainder has been reversed; but should his heirs ever be rendered capable of inheriting his honours, the barony would become vested in the descendants and representatives of Lucy and Jane, his sisters and coheirs; but as he died *sine prole*, in 1731, all his other honours, if he had not forfeited them in 1728, would then have become *extinct*."

claimed by, and allowed to, the Verney family, of whom Henry Peyto Verney is the 8th and present baron.

WILLOUGHBY, of Parham. William Willoughby (of same family), created baron Willoughby, of Parham, co. Suffolk, Feb. 16, 1547. *Extinct* 1779.

WILMINGTON. Sir Spencer Compton, the celebrated minister, created baron Wilmington, co. Sussex, Jan. 11, 1728. Created viscount Pevensey and earl of Wilmington, both co. Sussex, May 14, 1730. *Extinct* on his death in 1743. — Charles Compton, earl of Northampton, created baron Wilmington, of Wilmington, co. Sussex, earl Compton, of Compton, co. Warwick, and marquess of the co. of Northampton, Sept. 7, 1812. See *Northampton.*

WILMOT, viscount Wilmot (in Ireland), created baron Wilmot, of Adderbury, co. Oxford, June 29, 1643. Created earl of Rochester, Dec. 13, 1652. *Extinct* 1681. See *Rochester.*

WILTON. James Brydges, baron Chandos, created viscount Wilton, co. Hereford, and earl of Carnarvon, Oct. 19, 1714. Created marquess of Carnarvon and duke of Chandos, April 30, 1719. *Extinct* 1789. See *Chandos.* — Thomas Egerton, baron Grey de Wilton, of Wilton Castle, created viscount Grey de Wilton and earl of Wilton, of Wilton Castle aforesaid, June 26, 1801. Thomas Grosvenor Egerton is 2nd and present earl.

WILTSHIRE. William le Scrope, created earl of Wiltshire, Sept. 29, 1397. Attainted, and his honours *forfeited*, 1399. — James Butler (of the family of Butler, earls of Ormond in Ireland), created earl of Wiltshire, July 8, 1449. Beheaded 1461, when this earldom became *extinct.* — John Stafford (of the family of Stafford, dukes of Buckingham), created earl of Wiltshire, Jan. 5, 1470. Again *extinct* 1499. — Henry Stafford, created earl of Wiltshire, 1509. *Extinct* 1523. — Thomas Boleyn, viscount Rochford (father of queen Anna Boleyn); created earl of Wiltshire, Dec. 8, 1529. *Extinct* in his son, George Boleyn, who was beheaded in 1538. — William Paulet, baron St. John, of Basing, created earl of Wiltshire, Jan. 19, 1550; and marquess of Winchester, Oct. 12, 1551. The earldom merges in the marquisate of Winchester. See *Winchester.*

WIMBLEDON. Edward Cecil, baron Cecil, of Putney, created viscount Wimbledon, co. Surrey, July 25, 1626. *Extinct* on his death, 1638.

WINCHENDON, viscounty of, Dec. 23, 1706. *Forfeited* 1728, or *extinct* 1731. See *Wharton.*

WINCHESTER. Saier de Quincy, baron of Groby, in Leicestershire, created earl of Winchester, 1207. *Extinct* 1264. — Hugh, baron le Despencer, created earl of Winchester, May 10, 1322. *Forfeited* 1326. — Prince Louis de Bruges (of Germany), created earl of Winchester, Oct. 13, 1472. Resigned the earldom 1499. — William Paulet, earl of Wiltshire, created marquess of Winchester, Oct. 12, 1551. — John Paulet, succeeded 1843, is the 14th and present marquess, and premier marquess of England. See *Wiltshire.*

WINCHILSEA. Elizabeth, viscountess Maidstone, created countess of Winchilsea, July 12, 1628. Succeeded by her son, sir Thomas Finch, bart., 1633. — Daniel Finch, earl of Nottingham, succeeded as 6th earl of Winchilsea, 1729; since which year the earldoms of Winchilsea and Nottingham have been united.

WINDSOR. William Fitz-Other, baron by tenure, *temp.* William I. — William de Windsor, descendant, baron by summons, Aug. 22, 1381. *Extinct* 1384. — Andrew Windsor (of same family), summoned to parliament, Nov. 3, 1529. In abeyance from 1642 until 1660, when that state was terminated in favour of Thomas Hickman Windsor, confirmed to him by patent, June 16, in that year; and who was created earl of Plymouth, Dec. 6, 1682. The barony merged in the earldom of Plymouth. See *Plymouth.*

WINDSOR, co. Berks. John Stuart, earl of Bute (in Scotland), baron Cardiff and baron Mountstuart (in England), created viscount Montjoy, in the Isle of Wight, earl of Windsor, co. Berks, and marquess of Bute, co. Bute, Feb. 20, 1796. Merged in the marquisate of Bute. See *Bute.*

WODEHOUSE. Sir John Wodehouse, bart., created baron Wodehouse, of Kimberley, co. Norfolk, Oct. 26, 1797. John Wodehouse, grandson, is 3rd and present baron.

WOKINGHAM, barony of, April 9, 1689. *Extinct* 1708. See *Cumberland.*

WOLVERTON. Hamon, lord of Wolverton, co. Bucks, baron by tenure, *temp.* Henry I. — John de Wolverton, 6th baron, appears to have been the last of the barons of Wolverton, *temp.* Edward I.

WOODSTOCK. Edmund Plantagenet (son of Edward I.), had summons to parliament, Aug. 5, 1320. Created earl of Kent, May 15, 1321. *Forfeited* by attainder 1330. See *note* to Edmund, of Woodstock, under head "Princes of Europe," page 9. — William Bentinck, created baron of Cirencester, co. Gloucester, viscount Woodstock, co. Oxford, and earl of Portland, co. Dorset, April 9, 1689. See *Portland.*

WORCESTER. Urso d'Abitot, baron of Elmley, created earl of Worcester, 1076. *Extinct* in him, *circa* 1100. — Waleran de Bellamont, or Beaumont, created earl of Worcester, 1144. *Extinct* 1166. — Thomas Percy, lord of Havenford, created earl of Worcester, Sept. 29, 1397. Beheaded 1402, and the earldom *extinct.* — Richard Beauchamp, baron of Abergavenny, created earl of Worcester, 1420. *Extinct* 1421. — John Tiptoft, baron Tiptoft, created earl of Worcester, July 16, 1449. *Forfeited* (he being attainted and beheaded) 1470. — Edward Tiptoft, son, restored, 1471. *Extinct* 1485. — Charles Somerset, baron Herbert, of Chepstow, Ragland, and Gower, created earl of Worcester, Feb. 2, 1514. — Henry Somerset, 5th earl, created marquess of Worcester, Nov. 2, 1642. — Henry Somerset, 3rd marquess, created duke of Beaufort, Dec. 2, 1682. See *Beaufort.*

WORLINGHAM, Archibald Acheson, earl of Gosford (in Ireland), created baron Worlingham, of Beccles, co. Suffolk, July 8, 1835. Merged in the Irish earldom of Gosford.

WOTTON. Sir Edward Wotton, created baron Wotton, of Maherly, co. Kent, May 13, 1603. *Extinct* in his son, 1630. — Charles Henry Kirkhoven, created baron Wotton, of Wotton, co. Kent, Aug. 31, 1650. Created earl of Bellamont (in Ireland). 1677. *Extinct* on his death, 1682.

WRIOTHESLEY. Thomas Wriothesley, created baron Wriothesley, of Titchfield, co. South-

hampton, Jan. 1, 1544, and earl of Southampton, Feb. 16, 1547. *Extinct* 1667. See *Southampton.*

WROTTESLEY. John Wrottesley, created baron Wrottesley, of Wrottesley, co. Stafford, July 11, 1838. His son, John Wrottesley, is 2nd and present peer.

WYCOMBE. John Fitzmaurice Petty, earl of Shelburne (in Ireland), created baron Wycombe, of Chipping-Wycombe, co. Bucks, May 17, 1760. — William Petty, son, created viscount Calne and Calston, co. Wilts, earl of Wycombe, co. Bucks, and marquess of Lansdowne, co. Somerset, Dec. 6, 1784. See *Lansdowne.*

WYNFORD. William Draper Best, created baron Wynford, of Wynford-Eagle, co. Dorset, June 4, 1829. Succeeded in 1845 by his son, William-Samuel Best, 2nd and present baron.

Y.

YARBOROUGH. Charles Anderson Pelham, created baron Yarborough, of Yarborough, co. Lincoln, Aug. 13, 1794. — Charles Anderson Pelham, 2nd baron, created earl of Yarborough, Jan. 24, 1837. Charles-Anderson Worsley Pelham, son of the earl, whom he succeeded in 1846, is the 2nd and present earl of Yarborough.

YARMOUTH. Sir Robert Paston, bart., created baron Paston, of Paston, co Norfolk, and viscount Yarmouth, same co., Aug. 19, 1673; and earl of Yarmouth, July 30, 1679. *Extinct* in his son, 1732. — Amelia Sophia de Walmeden (mistress of George II.), created, for life, baroness and countess of Yarmouth, both co. Norfolk, March 24, 1740. *Extinct* 1765. Francis Seymour Conway, earl of Hertford, created earl of Yarmouth, co. Norfolk, and marquess of Hertford, July 5, 1793. See *Hertford.*

YORK. William le Gros, earl of Albemarle, created earl of York, 1138. *Extinct* 1179. — Otho (son of the empress Maud), created earl of York by Richard I. 1190. *Extinct* 1218. — Edmund Plantagenet, earl of Cambridge (son of Edward III.) created duke of York, Aug. 6, 1385. The Plantagenets bore the title until Edward Plantagenet, who ascended the throne as Edward IV., 1461, merged the dukedom in the crown. — Richard Plantagenet (2nd son of Edward IV.), created duke of York, May 28, 1474. Murdered (with his brother Edward V.) in the Tower, 1483. — Henry Tudor (2nd son of Henry VII.) created duke of York, Nov. 1, 1491. Ascended the throne as Henry VIII., 1509. — Charles Stuart (2nd son of James I.), created duke of York, Jan. 6, 1604. Ascended the throne as Charles I., 1625. — James Stuart (2nd son of Charles I.), created duke of York, Jan. 27, 1643. Ascended the throne as James II., 1685. — Ernest Augustus (brother of George I.), created duke of York and Albany, June 29, 1716. *Extinct* 1728. — Edward Augustus (brother of George III.), created duke of York and Albany, April 1, 1760. *Extinct* 1767. — H. R. H. Frederick (2nd son of George III.), created duke of York and Albany, Nov. 27, 1784. *Extinct*, on his death, 1827.

Z.

ZETLAND. Sir Thomas Dundas, bart., created baron Dundas, of Aske, co. York, Aug. 13, 1794. — Laurence Dundas, son, and 2nd baron, created earl of Zetland, June 13, 1838. Thomas Dundas (son of the latter) succeeded in 1839, and is 2nd and present earl of Zetland.

ZOUCHE, of Ashby. William le Zouche, baron by tenure, *temp.* Richard I. — Alan le Zouche, lord Zouche, of Ashby, co. Leicester, 5th baron, had summons to parliament Feb. 6, 1299. In abeyance from 1314.

ZOUCHE, of Haryngworth. Eudo le Zouche, baron by tenure, *temp.* Edward I. — William le Zouche, lord Zouche, of Haryngworth, co. Northampton, summoned to parliament Jan. 13, 1308. This barony continued in the family of Zouche until 1625, when it fell into abeyance, which state was terminated Aug. 27, 1815, in favour of sir Cecil Bishopp; and again falling into abeyance in 1828, it was again terminated, Jan. 8, 1829, in favour of Harriet-Anne Curzon, present baroness Zouche, of Haryngworth.

ZOUCHE, of Mortimer. William le Zouche, lord Zouche, of Riccards Castle, afterwards of Mortimer, summoned to parliament Dec. 26, 1323. Presumed to be in abeyance from his death, *circa* 1337.

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TO

THE PRIVY COUNCILLORS OF ENGLAND.

*** In the following Index, reference is made to the YEAR in which the Privy Councillor was sworn, not to the *page* in which his name occurs. From the number of names contained in a page, reference would be less facile than it is made by looking to the year. Besides, the object of the Inquirer may be, in many instances, to ascertain at what time the personage sought for became a Privy Councillor, and this is at once shown by this Index alone, without further search. Where it is necessary to learn minuter particulars, the arrangement by *years* saves the trouble of poring through all the names that crowd a page.

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Durham, Crewe, lord, bishop of 1676 and 1686
Durham, John, lord (earl of) - 1830
Dursley, Charles, viscount - 1694
Dyson, Jeremiah - - - 1774

E.

East, sir Edward Hyde - - 1831
Ebrington, Hugh, viscount - 1839
Eddisbury, Edward-John, lord - 1841
Eden, sir Morton - - - 1794
Eden, William - - - 1783
Edgcumbe, George, lord - - 1765
Edgcumbe, hon. Richard - - 1756
Edgcumbe, Richard, lord - - 1744
Effingham, Thomas, earl of - 1782
Egmont, John, earl of - - 1755
Egremont, Charles, earl of - - 1761
Eldon, John, lord - - - 1799
Elgin, Thomas, earl of - - 1799
Eliot, Edward Granville, lord - 1841
Ellenborough, Edward, lord - 1802
Ellenborough, Edward, lord (earl) - *1828*
Ellesmere, Francis, earl of - 1828
Ellice, Edward - - - 1833
Elliot, Gilbert - - - 1762
Elliot, sir Gilbert - - - 1793
Elliot, Hugh - - - 1814
Elliot, William - - - 1806
Ellis, George-James-Agar-Welbore - 1830
Ellis, Henry - - - - 1832

Ellis, Welbore - - - - 1760
Enfield, George-Stevens, viscount - - 1835
Elphinstone, John, lord - - - 1836
Erle, Thomas - - - - 1705
Ernle, sir John - - 1676 and 1679
Erroll, William-George, earl of - - 1831
Erskine, Thomas, lord - - - 1806
Essex, Algernon, earl of - - - 1708
Essex, Arthur, earl of - 1672 and 1679
Essex, William, earl of - - - 1735
Exeter, Cecil, marquess of - - - 1841
Eyre, sir James - - - - 1792
Eyre, sir Robert - - - - 1725

F.

Falmouth, George Evelyn, viscount - 1790
Falmouth, Hugh, viscount - - 1756
Falkland, Anthony, viscount - - 1692
Falkland, Lucius, viscount - - 1837
Fanshawe, sir Richard, bart. - - 1663
Farnborough, Charles Long, lord - - 1802
Fauconberg, Thomas, viscount 1672 and 1679
Fauconberg, Thomas, viscount, *again* - 1689
Fawcett, general sir William - - 1799
Fergusson, Robert Cutlar - - - 1834
Ferrers, Robert, lord - - - 1698
Finch, Daniel - - - - 1680
Finch, Daniel, lord - - - 1725
Finch, Heneage, lord - 1673 and 1679
Finch, hon. William - - - 1742
Findlater, James, earl of - - - 1723
Fitzgerald, William (Rt. hon.) - - 1812
Fitzgibbon, John, lord - - - 1790
Fitz-Herbert, Alleyne - - - 1787
Fitzpatrick, hon. Richard - - - 1783
Fitzroy, lord Charles - - - 1835
Fitzwalter, Benjamin, earl - - 1735
Fitzwilliam, William Wentworth, earl - 1794
Flood, Henry - - - - 1776
Foley, Thomas, lord - - - 1830
Forrester, John-George, lord - - 1841
Fortescue, Hugh, earl - - - 1839
Fortescue, William - - - 1741
Foster, Augustus-John - - - 1822
Foster, John, lord Oriel - - - 1786
Fox, Charles-James - 1782 and 1806
Fox, Henry (lord Holland) - - 1746
Fremantle, William-Henry - - 1822
Fremantle, sir Thomas-Francis - - 1844
Frere, John Hookham - - - 1805
Fust, sir Herbert Jenner - - - 1834

G.

Galway, Henry, earl of - - - 1715
Galway, Robert, viscount - - - 1784
Garrow, sir William - - - 1832
Germaine, lord George Sackville 1758 and 1765
Gibbs, sir Vicary - - - - 1813
Gibson, dr., bishop of London - - 1723
Gibson, Thomas Milner - - - 1846
Gifford, sir Robert (lord Gifford) - - 1824
Gilbert, dr., archbishop of York - - 1757
Gladstone, William Ewart - - 1841
Glastonbury, James, lord - - - 1783
Glenoervie, Sylvester, lord - - 1794
Glencairn, William, earl of - - 1661
Glenelg, Charles, lord - - - 1819
GLOUCESTER, HENRY, duke of - - 1660
GLOUCESTER, H. R. H. WILLIAM-HENRY, duke of - - - - - 1764
GLOUCESTER, H. R. H. WILLIAM-FREDERICK, duke of - - - - - 1806
Godolphin, Francis, earl of - - 1723
Godolphin, Sidney, afterwards lord - 1680
Godolphin, Sidney, lord, *again* - - 1690
Goodricke, sir Henry - - - 1690
Goodricke, sir John - - - 1773
Gordon, George, duke of - - - 1829
Gordon, Robert - - - - 1826
Gosford, Archibald, earl of - - 1834
Goulburn, Henry - - - - 1821
Gould-Morgan, sir Charles - - 1804
Gower, lord Francis Leveson - - 1828
Gower, George Granville Leveson, earl - 1790
Gower, Granville, earl - - - 1755
Gower, Granville Leveson, lord - - 1804
Gower, John, lord - - - - 1742
Gower, sir John Leveson - - - 1702
Grafton, Augustus-Henry, duke of - 1765
Grafton, Charles, duke of - - - 1715
Graham, James, marquess of - - 1789
Graham, James, marquess of - - 1821
Graham, sir James-Robert-George - 1830
Graham, sir Robert - - - 1834
Granby, John, marquess of - - 1760
Grant, Charles (lord Glenelg) - - 1819
Grant, sir Robert - - - - 1830
Grant, sir William - - - 1801
Grantham, Henry, earl of - - 1727
Grantham, Thomas, lord - - - 1770
Grantley, Fletcher, lord - - - 1769
Granville, Granville-Levison, viscount, afterwards earl - - - - - 1804
Granville, Granville George, earl - - 1846
Granville, hon. John - - - 1702
Gray, sir James - - - - - 1769
Grey, sir Charles (lord Grey) - - 1797
Grey, hon. Charles (earl Grey) - - 1806
Grey, sir Charles-Edward - - 1835
Grey, sir George - - - - 1839
Grey, Henry, earl - - - 1835
Grenville, hon. George - - - 1754
Grenville, James - - - - 1783
Grenville, hon. James - - - 1761
Grenville, Thomas - - - 1798
Grenville, William Windham, lord - 1783
Greville, Charles - - - - 1783
Grosvenor, hon. Robert - - - 1830
Guernsey, Heneage, lord - - - 1703
Guilford, Francis, lord - - - 1712
Gwydir, Peter, lord - - - 1820
Gwydir, Peter-Robert, lord - - 1821

H.

Haddington, Thomas, earl of - - 1814
Halifax, George, viscount - - 1672
Halifax, George, viscount, *again* - - 1679
Halifax, George, earl of - 1672 and 1679
Halifax, George, marquess of, *again* - 1689
Halifax, George, earl of - - - 1717
Halifax, George Dunk, earl of - - 1749
Hamilton, William, duke of - - 1650
Hamilton, William, duke of - - 1686
Hamilton, sir William - - - 1791
Hampden, Richard - - - 1689
Hampden, Richard - - - 1718
Harbord, William - - - 1689
Harcourt, dr., archbishop of York - 1808
Harcourt, sir Simon - - - 1710
Harcourt, Simon, earl - - - 1751

Hardinge, sir Henry (viscount) - - 1828
Hardwicke, Philip, lord - - - 1733
Hardwicke, Philip, earl of - - 1801
Harley, Robert, afterwards sir Robert - 1704
Harley, hon. Thomas - - - 1768
Harrington, Charles, earl of - - 1798
Harrington, William, lord - - 1727
Harris, sir James - - - - 1784
Hart, sir Anthony - - - 1827
Hartington, William, marquess of - 1751
Hastings, Francis, marquess of - - 1806
Hastings, Warren - - - - 1814
Hatherton, Edward-John, lord - - 1833
Hatton, Christopher, lord - - - 1662
Hawke, sir Edward - - - 1766
Hawkesbury, Charles, lord - - 1773
Hawkesbury, Robert Banks, lord - - 1799
Hayter, dr. Thomas, bishop of London - 1761
Hayter, William Goodenough - - 1848
Hedges, sir Charles - - - 1700
Henley, Morton Eden, lord - - 1794
Henley, sir Robert - - - 1757
Herbert, Arthur - - - - 1689
Herbert, sir Edward - - - 1685
Herbert, George, lord - - - 1784
Herbert, hon. Sidney - - - 1845
Hereford, Henry, viscount - - 1830
Herries, John-Charles - - - 1827
Herring, dr., archbishop of York - - 1743
Hertford, Francis, earl of - - 1763
Hertford, Francis, marquess of - - 1812
Hertford, William, marquess of - - 1660
Hervey, John, lord - - - 1730
Heytesbury, William, lord - - 1817
Hill, lord Arthur Marcus Cecil - - 1841
Hill, sir George Fitzgerald - - 1817
Hill, John - - - - - 1712
Hill, Rowland, lord - - - 1828
Hill, William Noel - - - 1824
Hillsborough, Wills, earl of - - 1754
Hinchinbrook, John Montagu, viscount - 1771
Hobart, John, lord - - - 1745
Hobart, John, lord - - - - 1756
Hobart, hon. Robert - - - 1793
Hobhouse, Henry - - - - 1828
Hobhouse, sir John (now lord Broughton) 1832
Holdernesse, Robert, earl of - - 1718
Holdernesse, Robert, earl of - - 1751
Holland, Henry-Richard, lord - - 1806
Holland, sir John - - - - 1709
Holles, Denzil, lord - - - 1660
Holles, Denzill, lord - - - 1679
Holt, sir John - - - - 1689
Hope, Charles - - - - 1822
Hope, John - - - - 1844
Hope, sir William Johnstone - - 1830
Hopton, Ralph, lord - - - 1649
How, John - - - - 1702
Howe, Richard-William, earl - - 1831
Howe, Richard, viscount - - - 1765
Howe, sir William - - - 1782
Howard, colonel Charles - - - 1660
Howard, lord Edward-George Fitz-Alan - 1846
Howard, sir George, field-marshal - 1795
Howard, sir Robert - - - 1689
Howley, dr., bishop of London - - 1813
Howick, Henry, viscount (earl Grey) - 1835
Huntingdon, Francis, earl of - - 1760
Huntingdon, Theophilus, earl of - - 1683
Huskisson, William - - - 1814
Hutchinson, John Hely - - - 1787
Hutton, dr., archbishop of York - - 1748
Hyde, sir Edward, knt. - - - 1649
Hyde, Henry, lord - - - - 1710
Hyde, Laurence - - - - - 1679
Hyde, Thomas, lord - - - - 1763
Hyndford, John, earl of - - - 1750

I.

Ilchester, Henry-Stephen, earl of - - 1837
Ilchester, Stephen, earl of - - - 1763
Inchiquin, Murrough, earl of - - 1660
Ingram, sir Thomas - - - 1664
Islay, Archibald, earl of - - - 1711

J.

Jeffreys, sir George - - - 1683
Jekyll, sir Joseph - - - - 1717
Jenkins, sir Leoline - - - 1680
Jenkinson, Charles - - - 1773
Jenner, sir Herbert (Fust) - - 1834
Jermyn, Frederick-William, earl - - 1841
Jermyn, Henry, lord - - - 1660
Jersey, Edward, earl of - - - 1697
Jersey, George, earl of - - - 1830
Jersey, George Bussy, earl of - - 1765
Jersey, William, earl of - - - 1747
Jervis, sir John - - - - 1850
Jocelyn, Robert, viscount - - - 1812
Johnston, sir Alexander - - - 1833
Juxon, dr., bishop of London - - 1663

K.

Keith, sir Robert Murray - - - 1789
Kempt, sir James - - - - 1830
KENT, H. R. H. EDWARD, duke of - 1799
Kent, Henry, earl of - - - 1704
Kenyon, Lloyd, lord - - - 1784
Keppel, hon. Augustus - - - 1782
Keppel, sir William - - - 1827
Kincardine, Alexander, earl of - - 1674
King, sir Peter - - - - 1715
Kinnaird, George, lord - - - 1840
Kinnoul, Robert Auriol, earl of - - 1795
Knatchbull, sir Edward - - - 1834

L.

Labouchere, Henry - - - 1835
Lamb, hon. Frederick-James - - 1822
Lamb, hon. William (lord Melbourne) - 1827
Lane, sir Richard, knt. - - - 1649
Langdale, Henry, lord - - - 1836
Lansdowne, George, lord - - - 1712
Lansdowne, Henry, marquess of - - 1806
Lascelles, hon. William Sebright - - 1847
Latimer, Thomas, viscount - - 1672
Lauderdale, James, earl of - - 1806
Lauderdale, John, duke of - - 1679
Lauderdale, John, earl of - - - 1661
Lavington, Ralph, lord - - - 1799
Leach, sir John - - - - 1817
Lechmere, sir Nicholas - - - 1718
Le Despencer, Francis, lord - - 1761
Lee, sir George - - - - 1752
Lee, sir William - - - - 1737
Leeds, Francis, duke of - - - 1777
Leeds, Thomas, duke of - - - 1672
Leeds, Thomas, duke of - - - 1757
Lefevre, Charles Shaw - - - 1839
Legge, George, admiral - - - 1682
Legge, hon. Henry Bilson - - - 1749

Leicester, John, earl of - - - 1731
Leicester, Robert, earl of - - - 1660
Leigh, Thomas Pemberton - - 1843
Leinster, Augustus-Frederick, duke of - 1831
Lenox, lord George - - - 1784
Lewis, Thomas Frankland (sir) - - 1828
Lewisham, George, viscount - - 1801
Lexinton, Robert, lord - - - 1692
Lichfield, George-Henry, earl of - - 1762
Ligonier, gen. sir John - - - 1749
Lincoln, Henry, earl of - - - 1715
Lincoln, Henry Pelham, earl of - - 1841
Lindsay, Montague, earl of - - 1660
Lindsey, Robert, earl of - - 1666, 1682, and again - - - - 1689
Lindsey, Robert, earl of - - - 1701
Liston, Robert - - - - 1812
Littledale, sir Joseph - - - 1841
Littleton, Edward-John - - - 1833
Liverpool, Charles, earl of - - 1773
Liverpool, Charles Cecil, earl of - - 1841
Liverpool, Robert Banks, earl of - - 1799
London, dr. Blomfield, bishop of - - 1828
London, dr. Compton, bishop of - 1676, 1679, and again - - - - 1689
London, dr. Gibson, bishop of - - 1723
London, Hayter, bishop of - - 1761
London, dr. Henchman, bishop of - 1663
London, dr. Howley, bishop of - - 1813
London, dr. Juxon, bishop of - - 1663
London, dr. Louth, bishop of - - 1777
London, dr. Osbaldeston, bishop of - 1762
London, dr. Randolph, bishop of - - 1809
London, dr. Sheldon, bishop of - - 1663
London, dr. Sherlock, bishop of - - 1749
London, dr. Terrick, bishop of - - 1764
Londonderry, Charles-William, marquess of 1814
Londonderry, Robert, marquess of - 1798
Long, Charles (lord Farnborough) - 1802
Long, Robert - - - - 1649
Long, sir Robert - - - - 1672
Lonsdale, Henry, viscount - - - 1726
Lonsdale, William, earl of - - - 1828
Lothian, John-William, marquess of - 1841
Loudoun, Hugh, earl of - - - 1708
Loughborough, Alexander, lord - - 1780
Louth, dr., bishop of London - - 1777
Lowther, sir John - - - - 1689
Lowther, William, viscount - - 1828
Ludlow, Peter, earl - - - 1782
Lumley, Richard, lord - - - 1689
Lushington, dr. Stephen - - - 1838
Lushington, Stephen-Rumbold - - 1827
Lynch, sir William - - - 1773
Lyndhurst, John Singleton, lord - - 1826
Lyttelton, sir George - - - 1754
Lyttelton, Thomas, lord - - - 1775

M.

Macartney, George, lord - - - 1792
Macaulay, Thomas Babington - - 1839
Macclesfield, George, earl of - - 1791
Macclesfield, Charles, earl of - - 1689
Macdonald, sir Archibald - - - 1793
Mackenzie, Holt - - - - 1832
Mackenzie, J. A. Stewart - - - 1837
Mackenzie, hon James Stuart - - 1761
Mackintosh, sir James - - - 1827
Mc Mahon, sir John - - - 1812
Maitland, hon. sir Thomas - - 1803
Malmesbury, James, viscount - - 1784
Manchester, Charles, earl of - - 1698
Manchester, Edward, earl of - - 1660
Manchester, George, duke of - - 1782
Manners, Thomas, lord - - - 1807
Manners, Thomas, lord, *resworn* - - 1820
Mansfield, sir James - - - 1804
Mansfield, William, lord - - - 1756
Mansel, Thomas - - - - 1704
Marchmont, Alexander, earl of - - 1726
Marchmont, Hugh, earl of - - 1762
Markham, dr., archbishop of York - 1777
Marlborough, Charles, duke of - - 1749
Marlborough, John, lord, general - - 1689
Marlborough, John, earl of, *again* (afterwards duke of Marlborough) - - 1698
Marlborough, George, duke of - - 1762
Marr, John, earl of - - - - 1708
Maule, hon. Fox - - - - 1841
Maynard, William, lord - - - 1672
Melbourne, William, viscount - - 1827
Melville, viscount - - 1782 and 1807
Melville, Robert, viscount - - - 1807
Mendip, Welbore Ellis, lord - - 1760
Meredith, sir William - - - 1774
Metcalfe, sir Charles-Theophilus (lord) - 1839
Methuen, Paul - - - - 1714
Middleton, Charles, earl of - - 1684
Middleton, John, earl of - - - 1662
Milton, George Damer, viscount - - 1794
Minto, Gilbert, lord - - - 1793
Minto, Gilbert, earl of - - - 1832
Mitford, sir John (lord Redesdale) - 1801
Moira, Francis, earl of - - - 1806
Monk, general sir George (afterwards duke of Albemarle) - - - - 1660
MONMOUTH, JAMES, duke of 1671 and 1679
Monson, John, lord - - - 1737
Montagu, Charles - - - - 1694
Montagu, Frederick - - - 1783
Montagu, general lord - - - 1660
Montagu, George, duke of - - - 1776
Montagu, John, duke of - - - 1736
Montagu, Ralph - - - - 1672
Montagu, Ralph, lord - - - 1689
Monteagle, Thomas, lord - - - 1834
Montrose, James, duke of - - - 1708
Montrose, James, duke of - - - 1789
Montrose, James, duke of - - - 1821
Moore, dr., archbishop of Canterbury - 1783
Moray, Alexander, earl of - - 1684
Mordaunt, Charles, viscount - - 1689
Morgan, sir Charles (Gould) - - 1802
Morley, dr., bishop of Winchester - - 1675
Mornington, Richard, earl of - - 1793
Morpeth, George, viscount - - 1806
Morpeth, George, viscount - - 1835
Morrice, Humphry - - - 1763
Morrice, sir William - - - 1660
Mount Edgcumbe, George, earl of - - 1765
Mount Edgcumbe, Richard, earl of - 1808
Mountstuart, John, viscount - - 1779
Mulgrave, Constantine-John, lord - - 1784
Mulgrave, Henry, lord (earl) - - 1804
Mulgrave, Henry-Constantine, earl of (afterwards marquess of Normanby) - 1832
Mulgrave, John, earl of - - - 1685
Munster, George Fitzclarence, earl of - 1833
Murray, sir George - - - 1828
Musgrave, dr., archbishop of York - 1848

N.

Nepean, sir Evan - - - - 1804
Newcastle, Henry, duke of 1670 and 1679

Newcastle, Henry, duke of, *again* - 1685
Newcastle, Henry, duke of - 1768
Newcastle, John, duke of - 1705
Newcastle, Thomas, duke of - 1717
Newcastle, William, marquess of - 1650
Newport, Francis, lord - 1668
Newport, Francis, viscount - 1689
Newport, sir John - 1806
Nicholas, sir Edward, knt. - 1649
Nicholl, sir John - 1809
Nicholl, dr. John - 1841
Norfolk, Bernard-Edward, duke of - 1830
Norfolk, Henry, duke of - 1689
Norfolk, Henry-Charles, duke of - 1837
Normanby, Henry-C., marquess of - 1832
Normanby, John, marquess of, *again* - 1702
Normanby, John, marquess of 1694 and 1702
Norris, sir John - 1739
North, sir Francis - 1679
North, Frederick, lord - 1766
North and Grey, William, lord - 1711
Northampton, George, earl of - 1702
Northampton, James, earl of - 1678
Northington, Robert, earl of - 1783
Northumberland, Algernon, earl of - 1660
Northumberland, George, duke of - 1713
Northumberland, Hugh, earl of - 1762
Northumberland, Hugh, duke of - 1825
Norton, sir Fletcher - 1769
Norwich, George, earl of - 1660
Nottingham, Daniel, earl of - 1702
Nottingham, Heneage, earl of - 1673
Nugent, Robert - 1759

O.

O'Ferrall, Richard More - 1847
Ogle, Henry, earl of - 1670
Onslow, Arthur - 1728
Onslow, George; afterwards earl of Onslow 1767
Onslow, sir Richard - 1710
Orde, Thomas (Powlett) - 1785
Orford, Edward, earl of - 1709
Oriel, John Foster, lord - 1786
Orkney, George, earl of - 1711
Ormond, James, marquess of - 1660
Ormond, James, duke of - 1682
Ormond, James, duke of - 1696
Orrery, Charles, earl of - 1711
Orrery, Roger, earl of - 1665
Osbaldeston, dr. Richard, bishop of London 1762
Osborne, sir Thomas - 1672
Ossory, Thomas, earl of - 1666
Ossory, Thomas, earl of - 1680
Ossulston, Charles-Augustus, lord - 1806
Oswald, James - 1763
Ouseley, sir Gore - 1820
Oxford, Aubrey de Vere, earl of - 1671
Oxford, Aubrey, earl of, *again* 1681 and 1689

P.

Paget, hon. Arthur - 1804
Paget, Henry - 1711
Pakenham, Richard - 1843
Palmerston, Henry-John, viscount - 1809
Park, sir James - 1833
Parker, George, viscount - 1791
Parker, sir Thomas - 1710
Parker, sir Thomas - 1772
Parnell, sir John - 1786
Peel, Robert; afterwards sir Robert - 1812
Peel, William Yates - 1834
Pelham, Henry - 1725
Pelham, Thomas - 1765
Pelham, hon. Thomas - 1795
Pemberton, sir Francis - 1682
Pembroke, George, earl of - 1784
Pembroke, Henry, earl of - 1735
Pembroke and Montgomery, Thomas, earl of 1689
Pepys, sir Charles Christopher - 1834
Perceval, hon. Spencer - 1807
Perth, James, earl of - 1685
Peterborough, Charles, earl of - 1705
Peterborough, Henry, earl of - 1683
Peterborough, Henry, earl of - 1674
Petre, Edward - 1686
Petty, lord Henry - 1806
Phillips, sir John - 1763
Phillips, Samuel March - 1848
Pierrepont, Henry - 1807
Pitt, William - 1746
Pitt, hon. William - 1782
Planta, Joseph - 1834
Plumer, sir Thomas - 1818
Plunket, William-Conyngham, lord - 1827
Plymouth, Thomas, earl of - 1685
Pole, hon. William Wellesley - 1809
Pollard, sir Hugh - 1662
Pollock, sir Frederick - 1844
Pomfret, George, earl of - 1771
Ponsonby, George - 1806
Porteus, Beilby, bishop of London - 1787
Portland, Jerome, earl of - 1662
Portland, William, earl of - 1689
Portland, William-Henry, duke of - 1765
Portland, William-Henry, duke of - 1827
Portmore, David, earl of - 1712
Portmore, David, earl of - 1721
Potter, dr., archbishop of Canterbury - 1737
Pottinger, sir Henry - 1844
Poulet, John, lord - 1702
Powis, Edward, earl of - 1805
Powis, Henry-Arthur, earl of - 1761
Powis, William, earl of - 1686
Powle, Henry 1679 and 1689
Powlett, Thomas Orde - 1785
Poyntz, Stephen - 1735
Pratt, sir Charles - 1762
Pratt, sir John - 1718
Preston, Richard, viscount - 1685
Pulteney, sir James - 1807
Pulteney, William 1716 and 1742

Q.

Queensberry, James, duke of - 1708
Queensberry, William, duke of - 1685
Queensberry and Dover, Charles, duke of - 1726

R.

Raby, Thomas, lord - 1711
Radnor, Charles, earl of - 1702
Radnor, John, earl of - 1679
Rae, sir William - 1830
Randolph, dr., bishop of London - 1809
Ranelagh, Richard, earl of - 1692
Raymond, sir Robert - 1725
Raymond, Robert, lord - 1756
Redesdale, John, lord - 1801
Reeve, sir Thomas - 1736
Rice, George - 1770

Rice, Thomas-Spring - - - 1834
Richmond, Charles, duke of - - 1735
Richmond, Charles, duke of - - 1765
Richmond, Charles, duke of - - 1830
Richards, Richard, chief baron - - 1816
Rivers, Richard, earl - - - 1708
Robartes, John, lord - - - 1660
Robartes, John, lord - - - 1679
Robinson, dr., bishop of Bristol - - 1711
Robinson, sir Christopher - - - 1828
Robinson, sir Thomas - - - 1750
Robinson, hon. Thomas - - - 1770
Rochester, Henry, earl of - - - 1679
Rochester, Laurence, earl of - - 1692
Rochford, William-Henry, earl of - - 1755
Rockingham, Charles, marquess of - 1765
Roden, Robert, earl of - - - 1812
Rolfe, sir Robert Monsey; now lord Cranworth - - - - - 1850
Rooke, sir George - - - - 1702
Rose, George - - - - 1802
Rose, George-Henry - - - 1818
Roseberry, Archibald, earl of - - 1831
Rosslyn, Alexander, earl of - - 1780
Rosslyn, James, earl of - - - 1829
Rosslyn, James-Alexander, earl of - 1841
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Disney, sir Moore - - 1837
Don, sir George - - 1814
Donkin, Robert - - 1809
Donkin, sir Rufane Shawe 1838
Dorchester, Guy, lord - 1793
Douglas, Charles Pye - 1838
Dowdeswell, William - 1821
Doyle, sir John - - 1819
Drogheda, Charles, marquess of - - - 1793
Drummond, Andrew-John 1812
Drummond, sir Gordon - 1825
Drummond, James - - 1821
Duff, hon. sir Alexander - 1838
Duff, sir James - - 1809
Dundas, sir David - 1802
Dundas, Francis - - 1812
Dundas, Ralph - - 1802
Dunmore, John, earl of - 1745
Dunne, Edward - - 1821
Durham, James - - 1830
Dusseaux, Joseph - - 1814
Dyott, William - - 1830

E.

Eden, William - - 1838
Edmeston, William - - 1803
Effingham, Kenneth Alexander, earl of - - 1837
Egerton, sir Charles Bulkeley - - - - 1846
Eglintoun, Archibald, earl of - - - - 1793
Elgin, Thomas, earl of - 1837
Elliott, George-Augustus, afterwards lord Heathfield - - - - 1778
Ellison, Cuthbert - - 1772
Elphinstone, Robert Dalrymple Horn - - 1793
Erle, Thomas - - - 1711
Evans, William - - 1730

F.

Falmouth, Hugh, viscount 1772
Fane, sir Henry - - 1837
Fanning, Edmund - - 1808
Farmar, Robert Hill - 1838
Farrington, sir Anthony - 1812
Faucett, sir William - 1796
Ferguson, sir Ronald Craufurd - - - - 1830
Finch, hon. Edward - 1819
Fitzpatrick, Rt. hon. Richard - - - - 1803
Fitz-Roy, lord Charles - 1814
Fitz-Roy, hon. Charles - 1821
Fitzwilliam, hon. John - 1778
Fletcher, Henry - - 1793
Floyd, sir John - - 1812
Forbes, Gordon - - 1812
Forbes, James, lord - 1819
Fox, hon. Henry-Edward 1808
Fraser, sir John - - 1830
Frederick, Moriscoe - 1793
Freeman, Quin John - 1830
Fuller, Francis - - 1825

G.

Gage, hon. Thomas - - 1782
Garth, George - - 1801
Garth, Thomas - - 1814
Gascoyne, Isaac - - 1819
Gloucester, William-Frederick, duke of - 1808
Gloucester, William-Henry, duke of - - 1772
Goldie, Alexander-John - 1838
Gordon, lord Adam - - 1793
Gordon, Benjamin - - 1801
Gordon, Gabriel - - 1846
Gordon, George, duke of - 1819
Gordon, hon. William - 1798
Gordon, sir J. Willoughby 1841
Gosselyn, Gerrard - - 1841
Græme, David - - 1783
Graham, Thomas - - 1821
Granard, George, earl of - 1830
Grant, James - - - 1796
Grant, sir William Keir - 1841
Green, sir William - - 1798
Greene, sir Charles - - 1819
Grenville, Richard - - 1801
Grey, sir Charles - - 1796
Grey, hon. sir Henry-George - - - 1825
Grinfield, William - - 1803
Grosvenor, Thomas - - 1819
Guise, John - - - 1761
Gwin, Francis-Edward - 1808

H.

Hale, Bernard - - 1793
Hale, John - - - 1793
Halkett, sir Alexander - 1841
Halkett, sir Colin - - 1846
Hall, Gage John - - 1841
Hall, Thomas - - - 1796
Hamilton, James - - 1802
Hamilton, John - - 1813
Hammond, Francis-Thomas - - - - 1837
Handasyde, Roger - - 1761
Harcourt, Simon, earl - 1772
Harcourt, hon. William - 1798
Harrington, Charles, earl of - - - - 1803
Harrington, William, earl of - - - - 1747
Harrington, William, earl of - - - - 1770
Harris, George, lord - 1812
Harris, John Adolphus - 1814
Hart, George Vaughan - 1825
Hartcup, Thomas - - 1819
Hastings, sir Charles - 1813
Hastings, Francis, marquess of - - - 1803
Haviland, William - - 1783
Hay, Alexander Leith - 1813
Hay, sir James - - 1837
Heathfield, Francis, lord - 1808
Heathfield, George, lord - 1778
Heron, Peter - - - 1830
Hervey, Daniel - - 1709
Hervey, hon. William - 1798
Hewett, sir George - - 1813
Hill, Rowland, viscount - 1825
Hislop, sir Thomas - - 1837
Hodgson, John - - 1837
Hodgson, Studholme - 1778
Home, David - - - 1803
Homspesch, Ferdinand, count - - - - 1819
Honywood, sir Philip - 1743
Honywood, Philip - - 1777
Hope, hon. sir Alexander 1830
Hope, hon. Charles - - 1825
Hopetoun, John, earl of - 1819
Hotham, George - - 1802
Houston, sir William - 1837
Howard, hon. sir Charles 1765
Howard, sir George - 1777
Howard de Walden, John Griffin, lord - - 1778
Howden, John-Francis, lord - - - - 1814
Howe, hon. sir William - 1793
Hugonin, Francis - - 1821
Hulse, Samuel - - 1803
Hunter, David - - 1837
Hunter, sir Martin - - 1825
Huntly, George, marquess of - - - - 1819
Hutchinson, John, lord - 1813
Hutchinson, sir William - 1841

I.

Imhoff, sir Charles - - 1846
Irving, sir Paulus Æmilius - - - - 1812
Irwin, sir John - - 1783

J.

Johnson, Henry - - 1808
Johnstone, James, 6th dragoons - - - - 1793
Johnstone, James, 2nd dragoons - - - - 1793

K.

Kempt, sir James - - 1841
Kent, Edward, duke of - 1799
Keppel, sir William - - 1813
Ker, John Manners - - 1830
Ker, lord Mark - - 1743
Kilmorey, Francis, lord - 1812
Kingston, Evelyn, duke of 1772
Knollys, William - - 1819

L.

Lake, Gerard, lord - - 1802
Lambert, sir John - - 1841
Lambton, John - - 1782
Lansdowne, William, marquess of - - - 1783
Lascelles, Francis - - 1798
Lascelles, Peregrine - 1770
Laurie, sir Robert - - 1803
Leigh, Charles - - 1803
Leighton, sir Baldwin - 1819
Leighton, Francis - - 1772
Leland, John - - - 1802

Lenox, lord George-Henry 1793
Leslie, hon. David - - 1830
Ligonier, sir John - - 1746
Lindsay, sir David - - 1796
Lister, Cavendish - - 1803
Lloyd, sir Evan - - 1841
Lloyd, Vaughan - - 1814
Loftus, William - - 1813
Londonderry, Charles-William, marquess of - 1837
Lorton, Robert-Edward, viscount - - - 1830
Lothian, William-Henry, marquess of - - - 1770
Lothian, William-John, marquess of - - - 1796
Loudoun, John, earl of - 1770
Ludlow, George-James, earl - - - - 1814
Lumley, hon. Henry - 1711
Lumley, hon. sir William 1837

M.

Macarmick, William - 1813
M'Kenzie, John - - 1837
Mackenzie, sir Alexander 1821
Mackenzie, Colin - - 1814
Maclean, sir Fitzroy Jeffries Grafton - - 1837
Macfarlane, sir Robert - 1830
Maitland, hon. sir Alexander - - - - 1793
Maitland, Frederick - - 1825
Maitland, hon. William Mordaunt - - - 1830
Maitland, sir Peregrine - 1846
Mann, Gother - - 1821
Manners, Robert - - 1813
Manners, lord Robert - 1772
Manners, Russell - - 1796
Marlborough, Charles, duke of - - - 1758
Marlborough, John, duke of. See *Captain Generals.*
Marsh, James - - - - 1803
Martin, Philip - - 1814
Massue, Henry de, earl of Galway - - - 1704
Mathew, Edward - - 1797
Maxwell, sir William - 1812
Meade, hon. Robert - - 1837
Medows, sir William - 1798
Melville, Robert - - 1793
Mercer, Alexander - - 1813
Meredyth, James - - 1838
Meyrick, Thomas - - 1821
Michel, George - - 1837
Michel, John - - - 1837
Milner, George - - 1819
Mocher, Flower - - 1796
Moira, Francis, earl of - 1803
Molesworth, Richard, viscount - - - - 1746
Moncrieffe, George - - 1821
Money, John - - - 1814
Montagu, John, duke of - 1747
Montolieu, David, baron de St. Hippolite - - 1758
Montressor, sir Thomas Gage - - - - 1841
Montressor, sir Henry Tucker - - - 1837
Moore, Francis - - 1830
Mordaunt, sir John - - 1770
Morris, Staates Long - 1796
Morrison, Edward - - 1814
Morrison, George - - 1796
Morse, Robert - - - 1808
Morshed, William - - 1812
Mostyn, John - - - 1772
Mulgrave, Henry, lord - 1809
Muncaster, Lowther, lord - 1808
Mundy, Godfrey Basil - 1846
Munro, sir Hector - - 1798
Murray, sir George - - 1841
Murray, hon. James - 1783
Murray, John - - - 1819
Murray, sir John - - 1825
Murray, lord John - - 1770
Murray, Thomas - - 1814
Musgrave, sir Thomas - 1802

N.

Needham, hon. Francis - 1812
Nelson, Richard-Thomas - 1837
Nicholls, Oliver - - 1813
Northumberland, Hugh, duke of - - - 1793
Norton, hon. Chapple - 1802
Nugent, sir George - - 1813

O.

Ogilvie, James - - 1803
Oglethorpe, James-Edward 1765
O'Hara, Charles - - 1798
Onslow, Denzil - - 1825
ORANGE, WILLIAM-FREDERICK, prince of - - 1814
Orde, James - - - 1846
Osborne, sir George - - 1797
Oswald, sir John - - 1837
Otway, Charles - - 1761

P.

Paget, hon. sir Edward - 1825
Panmure, William, earl of 1770
Pare, John - - - 1838
Parker, Gervase - - 1747
Parslow, John - - - 1782
Pattison, James - - 1797
Payne, sir William - - 1825
Peacocke, sir Warren-Marmaduke - - - 1838
Pembroke, George, earl of - 1812
Pembroke, Henry, earl of - 1782
Pennington, Lowther - 1808
Peterborough, Charles, earl of - - - - 1705
Phipps, hon. Edmund - 1819
Picton, William - - 1798
Pigot, sir George - - 1825
Pigot, sir Henry - - 1812
Pitt, sir William-Augustus 1793
Popham, Edward-William-Leyburn - - - 1837
Portmore, David, earl of - 1711
Powell, Henry-Watson - 1801
Powis, Henry-Arthur, earl of - - - - 1772
Pratt, John - - - 1821
Prescott, Robert - - 1798
Pulteney, Harry - - 1765
Pulteney, sir James - - 1808

R.

Rainsford, Charles - - 1796
Ramsay, John - - - 1830
Rebow, Francis-Slater - 1841
Reid, John - - - - 1798
Reynardson, Thomas-Birch 1846
Riall, sir Phineas - - 1841
Rich, sir Robert - - 1745
Richmond, Charles, duke of 1782
Richmond, Charles, duke of 1814
Rivers, Richard, earl - 1708
Roberts, Thomas - - 1814
Robertson, James - - 1837
Robinson, sir Frederick-Philips - - - 1841
Robinson, James - - 1796
Rooke, James - - - 1802
Ross, Alexander - - 1812
Ross, Charles - - - 1712
Ross, Ralph, earl of - - 1796
Rossmore, Robert, lord - 1793
Rosslyn, James, earl of - 1814
Rothes, John, earl of - 1765
Rowley, William - - 1798

S.

St. Clair, hon. James - 1761
St. John, hon. Frederick - 1814
St. John, hon. Henry - 1797
Sabine, Joseph - - 1730
Sandwich, John, earl of - 1772
Saumarez, sir Thomas - 1838
Saunders, John-Stratford - 1838
SAXE-COBURG, LEOPOLD, prince of - - - - 1816
Schomberg, Charles, duke of - - - - 1690
Schomberg, Frederick, duke of - - - 1690
Schomberg, Meinhardt, duke of - - - 1703
Scott, George - - - 1798
Scott, Thomas - - - 1830
Scott, William - - - 1825
Sebright, sir John - - 1782
Severn, John - - - 1782
Sharpe, Matthew - - 1841
Sheaffe, sir Roger-Hale - 1838
Shelburne, William, earl of 1783
Sherbrooke, sir John-Cope 1825
Shirley, sir Thomas - - 1798
Shirreff, William - - 1803
Slade, sir John - - 1837
Sloper, sir Robert - - 1796
Smith, Edward - - 1801
Smith, sir John - - 1837
Somerset, Algernon, duke of - - - - 1747
Somerset, lord Charles-Henry - - - - 1814
Somerset, lord R.-E.-H. - 1841
Southampton, Charles, lord 1793
Spencer, sir Brent - - 1825
Stack, Edward - - 1830

Stanwix, Thomas-Slough-ter - - - - 1808
Stapleton, hon. William - 1825
Steuart, sir James - - 1803
Stevens, Edmund - - 1803
Stewart, James - - 1813
Stewart, William - - 1711
Stirling, Alexander-Gra-ham - - - - 1837
Stirling, sir Thomas - 1801
Strafford, John, lord - 1841
Stratton, John - - - 1802
Stuart, James - - - 1812
Stuart, sir Robert - - 1813
Suffolk, John, earl of - 1802

T.

Tarleton, sir Banastre - 1812
Taylor, hon. Robert - - 1819
Taylor, William - - 1793
Terrot, Charles - - 1837
Thompson, sir Charles - 1793
Tonyn, Patrick - - 1798
Tottenham, Loftus-An-thony - - - - 1798
Townshend, George, mar-quess of - - - 1782
Trapaud, Cyrus - - 1783
Trigg, sir Thomas - - 1803
Turner, sir Hillgrove - 1830
Twiss, William - - 1825
Tyrawley, Charles, lord - 1714
Tyrawley, James, lord - 1761

V.

Valancey, Charles - - 1803
Vandeleur, sir John-Ormsby - - - 1838
Vansittart, George-Henry 1821
Vernon, Charles - - 1783
Vincent, John - - - 1841
Vyse, Richard - - - 1812

W.

Waldegrave, John, earl of 1772
Wale, sir Charles - - 1838
Walker, Ellis - - - 1812
Walker, sir George-Town-shend - - - - 1838
Walker, Joseph - - 1841
Wallace, Lewis-Bayly - 1837
Walsh, Hunt - - - 1793
Warburton, Hugh - - 1770
Warde, George - - 1796
Warde, George - - 1825
Warde, sir Henry - - 1830
Watson, John-Watson-Tad 1808
Webb, John-Richmond - 1712
Wellington, Arthur, vis-count, afterwards earl, marquess, and duke of Wellington - - - 1811
Wemyss, David-Douglas - 1819
Wemyss, William - - 1814
Westmorland, John, earl of 1761
Wetham, Thomas - - 1730
Wetherell, sir Frederick-Augustus - - - 1837
Wharton, James - - 1825
White, Frederick-Charles - 1837
White, John - - - 1812
Whyte, Richard - - 1802
Wilford, Richard Rich - 1814
Wilkinson, sir William - 1837
Williams, Henry - - 1830
Wills, sir Charles - - 1730
Wilson, George - - 1838
Wilson, sir Robert-Thomas 1841
Wilson, sir Thomas-Spencer 1796
Wood, John-Sullivan - 1837
Wynyard, Henry - - 1819

Y.

York, Frederick, duke of 1783
Yorke, hon. sir Joseph - 1777

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A.

Abercromby, hon. John - 1812
Abercromby, sir Ralph - 1797
Acland, sir Wroth Palmer - 1814
Adams, Alexander - - 1830
Adams, sir George Pownoll 1837
Adlercron, John - - 1760
Agnew, sir Andrew - - 1759
Ainslie, George-Robert - 1825
Airey, sir George - - 1821
Albemarle, William-Anne, earl of - - - - 1745
Amherst, Jeffrey - - 1805
Amherst, William - - 1779
Anderson, Paul - - 1837
Anstruther, Philip - - 1745
Anstruther, Robert - - 1765
Arbuthnot, hon. Hugh - 1841
Arbuthnot, sir Robert - 1841
Arbuthnot, sir Thomas - 1838
Armiger, Robert - - 1765
Armstrong, Alexander - 1838
Armstrong, Geo.-Andrew - 1825
Armstrong, Richard - - 1809
Arnot, sir John - - 1743
Arran, Charles, earl of - 1707
Arran, James, earl of - 1693
Askew, sir Henry - - 1837
Aubant, Abraham de - 1801
Auchmuty, sir Samuel - 1813
Avarne, Thomas - - 1803
Aylett, sir William - - 1821
Aylmer, Arthur - - 1825

B.

Backhouse, Thomas-Jo-seph - - - - 1821
Baillie, Matthew - - 1813
Balfour, Robert - - 1830
Ballingall, David - - 1821
Barber, Lucius - - 1805
Barlow, John-James - 1821
Barnard, St. Andrew-John-Francis - - - 1837
Barnes, sir Edward - - 1825
Barns, sir James Steven-son - - - - 1837
Barrell, William - - 1739
Barrymore, James, earl of - 1711
Barton, Charles - - 1808
Barton, sir Robert - - 1837
Bastide, John-Henry - 1770
Bathurst, sir James - - 1837
Baugh, Launcelot - - 1779
Beauclerk, lord George - 1758
Beckwith, sir Thomas-Sid-ney - - - - 1830
Bedford, John, duke of - 1759
Beevor, Robert - - 1841
Belasyse, sir Henry - - 1694
Bell, sir Henry - - 1819
Bell, John - - - 1779
Bennett, hon. Henry-Ast-ley - - - - 1805
Benson, George - - 1808
Bentham, William - - 1821
Bentinck, lord William - 1811
Beresford, lord George-Thomas - - - 1830
Berkeley, sir George-Henry Frederick - - 1846
Berkeley, Sackville-Ha-milton - - - - 1846
Berwick, James, duke of - 1693
Bethune, sir Alexander - 1841
Bingham, Richard - - 1814
Birch, John Francis - - 1846
Bisset, Andrew - - 1735
Blakeney, sir Edward - 1838
Blakeney, William, lord - 1747
Bland, Humphrey - - 1747
Blathwayte, Wynter - 1797
Blayney, Cadwallader, lord - - - - 1772
Blayney, Thomas-Andrew, lord - - - - 1819
Bligh, Thomas - - 1754
Blommart, Daniel Francis - 1838
Bloomfield, Benjamin, lord - 1830
Blunden, Overington - 1837
Bocland, Maurice - - 1758
Bolton, Charles, duke of - 1745
Bolton, sir Robert - - 1819
Borgard, Albert - - 1739
Borthwick, William - - 1805
Boscawen, hon. George - 1760
Bourke, sir Richard - - 1837
Bouverie, sir H. F. - - 1838
Bowater, sir Edward - 1846
Bowater, John - - - 1803
Bowles, Phineas - - 1745

Bowyer, Henry - - 1801
Bragge, Philip - - 1747
Breadalbane, John, earl of - 1814
Brereton, Robert - - 1814
Bright, Richard - - 1811
Bromhead, sir Gonville - 1813
Brooke, sir Arthur - - 1837
Broome, Joseph - - 1793
Brown, John - - - 1758
Brown, sir John - - 1841
Browne, Samuel - - 1838
Browne, William - - 1770
Bruce, Henry - - - 1830
Bruce, hon. Thomas - - 1796
Brudenell, hon. Thomas - 1765
Brunswick, H. S. H. Frederick - William, duke of - - - 1809
Buchan, sir John - - 1841
Buchanan, William - - 1814
Buller, Frederick-William- 1825
Bunbury, sir H. E. - - 1830
Burghersh, John, lord - 1838
Burgoyne, sir John - - 1779
Burne, Robert - - - 1821
Burrard, sir Harry - - 1805
Burrows, Montague - - 1837
Burton, John - - - 1825
Butler, James - - - 1825

C.

Calcraft, Thomas - - 1782
Cameron, sir Alan - - 1819
Cameron, sir John - - 1837
Campbell, Alexander - 1801
Campbell, sir Alexander - 1814
Campbell, Archibald - 1811
Campbell, sir Archibald - 1838
Campbell, sir Colin - - 1811
Campbell, sir Colin - - 1838
Campbell, James - - 1803
Campbell, James - - 1811
Campbell, sir James - 1813
Campbell, hon. sir James - 1742
Campbell, Peter - - 1743
Campbell, Robert - - 1830
Carey, Peter - - - 1837
Carncross, sir Joseph-Hugh - - - - 1846
Carnwath, Robert-Alexander-Dalzell, earl of - 1830
Carpenter, George, lord - 1710
Carr, Edward - - - 1760
Carroll, sir William-Parker - - - 1841
Cathcart, Charles, lord - 1760
Cathcart, Charles, earl - 1841
Cavan, Richard, earl of - 1777
Champagné, Forbes - - 1810
Chapman, Richard - - 1809
Chapman, sir Stephen Remnant - - - 1846
Cheney, Robert - - - 1819
Cholmondeley, George, earl of - - - - - 1759
Churchill, Charles - - 1739
Churchill, George - - 1747
Churchill, George - - 1805
Clavering, sir John - - 1770
Clay, W. Waldegrave Pelham - - - - 1821
Clayton, Jasper - - 1739
Cleveland, Samuel - - 1787
Cliffe, Walter - - - 1814
Clifton, sir Arthur-Benjamin - - - - 1841
Clinton, sir Henry - - 1814
Clitherow, John - - 1841
Cochrane, James - - 1758
Cockburn, sir William - 1821
Cockell, William - - 1814
Coghlan, Roger - - 1819
Colborne, sir John - - 1838
Colquhoun, Daniel - - 1846
Columbine, Francis - - 1739
Colville, hon. Charles - 1770
Compton, hon. sir Francis- 1694
Compton, Hatton - - 1707
Congreve, sir William - 1808
Conran, Henry - - 1825
Cooke, sir George - - 1821
Cookson, Charles N.- - 1825
Cookson, George - - 1830
Coote, sir Eyre - - 1777
Cope, Edmund-Reiley - 1825
Cope, sir John - - 1743
Cornwall, Henry - - 1743
Cornwallis, hon. Edward - 1760
Cotton, sir Willoughby - 1841
Cowper, Spencer - - 1787
Craufurd, John, earl of - 1710
Craufurd, John, earl of - 1747
Craufurd, sir Charles G. - 1810
Crawford, Robert - - 1841
Craven, William, earl of - 1678
Craven, William, earl of - 1811
Croker, John - - - 1819
Cuming, James - - 1830
Cunningham, sir David - 1765
Cunninghame, James - 1782
Cuppage, William - - 1819
Cutts, John, lord - - 1704

D.

Dalbiac, sir James-Charles- 1838
Dana, George Kinnaird - 1830
Darby, Christopher - - 1814
D'Aubant, Abraham - 1801
Davies, Thomas - - 1803
Davy, sir William-Gabriel - - - - 1841
De Butts, sir Augustus - 1837
Decken, Frederick, count von der - - - 1814
De Grangues, Henry - 1754
Dejean, Lewis - - - 1759
Delaval, Francis - - 1821
De la Warr, John, earl of - 1770
Desaguliers, Thomas - 1777
Desbordes, John-Peter - 1739
Desborough, Lawrence - 1821
Dickens, sir Samuel Trevor - - - - 1837
Dickinson, Richard - - 1838
Dickson, sir Jeremiah - 1846
Dirom, Alexander - - 1814
Donoughmore, Richard, earl of - - - - 1812
Dormer, James - - 1735
Dorrien, John - - - 1819
Douglas, sir Howard - 1837
Douglas, James - - 1688
Douglas, sir James - - 1841
Douglas, John - - - 1787
Douglas, sir Kenneth Mackenzie - - - 1821
Douglas, sir Neil - - 1846
Douglas, Robert - - 1803
Douglas, Robert - - 1814
Douglas, sir William - 1711
Downes, Ulysses Burgh, lord - - - - 1846
Downman, sir Thomas - 1846
Doyle, sir Charles-William - - - - 1837
Doyle, William - - 1819
D'Oyly, Francis - - 1801
Draper, sir William - - 1777
Dreschsel, Frederick, baron 1811
Drummond, Duncan - 1802
Dunbar, Thomas - - 1760
Dunbarton, George, earl of - - - - - 1678
Dundas, hon. sir Robert Lawrence - - - 1841
Dunlop, James - - 1814
Durand, James - - 1760
D'Urban, sir Benjamin - 1837
Durnford, Elias Walker - 1846
Duroure, Alexander - - 1760
Dury, Theodore - - 1770
Dyer, sir Thomas-Richard 1825

E.

Echlyn, Robert - - 1707
Effingham, Thomas, earl of 1760
Elley, sir John - - 1837
Ellice, Robert - - 1841
Elliott, George - - 1809
Elliott, Henry - - 1837
Elphinstone, John, lord - 1812
Elwes, John Timms Hervey 1814
England, Richard - - 1803
Erskine, sir Henry - - 1765
Erskine, sir James - - 1813
Erskine, sir William - 1787
Essex, Algernon, earl of - 1707
Eustace, Henry - - 1830
Eustace, sir William Cornwallis - - - - 1841
Evatt, Henry - - - 1838
Evelegh, Henry - - 1846
Evelegh, John - - 1813
Evelyn, William - - 1777

F.

Farley, John Simon - 1821
Farrington, Thomas - 1709
Fead, George - - - 1810
Fermor, hon. Thomas-William - - - 1825
Ferrier, James - - 1805
Fielding, Edmund - - 1739
Fisher, Garret - - 1808
Fitzgerald, sir Augustine 1825
Fitzgerald, sir John Foster 1841
Fitzroy, hon. William - 1825
Flemyng, Hezekiah - 1782
Fletcher, John Rigby - 1821
Foliot, John - - - 1745
Foliot, John - - - 1758

Foster, Thomas - - 1841
Foveaux, Joseph - - 1830
Fowke, Thomas - - 1754
Frampton, Charles - - 1747
Franks, Richard - - 1739
Fraser, Alexander Mackenzie - - - 1808
Fraser, Hastings - - 1837
Fraser, hon. Simon - - 1777
Fraser, Simon - - 1803
Freke, John - - - 1803
Fuller, sir Joseph - - 1825
Fyers, William - - 1819

G.

Gabbett, Joseph - - 1782
Gale, Henry Richmond - 1811
Gammell, Andrew - - 1813
Gansell, William - - 1772
Gardiner, sir John - - 1841
Gard ner, William - - 1799
Gardiner, hon. William-Henry - - - 1846
Germaine, lord George Sackville - - - 1758
Gibbs, sir Edward - - 1846
Gilmour, sir Dugald Little 1841
Gisborne, James - - 1777
Glasgow, George - - 1819
Gledstanes, sir Albert - 1814
Glegg, Berkenhead - - 1830
Glenlyon, James, lord - 1837
Goldie, Thomas - - 1803
Goldsworthy, Philip - 1802
Gomm, sir William Maynard - - - - 1846
Gordon, Andrew - - 1801
Gordon, Benjamin Forbes 1825
Gordon, Cosmo - - 1841
Gordon, Hugh-Mackay - 1821
Gore, Henry - - - 1735
Gore, Humphrey - - 1735
Gore, John - - - 1772
Gorges, Richard - - 1710
Gough, sir Hugh, afterwards lord and viscount 1841
Gower, John-Leveson - 1812
Graham, Samuel - - 1814
Granard, Arthur, earl of - 1689
Granard, George, earl of - 1765
Granby, John, marquess of 1759
Grangues, Henry de - 1754
Grant, sir Colquhoun - 1830
Grant, Francis - - 1777
Grant, sir Lewis - - 1837
Greenock, Charles, lord - 1841
Grey, sir George - - 1770
Grey, John - - - 1825
Griffiths, Charles - - 1825
Grose, Francis - - 1811
Guard, William - - 1825
Guest, Joshua - - 1745
Guise, sir John Wright - 1837

H.

Haldimand, sir Frederick 1777
Halifax, George Dunk, earl of - - - - 1759
Hamerton, John Millet - 1846
Hamilton, Archibald - 1747
Hamilton, James, duke of 1698
Hamilton, sir John - - 1814
Hamilton, sir Robert - 1777
Hanbury, sir John - - 1841
Hardinge, sir Henry, afterwards viscount Hardinge 1841
Hargrave, William - - 1743
Harris, William-George, lord - - - - 1837
Harrison, Henry - - 1743
Hartland, Thomas, lord - 1819
Harvey, Edward - - 1772
Harvey, sir John - - 1846
Hatton, John - - - 1819
Hawker, sir Samuel - 1821
Hawker, sir Thomas - 1838
Hawley, Henry - - 1743
Head, Michael - - 1825
Heniker, hon. sir Brydges Trecothick - - - 1808
Herbert, Denis - - 1838
Hethersett, James - - 1803
Hinde, sir Samuel Venables 1830
Hinüber, sir Harry de - 1819
Holmes, Henry - - - 1759
Holt, Henry - - - 1710
Home, James - - - 1838
Home, William, earl of - 1759
Homspesch, baron Charles 1803
Hope, sir John Bruce - 1758
Hope, sir John - - 1819
Hopkins, Richard Northey 1809
Horneck, Charles - - 1801
Horsford, George - - 1825
Howard, Thomas - - 1743
Howorth, sir Edward - 1819
Huddlestone, William Orch. - - - - 1810
Hudson, Joseph - - 1765
Hughes, John - - 1821
Humfrey, John - - 1830
Huske, John - - - 1747
Huskisson, Samuel - - 1837
Hutton, Henry - - 1821

I.

Inglis, sir William - - 1825
Ingoldsby, Richard - - 1704
Innes, Harry - - - 1801
Irwine, Alexander - - 1747

J.

Jackson, Alexander Cosby 1825
Jackson, sir Richard Downes - - - 1838
Jeaffreson, Christopher - 1821
Jeffreys, Charles - - 1765
Jenkinson, John - - 1821
Johnson, John - - 1747
Johnson, William-Augustus - - - - 1841
Johnston, William - - 1825
Johnston, sir William - 1838
Johnston, William Souter 1801
Johnstone, William - - 1812
Jones, Daniel - - - 1779
Jones, John - - - 1743

K.

Keane, sir John, afterwards lord - - - - - 1830
Kearney, sir James - - 1841
Keating, sir Henry Sheehy 1837
Keith, sir Robert Murray 1782
Kellum, George - - 1712
Kennedy, James - - 1759
Keppel, hon. William - 1772
Ker, William - - - 1739
Kerr, Walter - - - 1814
Kerrison, sir Edward - 1837
King, sir Henry - - 1846
King, hon. sir Henry - 1838
Kingsley, William - - 1760
Kirke, Piercy - - - 1690
Kirke, Piercy - - - 1739
Knight, Henry Raleigh - 1830

L.

Lake, Frederick Gerard, viscount - - - 1821
Lambert, Hamilton - - 1772
Langston, Francis - - 1704
Lanier, sir John - - 1688
Lawson, Robert - - 1813
Layard, Anthony-Lewis - 1814
Layard, John-Thomas - 1821
Laye, Francis - - - 1819
Le Couteur, John - - 1821
Lee, John - - - - 1814
Leinster, James Fitzgerald, duke of - - - 1770
Leith, sir Alexander - 1841
Leith, sir James - - 1813
L'Estrange, George Guy Carleton - - - 1841
L'Estrange, Thomas - 1830
Le Mesurier, John - - 1841
Leslie, hon. Alexander - 1787
Lethbridge, Robert - - 1825
Leven, David, earl of - 1706
Lewis, George - - - 1825
Lewis, Theophilus - - 1821
Lightburne, Stafford - 1813
Ligonier, Edward, viscount and earl - - - 1777
Lindenthal, Lewis - - 1819
Lindsay, Effingham - 1841
Linlithgow, George, earl of - - - - - 1660
Linsengen, Charles, baron 1811
Lister, Henry - - - 1782
Lloyd, Arthur - - - 1846
Locke, John - - - 1837
Loft, John-Henry - - 1813
Lomax, James - - 1841
Long, Robert Ballard - 1821
Lorn, John, marquess of - 1760
Lothian, William, marquess of - - - - - 1707
Lowe, sir Hudson - - 1830
Lumsdaine, James - - 1799
Lygon, hon. Edward Pyndar - - - - - 1846
Lygon, hon. Henry Beauchamp - - - - 1846
Lyon, Charles Wilson - 1796
Lyon, sir James - - 1830
Lyttelton, sir Richard - 1759

M.

Macartney, George - - 1709
Macbean, sir William - 1841
M'Donald, Donald - - 1810
Macdonald, Godfrey, lord 1830
Macdonald, sir John - 1838
Macdonald, sir James - 1841
Macdowall, Hay - - 1805
Mackay, hon. Alexander - 1777
Mackay, James Prescott - 1772
Mackay, Robert - - 1690
Mackelcan, John - - 1821
Mackenzie, John - - 1779
Mackenzie, John - - 1825
Maclean, sir John - - 1838
Maclean, Lachlan - - 1821
Maclean, sir Joseph - - 1838
M'Leod, sir John - - 1837
Macleod, John - - 1814
M'Mahon, sir Thomas - 1838
Mahon, hon. Stephen - 1819
M'Nair, John - - - 1837
Mainwaring, John Montagu 1837
Maitland, James - - 1709
Maitland, hon. Thomas - 1811
Maister, John - - - 1837
Manners, lord Charles Somerset - - - - 1838
Mansell, John - - - 1793
Marischal, George, earl - 1711
Martin, Anthony-George - 1796
Mathew, hon. Montague - 1813
Mawby, Sebright - - 1837
Maxwell, sir Charles-William - - - - - 1841
Maxwell, Edward - - 1782
Maxwell, sir J. Shaw - 1819
Mayne, Edmund - - 1707
Meade, Hon. John - - 1837
Melville, Robert - - 1777
Meredyth, Thomas - - 1709
Meuron, C. D. count de - 1802
Meuron, count Pierre Frederick de - - - 1805
Meyrick, George - - 1819
Middlemore, George - 1841
Millar, William - - 1837
Minet, William - - 1821
Miremont, marquess de - 1704
Mohun, Charles, lord - 1710
Molyneux, sir Thomas - 1825
Monckton, Henry - - 1837
Monckton, hon. Robert - 1770
Montagu, sir Charles - 1765
Montgomerie, James - 1814
Montgomery, William, viscount - - - 1696
Moore, James - - - 1830
Moore, sir John - - 1805
Mordaunt, hon. Harry - 1709
Mordaunt, John, viscount- 1709
Mordaunt, Thomas Osbert 1793
Mosheim, Lewis - - 1830
Mountjoy, William, viscount - - - - - 1709
Mulcaster, sir Frederick-William - - - 1838
Munro, William - - 1813
Murray, hon. George - 1837
Murray, John - - - 1825
Murray, hon. Thomas - 1758
Murray, William - - 1814
Myers, sir William - - 1803

N.

Napier, sir Charles-James 1846
Napier, sir George-Thomas 1846
Napier, Mark - - - 1841
Napier, Robert - - 1735
Napier, Robert - - 1759
Nead, Samuel - - - 1830
Nepean, Nicholas - - 1814
Nesbitt, Alexander - - 1841
Nevill, Clement - - 1743
Neville, Charles - - 1825
Newbery, Francis - - 1838
Nicol, Charles - - - 1846
Nicolay, sir William - 1837
Nicolls, Gustavus - - 1846
Nicolls, sir Jasper - - 1837
Nightingall, sir Miles - 1814
Noel, hon. Bennet - - 1760
North and Grey, William, lord - - - - 1711
Northumberland, George, duke of - - - 1710

O.

Oakes, sir Hildebrand - 1811
O'Callaghan, hon. sir Robert-William - - 1830
O'Carrol, sir Daniel - - 1742
O'Connell, sir Maurice-Charles - - - 1841
O'Donovan, Richard - 1825
O'Loghlin, Terence - - 1825
O'Meara, Daniel - - 1819
O'Neill, hon. John Bruce Richard - - - 1838
Onslow, Richard - - 1747
Orde, Leonard Shafto - 1814
Ormsby, Arthur - - 1805
Otway, sir Loftus William 1837
Oughton, sir J. Adolphus 1770
Owen, John - - - 1772
Owen, Robert - - - 1841
Oxford, Aubrey, earl of - 1693

P.

Pakenham, hon. sir Hercules Robert - - 1846
Palmer, Francis - - 1709
Panton, Thomas - - 1735
Parker, hon. George Lane 1777
Parker, John - - - 1770
Parry, Parry Jones - - 1846
Parry, Spencer-Claudius - 1837
Paterson, James - - 1765
Paterson, sir William - 1837
Peachy, William - - 1825
Pearce, Thomas - - 1727
Pearson, sir Thomas - 1841
Pembroke, Henry, earl of - 1742
Pepperell, sir William - 1759
Perkins, James Francis - 1801
Peter Thomas - - - 1813
Philips, Richard - - 1743
Phillips, sir Charles - - 1830
Phillipson, Richard Barton 1787
Philpot, Philip - - 1841
Phipps, George-William - 1837
Picton, sir Thomas - - 1813
Pierson, sir Richard - 1772
Pigot, Richard - - 1837
Pigot, sir Robert - - 1782
Pilkington, sir Andrew - 1841
Pole, Edward - - 1759
Pomeroy, Rt. hon. John - 1777
Pomfret, Thomas-William, earl of - - - 1825
Porter, George - - 1813
Poulett, hon. Vere - - 1808
Power, sir Manley - - 1825
Powis, William, marquess of - - - - 1696
Prescott, Richard - - 1782
Preston, George - - 1739
Preston, George - - 1777
Prevost, sir George - - 1811
Prince, John - - - 1814
Pringle, sir William-Henry 1825
Pritchard, Edward - - 1841
Pritzler, sir Theophilus - 1837

Q.

Quentin, sir George Augustus - - - 1838

R.

Ramsay, George - - 1704
Ramsay, hon. James - 1830
Ramsay, hon. John - - 1841
Ramsay, William - - 1811
Raymond, William - - 1825
Read, George - - - 1747
Read, Henry - - - 1805
Reynell, sir Thomas - 1837
Rich, sir Robert - - 1760
Richmond, Charles, duke of 1745
Rimington, Samuel - - 1821
Rivarola, count, sir Francis 1841
Robertson, William- - 1813
Robertson, Archibald - 1805
Robinson, John - - 1811
Robinson, Robert - - 1782
Rochfort, George - - 1811
Rochford, William-Henry, earl of - - - - 1690
Romney, Henry, earl of - 1694
Rooke, Hayman - - 1727
Ross, Charles - - - 1793
Ross, sir Charles - - 1805
Ross, John - - - 1838
Rottenburg, Francis, baron 1819
Rufane, William - - 1772
Rudyerd, Henry - - 1819

S.

St. George, Richard- - 1747
St. Leger, William - - 1809
Sackville, lord George - 1758
Salmon, George - - 1837
Saltoun and Abernethy, Alexander George, lord 1846
Salvin, Anthony - - 1838
Sandford, Edward - - 1770
Sankey, Nicholas - - 1710
Schalch, John-Augustus - 1821
Scarborough, Richard, earl of - - - - - 1694

Scarborough, Richard, earl of - - - - 1739
Scott, James - - - 1743
Scovel, sir George - - 1846
Seaforth, Francis, lord - 1808
Seaton, John, lord - - 1838
Seddon, Daniel - - 1825
Seward, Thomas - - 1819
Seymour, William - - 1707
Shadforth, Henry - - 1846
Shank, David - - - 1821
Sherard, hon. Philip - 1777
Sheridan, sir William - 1830
Shirley, William - - 1759
Shortall, James - - 1841
Shrapnel, Henry - - 1837
Simcoe, John Graves - 1801
Simson, William - - 1813
Sinclair, Patrick - - 1810
Skelton, Henry - - 1747
Skene, John-Gordon-Cuming - - - - 1813
Skene, Robert - - - 1782
Skerrett, John - - - 1811
Skinner, John - - - 1821
Skinner, Philip Kearney - 1825
Skinner, William - - 1770
Sleigh, James-Wallace - 1841
Smith, Francis - - 1787
Smith, Henry - - 1779
Smith, sir Lionel - - 1837
Somerset, James-Henry, lord Fitz-Roy - - 1838
Sontag, John - - - 1814
Sorrell, William-Alexander 1777
Southampton, George, lord 1808
Sowerby, James - - 1810
Spencer, William - - 1814
Spens, John - - - 1811
Spry, Horatio - - - 1801
Stanhope, James, earl - 1709
Stanwix, John - - 1765
Staveley, Miles - - 1805
Stehelin, Edward - - 1821
Stephens, Edward - - 1813
Stevenson, Charles - - 1814
Stewart, hon. sir William 1813
Stile, William - - - 1782
Stopford, hon. sir Edward 1821
Stovin, Richard - - 1821
Strafford, Thomas, earl of 1707
Straton, sir Joseph - - 1838
Strickland, Thomas - - 1819
Strode, William - - 1765
Stuart, hon. James - - 1758
Stuart, sir John - - 1808
Stuart, sir Patrick - - 1837
Stuart, hon. William - 1837
Sutherland, John, earl of - 1715
Sutton, Richard - - 1735
Swayne, Hugh - - 1825

T.

Talmash, Thomas - - 1694
Tarrant, Charles - - 1803
Tatton, William - - 1727
Taylor, sir Herbert - - 1825
Taylor, James - - 1814
Taylor, sir John - - 1837
Taylor, William - - 1782
Tench, Watkin - - 1821
Thackeray, Frederick Rennell - - - - 1846
Thomas, John - - 1777
Thomas, William - - 1814
Thompson, sir Charles - 1782
Thornton, sir Charles Wade - - - 1846
Thornton, William - - 1808
Thornton, sir William - 1838
Tidcombe, John - - 1707
Tipping, Robert - - 1811
Tiviot, Thomas, viscount - 1704
Tobin, Joseph Webbe - 1846
Touzel, Helier - - 1846
Trench, hon. Eyre Power - 1805
Trench, sir Frederick-William - - - 1846
Trevor, hon. Henry Otway 1837
Trotter, Alexander - - 1811
Tryon, William - - 1782
Tuyll, sir William - - 1846
Tweeddale, George, marquess of - - - 1846
Tyrrell, James - - 1739

U.

Upton, hon. Arthur Percy 1837
Urmston, Edward - - 1772
Urquhart, Edward James - 1805

V.

Vavasour, sir Henry Maghall Mervyn - - 1830
Vaughan, hon. John - 1782
Villettes, William-Anne - 1805
Vivian, sir Hussey, afterwards lord - - - 1830
Von der Decken, Frederick, count - - - - 1814

W.

Walker, Frederick - - 1846
Wallace, sir John Alexander - - - - 1837
Waller, William - - 1811
Walmoden, count - - 1813
Walsh, Anthony - - 1838
Walsingham, George de Grey, lord - - - 1821
Walton, Joseph - - 1801
Wardlaw, John - - 1841
Waters, sir John - - 1841
Watson, Alexander - - 1846
Watson, sir James - - 1837
Watson, Robert - - 1779
Way, sir Gregory Holman Bromley - - - 1841
Webb, Daniel - - - 1765
Webber, Edward - - 1830
Wemyss, Maurice - - 1801
Wentworth, Thomas - 1745
Westmorland, John, earl of 1838
Whetham, Arthur - - 1811
Whiteford, sir John - - 1760
Whitelock, John - - 1805
Whitley, Henry - - 1770
Whitmore, sir George - 1846
Whitmore, William - 1760
Whittingham, sir Samuel Ford - - - - 1838
Widdrington, sir D. Latimer Tinling - - 1825
Wilder, sir Francis-John - 1821
Williams, Richard - - 1821
Williamson, Adam - - 1745
Williamson, George - 1772
Willington, Bayly - - 1819
Wilson, sir John - - 1838
Wilson, sir Willshire - 1837
Windham, Hugh - - 1707
Windsor, Thomas, viscount 1709
Winter, Robert - - 1819
Withers, Henry - - 1707
Wolfe, Edward - - 1747
Wood, Alexander - - 1814
Wood, Cornelius - - 1707
Woodford, sir Alexander G. 1838
Worsley, Edward Vaughan 1846
Wren, Jordan - - - 1779
Wright, George - - 1846
Wright, William - - 1814
Wulff, George - - 1837
Wyndham, Henry - - 1846
Wyndham, Thomas Norton 1830
Wynne, Owen - - 1727
Wynyard, John - - 1747
Wynyard, William - - 1787
Wynyard, William - - 1814

X.

Ximenes, sir David 1846

Y.

Yates, Jonathan - 1841

MAJOR-GENERALS.

A.

A'Court, Charles Ashe - 1841
Adair, Thomas Benjamin - 1846
Adams, Thomas - - 1783
Addison, Thomas Fenn - 1846
Adye, Stephen Galway - 1837
Aitchison, John - - 1841
Albemarle, Arnold Joost, earl of - - - 1696
Aldred, John William - 1846
Alexander, William - 1813
Allen, James - - - 1846
Alten, Charles, baron - 1810
Alten, Victor, baron - 1810
Archer, William Caulfield 1802
Arguimbau, Lawrence - 1846
Armstrong, James - - 1846

Armstrong, John - 1739
Armstrong, sir Richard - 1841
Armstrong, William - 1819
Arnold, James Robertson - 1841
Arthur, sir George - 1846
Ashworth, sir Charles - 1830
Ashworth, Frederick - 1846
Auchmuty, Samuel Benjamin - - - - 1841
Auriol, Charles - - 1814
Aylmer, Thomas Brabazon 1841
Aytoun, Roger - - 1805

B.

Baillie, Charles - - 1808
Baillie, Mackay Hugh - 1798
Bainbrigge, Philip - - 1846
Baird, Joseph - - 1812
Balfour, William - - 1810
Balneavis, Henry - - 1846
Baltimore, Charles, lord - 1707
Banbury, William, earl of 1802
Barlow, John - - - 1777
Barnes, John - - - 1809
Barnet, Charles - - 1801
Barrington, hon. John - 1759
Barrow, Thomas - - 1811
Barry, Henry Green - 1813
Barsse, Adolphus, baron - 1810
Bayne, John - - - 1710
Baynes, Edward - - 1814
Beatty, George - - 1846
Beckwith, Charles - - 1846
Beckwith, William-Henry 1814
Bell, John - - - 1841
Bellew, Patrick - - 1793
Belson, sir C. Philip - 1819
Bendysh, Richard - - 1770
Bentinck, lord Frederick - 1819
Bettêsworth, Richard - 1795
Bingham, sir G. Rid. - 1819
Binks, William - - 1821
Birch, John-Francis - 1837
Birch, Robert-Henry - 1846
Birch, Samuel - - 1787
Blackwell, Nathaniel - 1825
Blair, Thomas-Hunter - 1846
Blantyre, Robert-Walter, lord - - - - 1819
Blundell, Bryan - - 1798
Bock, George, baron - 1810
Borthwick, William - 1812
Boscawen, hon. John - 1761
Bouchier, John - - 1811
Bourchier, James Claude - 1846
Boughton, sir George-Charles B. - - 1805
Bowes, Barnard Foord - 1810
Bowles, George - - 1846
Boyne, Gustavus, viscount 1704
Braddock, Edward - - 1710
Braddock, Edward - - 1754
Bradshaw, Laurence - 1810
Bradstreet, John - - 1772
Brady, William - - 1796
Bramham, James - - 1781
Brand, hon. Henry - - 1821
Bredin, Andrew - - 1841
Brock, sir Isaac - - 1811
Brotherton, Thomas-William - - - - - 1841
Brough, Richard Secker - 1841
Browne, George - - 1841
Browne, John - - 1813
Browne, sir Thomas-Henry 1846
Bruce, sir Charles - - 1830
Bruce, hon. Thomas - 1782
Brudenell, Thomas - - 1707
Bryce, sir Alexander - 1825
Brydges, George - 1819
Buckby, Richard - - 1825
Bunbury, Thomas - - 1846
Burgoyne, sir John - - 1782
Burgoyne, sir John Fox - 1838
Burgoyne, sir Montague - 1810
Burke, Francis - - 1825
Burn, Andrew - - 1810
Burrell, George - - 1841
Burton, Ralph - - 1762
Butler, sir Edward-Gerard 1814
Butler, hon. Henry-Edward - - - - 1846

C.

Cæsar, Julius - - - 1759
Calcraft, sir Granville-Thomas - - - 1813
Calder, sir Henry - - 1782
Calvert, Felix - - 1846
Camac, sir Burges - - 1841
CAMBRIDGE, H. R. H. prince GEORGE - - 1845
Cameron, sir Alexander - 1838
Campbell, Alan - - 1787
Campbell, Archibald - 1830
Campbell, sir Archibald - 1782
Campbell, Charles - - 1813
Campbell, Dugald - - 1814
Campbell, Duncan - - 1803
Campbell, George - - 1795
Campbell, sir Guy - - 1841
Campbell, James - - 1798
Campbell, sir James - 1819
Campbell, sir James - 1825
Campbell, John - - 1787
Campbell, sir Neil - - 1825
Campbell, Patrick - - 1846
Campbell, William - - 1846
Cardew, George - - 1846
Carey, sir Octavius - - 1837
Carey, Thomas - - 1814
Carmichael, Hugh Lyle - 1808
Carruthers, Walter - - 1782
Cathcart, Charles, lord - 1739
Cavalier, John - - 1739
Cavendish, hon. Henry F. Compton - - - - 1846
Chabot, Louis-William, viscount de - - - 1821
Chalmers, sir William - 1846
Charlemont, William, viscount - - - - 1707
Charretie, Thomas - - 1846
Chester, Harry - - 1812
Churchill, Horace - - 1811
Clarges, Richard Goddard Hare - - - - 1841
Clarina, Nathaniel-William, lord - - - 1808
Clarke, sir William - 1805
Clephane, W. D. Maclean 1801
Clive, Robert - - - 1764
Cockburn, sir Francis - 1846
Cockburn, James Pattison 1846
Codd, Edward - - 1819
Coffin, John Pyne - - 1825
Colby, Thomas - - 1846
Cole, Martin Campbell - 1821
Collins, Arthur Tucker - 1782
Connolly, William Hallett 1846
Conyers, Charles-Edward 1846
Cooke, Henry-Frederick - 1837
Cornwallis, hon. Stephen - 1743
Cotton, Edwin-Rowland-Joseph - - - 1841
Coulson, Foster - - 1838
Cox, Thomas - - - 1782
Craufurd, Robert - - 1811
Craufurd, George, earl of - 1805
Craven, hon. Henry-Augustus Berkeley - - 1825
Crawford, George - - 1841
Creighton, Daniel - - 1727
Crofts, James - - - 1727
Crosbie, William - - 1794
Crosse, William - - 1841
Crowgy, John - - 1813
Crowther, Thomas - - 1710
Cunningham, Henry - 1704
Cunningham, Thomas - 1846
Cunninghame, George - 1802
Cuyler, Jacob Glen - - 1841

D.

Dacres, William-George - 1814
Dalmer, Thomas - - 1838
Dalrymple, sir Adolphus-John - - - - 1841
Dalrymple, John - - 1819
Dalrymple, sir J. Pringle - 1819
Dalrymple, Stair Park - 1805
Dalyell, Robert - - 1846
D'Arcy, Robert - - 1819
Darley, Edward - - 1838
Darling, Henry - - 1821
Darling, Henry-Charles - 1825
Darling, William Lindsay 1846
Daubeney, Henry - - 1841
D'Auguilar, George-Chas. 1841
D'Auvergne, James - 1782
Davenport, Sherrington - 1710
Davies, Lewis - - 1825
Davis, Henry - - - 1813
Davis, Thomas - - 1796
Davison, Hugh Percy - 1846
Deane, William - - 1770
Deloraine, Henry, earl of - 1727
Derby, James, earl of - 1704
De Gually, Paul - - 1735
De Lalo, Samson - - 1709
Dewar, David - - 1814
Dick, sir Robert-Henry - 1837
Dickens, Gustavus Guy - 1790
Dickens, Richard-Mark - 1805
Dickson, sir Alexander - 1837
Dixon, George-William - 1819
Donegal, Arthur, earl of - 1704
Douglas, James - - 1739
Douglas, sir John - - 1811
Douglas, Robert - - 1798
Douglas, Robert - - 1814
Douglas, sir William - 1819
Doyle, Carlo-Joseph - 1846

Doyle, sir Francis Hastings 1838
Doyle, Welbore Ellis - 1795
D'Oyly, Henry - - 1838
Drummond, Percy - - 1837
Drury, Alexander - - 1757
Duffy, John - - - 1841
Dunbar, Thomas - - 1811
Du Platt, Peter - - 1810
Duval, Thomas - - 1796
Dyer, George - - 1811

E.

Edgcumbe, Richard, lord - 1755
Effingham, Francis, earl of 1743
Egerton, Richard - - 1846
Elder, sir George - - 1830
Elicombe, Charles Grene - 1841
Elliot, Roger - - - 1710
Elliott, Granville - - 1758
Ellis, John Joinour - - 1798
Elphinstone, sir Howard - 1837
Elphinstone, William-Keith 1837
Elrington, Richard-Goodall 1841
Elrington, Thomas-Gerard 1813
Erle, Thomas - - - 1770
Erskine, David - - 1777
Erskine, sir William - 1808
Este, Charles-William - 1805
Evans, sir De Lacy - - 1846
Evans, Robert - - 1821
Evans, Thomas - - 1838
Ewart, John-Frederick - 1846
Eyre, Vincent-Edward - 1846

F.

Fage, Edward - - 1808
Fanshawe, Edward - - 1846
Farquharson, James-Alexander - - - - 1830
Farrer, James - - - 1841
Faunce, Alured Dodsworth 1841
Fawcett, William - - 1794
Fearon, Robert Bryce - 1846
Feilding, William-Robert, viscount - - - 1795
Ferguson, James - - 1705
Ferguson, James - - 1841
Ferrier, Ilay - - - 1802
Fisher, Benjamin - - 1811
Fisher, sir George Bulteel - 1825
Fitz-Clarence, lord Frederick - - - - 1841
Fitzmaurice, John-Thomas 1821
Fleming, Edward - - 1846
Fleming, James - - 1747
Flower, M. Sproule - - 1812
Foley, Richard-Harry - 1821
Forbes, Benjamin Gordon - 1813
Forbes, David - - 1846
Forbes, George, viscount - 1825
Forbes, Thomas-John - 1846
Ford, William-Henry - 1825
Fox, Charles-Richard - 1846
Framingham, sir Haylett - 1819
Freeth, Sampson - - 1825
Fremantle, John-William - 1841
Fuller, Francis - - 1743
Furbar, John - - - 1762
Fyers, Peter - - - 1837
Fyers, Thomas - - 1846

G.

Gabriel, Robert Burd - 1846
Gage, Henry, viscount - 1805
Gardiner, sir Robert-William - - - - 1841
Gibbs, sir Samuel - - 1813
Gifford, William - - 1814
Gillespie, sir Robert Rollo 1812
Gladwin, Henry - - 1782
Glencairn, William, earl of 1770
Godwin, Henry - - 1846
Goldfinch, Henry - - 1841
Goldie, George Lee - - 1846
Gooch, sir William - - 1747
Goodman, Stephen-Arthur 1841
Gordon, Adam - - 1813
Gordon, William-Alexander - - - - 1841
Gore, hon. Charles - - 1846
Gossett, sir William - 1846
Graham, Charles - - 1795
Grant, James - - - 1846
Grant, William - - 1810
Grant, William - - 1814
Granville, sir Bevil - - 1704
Graves, James - - 1821
Gray, William - - 1838
Greenwell, sir Leonard - 1837
Greville, hon. sir C. J. - 1819
Grey, John - - - 1759
Grey, sir John - - 1838
Griffith, Mat. Chit. Darby 1813
Gubbins, Joseph - - 1821
Gunning, John - - 1787

H.

Hadden, James M. - - 1811
Halkett, Frederick - - 1802
Hall, James - - - 1805
Hall, John - - - 1813
Hamilton, Digby - - 1813
Hamilton, Alexander-Mark Ker - - - 1819
Hamilton, Christopher - 1838
Hamilton, Frederick - 1704
Handasyde, Thomas - 1710
Harcourt, Charles-Amadee 1819
Harcourt, George-William Rich - - - - 1810
Hardyman, Frederick - 1819
Hare, James - - - 1812
Hare, John - - - 1846
Harris, John - - - 1825
Hartley, James - - 1796
Harvey, sir Robert-John - 1841
Hassard, John - - 1837
Hawker, sir Thomas - 1825
Hay, Andrew - - - 1811
Hay, lord Charles - - 1757
Hay, James - - - 1841
Hay, lord James - - 1846
Hay, Philip - - - 1846
Henderson, George-Augustus - - - 1846
Hepburn, Francis - - 1821
Herbert, hon. William - 1755
Heriot, Frederick-George 1841
Herries, sir William Lewis 1846
Hesse-Darmstadt, George, prince of - 1697
Hewgill, Edwin - - 1803
Higginson, George Powell 1846
Hill, Clement - - - 1837
Hill, sir Dudley St. Leger 1841
Hill, George - - - 1819
Hill, John - - - 1712
Hoghton, Daniel - - 1810
Holloway, sir Charles - 1814
Holmes, Richard - - 1710
Homspesch, William-Vincent - - - - 1838
Honstedt, Augustus, baron 1810
Hope, sir James-Archibald 1841
Hopson, Peregrine-Thomas 1757
Howard, Thomas-Phipps - 1846
Howe, Emmanuel - - 1707
Hughes, John - - - 1794
Hugonin, James - - 1790
Hull, Trevor - - - 1811
Hulse, Richard - - 1812
Humphreys, Francis Richmond - - - - 1794
Hunter, David - - 1809
Hunter, Robert - - 1727
Hyde, West - - - 1782

I.

Irvine, Charles - - 1814
Irvine, George - - 1838
Irving, James - - - 1846

J.

Jackman, Charles - - 1798
Jacob, Michael-Edward - 1814
Jervoise, William - - 1846
Jones, George - - - 1846
Jones, sir John-Thomas - 1837
Jones, Oliver-Thomas - 1812
Jones, Thomas - - 1783
Jones, Thomas - - 1793
Jones, Valentine - - 1777
Johnstone, George - - 1814
Johnstone, William - - 1795

K.

Keith, Alexander - - 1811
Kelly, John-Francis - 1813
Kelso, Robert - - - 1819
Kemmis, James - - 1811
Kenah, Thomas - - 1841
Kennedy, James-Shaw - 1846
Ker, lord John - - 1727
Kerr, Thomas-William - 1819
Kersteman, William - 1813
Killigrew, Robert - - 1705
Knollys, William - - 1802
Knox, hon. John - - 1798

L.

Lacy, Richard-John-James 1846
Lafusille, John - - 1761
Lambert, Samuel - - 1841
Lambton, Hedworth - 1757
Lamont, John - - - 1819

Latham, William - - 1814
Latour, Peter-Augustus - 1846
Laurence, Stringer - - 1760
Lawrence, Elias - - 1846
Legge, Richard - - 1830
Leith, sir George - - 1819
Le Marchant, I. Gaspard - 1811
Lemoine, John - - 1821
Leveson, Richard - - 1696
Lewis, George - - - 1846
Lewis, Henry Percival - 1841
Lewis, Robert Mason - 1794
Lewis, William - - 1796
Lincoln, Thomas, earl of, afterwards duke of Newcastle - - - - 1787
Lightfoot, Thomas - - 1841
Lindesay, John - - 1812
Lindesay, sir Patrick - 1837
Lindores, Alexander, lord 1761
Livesay, John - - - 1710
Lluellyn, Richard - - 1846
Lloyd, William - - 1696
Lockhart, William - - 1813
Loftus, William-Francis Bentinck - - - 1841
Loudoun, James, earl of - 1781
Low, Sigismund, baron - 1810
Lowther, Anthony - - 1745

M.

M'Caskill, William - - 1813
Mackay, Alexander - - 1803
M'Kenzie, John Randoll - 1808
Mackenzie, John - - 1782
Mackenzie, Patrick - - 1819
Mackie, George - - 1825
Maclain, sir Archibald - 1841
M'Cleverty, sir Robert - 1837
Macdonald, Alexander - 1846
Macdonald, Alexander - 1837
M'Donald, John - - 1846
M'Donall, Robert - - 1841
Mac Gregor, sir Evan-John Murray - - - 1837
Macgregor, Alexander Murray - - - 1825
Magan, Henry - - - 1801
Mahon, Matthew - - 1838
M'Kinnon, Henry - - 1812
Maclachlan, Archibald - 1846
Mc. Leod, Norman - - 1830
Mc. Nab, Archibald - - 1781
Macneil, Roderick - - 1846
Macpherson, Robert Barclay - - - - 1846
Madden, sir George Allan - 1819
Mann, Cornelius - - 1837
Manners, lord Charles - 1759
Manners, lord Robert William - - - - 1830
Manningham, Coote - 1805
Mansel, John - - - 1790
Maquarie, Lachlan - - 1813
Marlay, Thomas - - 1830
Marriott, Randolph - - 1813
Marriott, Thomas - - 1782
Martin, Arthur-George - 1782
Martin, John - - - 1787
Marton, William, compte de - - - - 1696
Mascareen, Paul - - 1758
May, sir John - - - 1838
Mercer, Douglas - - 1841
Merrick, William - - 1745
Michelson, Borgard - - 1759
Milman, Francis-Miles - 1841
Millar, J. - - - 1814
Miller, John - - - 1819
Mills, Robert-William - 1846
Molesworth, William-John, viscount - - 1814
Money, Archibald - - 1846
Money, sir James Kyrle - 1837
Monson, hon. Charles - 1796
Montgomerie, Archibald, lord - - - - 1809
Moore, sir Lorenzo - - 1830
Morgan, George - - 1790
Moyle, James - - - 1735
Munro, Alexander - - 1846
Munster, George, earl of - 1841
Murray, hon. Henry - 1838
Murray, hon. James - 1782
Murray, James-Patrick - 1830
Murray, John - - - 1819
Mutge, William - - 1819

N.

Napier, hon. Mark - - 1793
Napier, Thomas Erskine - 1846
Napier, William - - 1772
Napier, sir William-Francis-Patrick - - - 1841
Needham, William - - 1819
Nepean, Thomas - - 1811
Nesbit, Colebrooke - - 1796
Newton, John - - - 1710
Nicholson, sir William - 1814
Nicolls, Edward - - 1846
Norcott, sir Amos Godsil R. - - - - - 1830
Nugent, John - - - 1821

O.

O'Brien, Edward-James - 1830
O'Farrel, Richard - - 1754
Ogilvie, George - - 1779
Ogilvie, James - - 1841
Ogilvy, Bartholomew - 1710
Ogle, William - - - 1783
Oliver, Nathaniel-William 1846
O'Malley, George - - 1841
Orfeur, John de - - 1739
Orrery, Charles, earl of - 1710

P.

Pack, sir Denis - - 1813
Pakenham, hon. sir Edward - - - - 1812
Palmer, Charles - - 1825
Parke, George - - - 1846
Parker, John Boteler - 1846
Parkinson, Edward - - 1846
Parsons, John - - - 1759
Pasley, sir Charles-William - - - - 1841
Paterson, James - - 1782
Paterson, Thomas - - 1846
Paty, George-William - 1846
Pearce, Edward - - 1710
Pechell, sir Thomas Brooke - - - 1814
Pepper, John - - - 1710
Petitot, William - - 1761
Philips, William - - 1777
Phillot, Henry - - 1837
Phipps, John - - - 1793
Picton, John - - - 1813
Pilkington, Robert - - 1825
Pitt, George Dean - - 1846
Platt, Peter du - - 1810
Ponsonby, hon. sir Frederick-Cavendish - - 1825
Ponsonby, hon. Henry - 1743
Ponsonby, hon. sir William - - - - 1813
Poulett, sir Charles-Armand - - - - 1747
Poulett, Thomas-Norton - 1814
Power, James - - - 1841
Power, William-Greenshields - - - - 1846
Poyntz, Stephen - - 1802
Pratt, sir Charles - - 1825
Preston, Arthur - - 1781
Prevost, Augustine - - 1779
Prevost, William-Augustus - - - - 1819
Price, John - - - 1747
Price, Nicholas - - 1727
Primrose, Gilbert - - 1710
Pringle, Henry - - 1782
Pringle, John - - - 1837
Procter, Henry - - 1813
Proctor, Henry-Adolphus - 1846
Pulteney, Thomas - - 1710
Pye, Allen Hampden - 1821
Pym, Robert - - - 1841

R.

Rainey, Henry - - 1846
Rainsford, William-Henry 1821
Ramsay, George - - 1821
Ramsay, George-William - 1811
Ray, Philip - - - 1846
Ready, John - - - 1841
Reeve, John - - - 1841
Reeves, George-James - 1838
Reynett, sir James-Henry 1841
Richards, Michael - - 1696
Richardson, William-Maddox - - - 1796
Richbell, Edward - - 1754
Riddall, William - - 1846
Riddell, Henry-James - 1841
Rigby, Alexander - - 1787
Rivas de Foisac, Balthazar 1789
Roberts, John - - 1781
Robertson, Archibald - 1798
Robertson, George Duncan 1821
Robbins, Thomas-William 1846
Robinson, Andrew - - 1759
Rolt, sir John - - - 1846
Rooke, sir Henry-Wiloughby - - - 1830
Ross, Alexander - - 1795
Ross, Andrew - - - 1812
Ross, Charles - - - 1781
Ross, sir Hew-Dalrymple - 1841
Ross, sir James Lockhart - 1759
Ross, sir John - - 1830

Ross, sir Patrick - - 1821
Ross, Robert - - - 1813
Rowan, William - - 1846
Rowley, John - - - 1821
Roy, William - - - 1781
Russel, Richard - - 1727
Russell, lord George-William - - - - 1841

S.

St. Clair, Thomas-Staunton 1846
St. George, sir Thomas-Bligh - - - - 1819
St. Leger, Anthony - - 1781
St. Leger, John - - 1795
Salter, John - - - 1770
Sandford, Robert - - 1781
Sandys, Arthur-William Moyses, lord - - 1846
Savage, sir John Boscawen 1837
Saye and Sele, Thomas, lord - - - - 1782
Schutte, Otto, baron - 1804
Scott, Edward - - 1813
Scott, John - - - 1770
Scott, William-Henry - 1846
Selwyn, William - - 1702
Sewell, Robert - - 1819
Sewell, William-Henry - 1846
Seymour, Richard-Augustus - - - - 1814
Shaw, Æneas - - - 1811
Shaw, John - - - 1821
Shawe, Charles-Augustus- 1846
Shipley, sir Charles - - 1811
Shrimpton, John - - 1704
Sinclair, Patrick - - 1803
Skene, Philip - - - 1782
Skerrett, John-Burne - 1813
Slane, Christopher, lord 1712
Slessor, John - - - 1846
Small, John - - - 1794
Smelt, William - - 1841
Smith, sir Charles-Felix - 1841
Smith, George-Stacey - 1812
Smith, Haviland - - 1813
Smith, sir Henry-George-Wakelyn - - - 1846
Smith, James-Webber - 1841
Smith, John - - - - 1803
Smith, John-Frederick-Sig. 1819
Smith, Marcus - - - 1762
Smyth, sir James-Carmichael - - - - 1825
Smyth, John Nugent - 1819
Sonnenberg, J. baron de - 1814
Spry, William-Frederick - 1813
Stafford, John - - 1837
Stanhope, hon. Lincoln - 1838
Stanwix, Thomas - - 1727
Stapylton, hon. Granville Anson Chetwynd - 1825
Staveley, William - - 1846
Steele, Thomas - - 1846
Stehelin, Benjamin - - 1793
Stevens, Humphrey - 1782
Stewart, Alexander - 1790
Stewart, Archibald - 1814
Stewart, David - - 1825
Stewart, Francis - - 1813
Stewart, John - - 1801
Stewart, Robert - - 1825
Stewart, William - - 1821
Stewart, William - - 1830
Stirling, James - - 1814
Stopford, hon. Edward - 1782
Stovin, sir Frederick - 1841
Streicher, Francis - - 1814
Strutt, William Goodday - 1798
Stuart, James - - 1781
Sutherland, William - 1846
Swinton, Samuel - - 1819
Sybourgh, Charles - - 1710

T.

Talbot, hon. Sharrington - 1761
Tatton, Nevill - - - 1770
Taylor, Thomas-William - 1846
Teesdale, sir George - 1838
Thackwell, sir Joseph - 1846
Thewles, James - - 1808
Thomas, Henry - - 1846
Thompson, Alexander - 1841
Thorn, Nathaniel - - 1846
Thornton, William - - 1779
Tinling, Isaac Pattison - 1819
Tolley, Henry - - - 1825
Tonson, Jacob - - - 1841
Toovey, John - - - 1761
Torrens, sir Henry - - 1814
Torrington, George, lord - 1747
Townshend, Samuel - 1782
Townshend, Thomas - 1772
Travers, sir Robert - - 1825
Trelawney, Charles - - 1690
Trelawny, Harry - - 1781
Tremenheere, Walter - 1841
Trotter, Thomas - - 1810
Turner, Charles - - 1821
Turner, Charles - - 1841

U.

Uniacke, Richard - - 1838

V.

Vandeleur, Thomas-Pakenham - - - - 1803
Veltheim, Augustus, baron 1810
Vere, sir C. Broke - - 1837
Vernon, Henry-Charles-Edward - - - 1841
Vesey, John Agmond - 1811
Vicars, Edward - - 1814
Viney, sir James - - 1830
Vinicombe, George Elliot 1830
Vyse, Richard W. H. Howard - - - - 1846

W.

Walker, David - - 1821
Walker, Edward - - 1838
Walsh, George - - - 1759
Walton, William-Lovelace 1846
Warre, sir William - - 1841
Warren, Samuel - - 1819
Watteville, Frederick de - 1809
Watteville, Lewis, de - 1813
Watson, David - - 1759
Watson, sir Henry - - 1838
Wauchope, Patrick - - 1803
Webber, James - - 1805
Wemyss, Thomas-James - 1846
Wemyss, William - - 1798
Wemyss, William - - 1841
Wheeler, Andrew - - 1727
Wheatley, William - - 1812
Whetham, John - - 1846
Whitmore, Edward - - 1761
Wightman, Joseph - - 1710
Williams, sir Edmund K. 1841
Williams, sir William - 1830
Willshire, sir Thomas - 1846
Wilson, sir James - - 1838
Wilson, John - - 1811
Wilson, sir Robert Thomas. See *Generals* - - 1813
Wingrove, George-Prescott 1841
Wolfe, James - - - 1759
Wood, sir George-Adam - 1825
Wood, sir James - - 1735
Wood, John - - - 1811
Wood, William - - 1841
Woodford, sir George - 1837
Wooldridge, Thomas-Thornbury - - - 1846
Worge, Richard - - 1770
Wroth, Robert - - 1727
Wrottesley, sir John - 1782
Wynyard, Edward-Buckley - - - - 1841

Y.

Young, Brooke - - 1819
Young, Robert - - 1814
Younghusband, Charles - 1841

THE END.

LONDON:
SPOTTISWOODES and SHAW,
New-street-Square.

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